

half a mile, falls over the cliffs into the Lang Clodie Wick. The level is estimated at just over 400 feet.

The surface temperature on August 6, 1903, was 53°·8 Fahr.

*Eela Water* (see Plate XCIX.) is about halfway between Hillswick and Ollaberry, and close to the main road. It is one of the largest lochs in Shetland, and nearly square in outline. The loch lies at a considerable elevation, in the midst of rough moor and low heather-covered hills, highest to the east. Part of the east shore is rocky, but the shores are for the most part cumbered with stones and boulders. At the north-east corner the watershed is close to the loch, and very little above the level of the water, though the outflow is to the south-west, by the Eelawater burn, which flows into Hamar Voe on the west coast. The loch measures three-quarters of a mile diagonally from north-east to south-west, and is fully half a mile broad at two places—at the extreme east and a little west of the centre.

Eela Water is a simple basin, the greater part less than 20 feet deep (mean depth 16 feet), the bottom sloping gently on all sides, the slope being greatest on the west and south. A limited depression of over 50 feet, with the maximum depth of 54 feet, occurs somewhat north-east of the centre. The superficial area is not quite a quarter of a square mile, and the volume of water 103 millions of cubic feet. Only a few very small burns enter the loch, the area drained extending to scarcely a square mile. The outflow is through peat, over a channel of boulders, and no rock was seen near. When surveyed on July 23, 1903, the elevation was 217·9 feet above sea-level; at that time the water was low, and might rise 3 to 4 feet higher. On October 21, 1876, the Ordnance Survey officers found the elevation to be 218·7 feet above the sea.

A series of temperatures taken in the deepest part showed a range of scarcely 1°:—surface, 54°·9 Fahr.; 25 feet, 54°·6; 50 feet, 54°·0.

*Punds Water* (see Plate XCVII.) is a small loch, 1½ miles south of Eela Water, and on the west side of the road. It is surrounded on all sides by wild heather-covered hills, and peat comes close down to the stony beach. The islands are low and covered with heather. The loch is of rhomboid form, half a mile long by a third of a mile broad. The bottom is very uneven, with several depressions, the deepest of which lies just north of the largest island, and has a maximum depth of 30 feet. The mean depth is 10 feet, the superficial area about 40 acres, and the volume of water 26 millions of cubic feet. It has a small drainage area, about half a square mile, and receives no considerable stream. The Pundswater burn flows north-west into Hamar Voe. On July 25, 1903, the surface was 149·3 feet above sea-level, which is almost identical with the elevation determined by the Ordnance Survey officers on August 17,