

in the lochs are preserved; in Loch Callater there are a few trout, and salmon late in the season, with pike and eels, and Lock Muick contains trout, while Lochs Davan and Kinord contain pike and perch.

The upper lochs are mountain valley-basins, Loch Muick partaking both of the character of a rock-basin and of a barrier-basin, while Loch Callater is a true barrier-basin. The other lochs occur in the cup-shaped and irregular depressions of the so-called morainic country generally found at the base of a mountain region.

*Loch Callater* (see Plate LII.) lies about 5 miles south of Braemar. On both sides of the loch the hills rise with fairly steep slopes, especially at the south-east end of the loch. No outcrops could be detected on the shores, which are stony and composed of moraine matter. The loch trends in a north-west and south-east direction, and is nearly a mile in length, with a maximum breadth of one-fifth of a mile, the superficial area being about 73 acres, and the drainage area nearly 8 square miles. The largest feeder is the Allt an Loch, entering at the southern end. The maximum depth of 30 feet was observed near the middle of the loch, but towards the south-western shore. The volume of water is estimated at 38 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at 12 feet. The floor of the loch shows one or two slight irregularities, but on the whole the basin is simple in conformation; nearly one-half of the lake-floor is covered by less than 10 feet of water. At the head of the loch is a large alluvial tract, which evidently at one time formed part of the loch, the outflowing burn having cut its way through the morainic barrier, and ultimately the lake may be entirely drained, and converted into an alluvial plain. The loch was surveyed on July 11, 1905, but the elevation could not be determined from benchmark; from spot-levels it was estimated to be about 1625 feet above the sea. Temperatures taken in the deepest part of the loch showed a range of  $10^{\circ}\cdot 2$  Fahr. from surface to bottom, the readings being—

Surface ...	.	.	..	...	66°·2 Fahr.
20 feet .	..	.	...	..	59°·0 „
29 „ .	.	.	..	..	56° 0 „

*Loch Muick* (see Plate LIII.), the largest and most picturesque of the lochs in the Dee basin, lies about 8 miles south-west of Ballater amid wild and magnificent scenery. On both sides of the loch the mountain-slopes rise precipitously from the water's edge. The shores are stony, with many big boulders. The loch trends in a south-west and north-east direction, the axis being slightly curved, and is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles in length, half a mile in maximum breadth, the mean breadth exceeding one-third of a mile. The superficial area is about 549 acres, or nearly a square mile, while the drainage area exceeds 14 square miles. The loch is fed by numerous small streams, the largest feeder being the Allt an Dubh-loch, coming from the Dubh Loch lying towards the head of the valley at an elevation of about 2100 feet. The Glas Allt enters on the northern shore near the