

Loch of Clickhimin (see Plate XCV.) is a very small tidal loch lying close to the west of the town of Lerwick. The channel to the sea is cut through a low bar of gravel; on the west rises a steep hill. The east and south shores are strewn with boulders, and there are many also in the loch. A brough or Dùn stands on a promontory strewn with stones.

Loch Clickhimin is barely half a mile long, fully a quarter of a mile wide, and 10 feet in maximum depth, with a mean depth of between 5 and 6 feet. The superficial area is about 46 acres, and the loch drains an area of half a square mile. The volume is 11 millions of cubic feet. The bottom is covered with mud, sand, and boulders, and is in parts weedy. It is said that only high tides enter, and that there are no fish in the loch except eels.

The surface temperature was 52°·0 Fahr. on July 7, 1903.

Loch of Girlsta (see Plate XCVI.) is a fine large loch of oblong form situated 6 miles to the north of Lerwick. Its long axis runs north and south. The shores are desolate heather-covered hills rising on east and west, higher on the west. There is a broad beach of small grey stones on east and west, and a sandy beach at the north end. The island in the loch is low and heather covered. Rock is exposed on the island and at several spots on the east shore. Near the outflow there is rock in vertical strata worn to the level of the beach. The outflow, controlled by a dam and sluice, is through a stony flat southward into Wadbister Voe.

Loch Girlsta is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and fully one-third of a mile broad in the middle. Its depth, 74 feet, is the greatest among the lochs surveyed in Shetland, though it only exceeds Clings Water by one foot. The mean depth, 31 feet, is the greatest in Shetland. The superficial area, one-third of a square mile, is exceeded only by Lochs Strom and Cliff, and is about the same as that of Loch Spiggie. The volume of water, 308 millions of cubic feet, is nearly three times as great as that of any other loch in Shetland, the four next largest, Lochs Cliff, Eela, Strom, and Clings Water, each slightly exceeding 100 millions. Only small burns enter Loch Girlsta, the largest being the Bretto burn, which drains four small lochs on the west, and flows into the loch opposite the island. The outflow is on the south by a mill lead, one-third of a mile long, to the mill of Girlsta. The area drained is nearly 2 square miles. When surveyed on July 8, 1903, the loch was 87·6 feet above sea-level. Except for the slight interference by the shallow water around the island, the basin is very simple, with approximately parallel contours and even slopes on all sides to the deepest water in the middle.

The temperature only varied 0·3 degree from surface to bottom; the surface temperature being 54°·1 Fahr., and at 75 feet 53°·8.

Loch of Burriland (see Plate XCVII.) is situated 4 miles south from Ollaberry and a little to the east of the main road. There is a farm