

The range of temperature throughout the body of water was thus $15^{\circ}2$, a fall of $8^{\circ}9$ being recorded between the surface and a depth of 50 feet, and a further fall of $2^{\circ}9$ between 50 and 100 feet.

Loch Davan (see Plate LIV.) lies about 5 miles north-east of Ballater, and in close proximity to Loch Kinord. These two lakes are situated in true "morainic country," that is to say, in hollows of the covering of detritus left on the surface of the country when the ice-sheets retreated. Loch Davan is three-quarters of a mile in length from east to west, the greatest breadth from north to south being nearly two-thirds of a mile, and the mean breadth one-third of a mile. Its waters cover an area of about 146 acres, or nearly a quarter of a square mile, and the drainage area extends to $11\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The maximum depth recorded was 9 feet, three soundings having been taken at this depth towards the south-eastern shore. The volume of water is estimated at 25 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at 4 feet. The elevation could not be determined, but on the date of the survey (July 10, 1905) the surface of the water was 1.7 feet below the platform of the boathouse. The loch is in process of being choked up by the water-lilies, which have increased since the Ordnance Survey map was prepared. The 5-foot contour-line approximately indicates the extension of the lilies, about 67 per cent. of the lake-floor being covered by less than 5 feet of water. The temperature of the surface water was $66^{\circ}4$ Fahr.

Loch Kinord (see Plate LIV.)—Loch Kinord (or Ceander) lies immediately to the south of Loch Davan, though the two lochs are drained by independent streams. Loch Kinord is a true "lake of the plains," lying in a depression between low hills composed of moraine matter, which has been thrown down very irregularly. The length of the loch from north-west to south-east exceeds a mile, and the maximum breadth exceeds two-thirds of a mile, the mean breadth being a quarter of a mile. The superficial area is about 186 acres, or over a quarter of a square mile, the catchment area being nearly 3 square miles. The maximum depth of 12 feet was recorded near the eastern shore. The volume of water is estimated at 41 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at 5 feet. The loch is irregular both in outline and conformation, and there are many islets composed of boulders. About 56 per cent. of the lake-floor is covered by less than 5 feet of water. The elevation above the sea could not be determined, but at the time of the survey (July 10, 1905) the surface of the water was 1.5 feet below the platform of the boathouse. The temperature of the surface water was $65^{\circ}9$ Fahr.

Loch of Aboyne (see Plate LII.)—The Loch of Aboyne is an artificial one, the embankment at the boathouse having been made to form the loch, which encloses one large and one smaller island. The elevation above the sea could not be determined, but is estimated from spot-levels at about 430