

Loch of Littlester (see Plate CV.) is of somewhat rhomboid form, longest from west to east, where a shallow arm goes off. It is surrounded by low heather-covered hills, except at the east end, where a stretch of flat meadow is covered by crofts. The length is half a mile, by fully a quarter of a mile broad. The basin is flat-bottomed, with a greatest depth of 9 feet, and a mean depth of 5 feet. The surface area is about 64 acres, and the volume 13 millions of cubic feet. The drainage area is barely one-third of a square mile. The burn flows east into the stream which also drains Loch Kettlester, and enters Burra Voe. The surface was 34.25 feet above sea-level on August 7, 1903; the Ordnance Survey determined the elevation on September 28, 1876, as being 34.7 feet above the sea. On the first-mentioned date the water was low, and might rise $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

The temperature of the surface water was $56^{\circ}0$ Fahr.

Loch of Cliff (see Plate CVI.) is in the northern part of the island of Unst, and is the most northerly loch in the British Islands. It is a long and narrow loch, running north and south in the long valley which occupies the whole central part of Unst from north to south. Near its northern end a long arm runs to the south-east. The valley in which the loch lies is at this part very narrow. The hills to the west are high, attaining to 558 feet in Libbers hill, heather-clad in the higher parts, with pasture below. On the east are lower grassy hills; in the bend formed by the eastern arm and the main loch is a domed heather-covered hill, the Ness of Queyhouse. The arm is filled with weeds in its eastern end, and the south end of the loch is also weedy. There is a pile of stones in the centre of the loch, opposite the opening into the eastern branch, and another heap, composed of large stones, at the broadest part of the loch. A bright green flat bars the northern end of the loch, and through this the Burn of Burrafirth cuts a zigzag course into Burra Firth. The length of the main loch, measured in a straight line between the extremities, is $2\frac{1}{3}$ miles. This is just a little less than the Loch of Strom. The eastern arm measures over three-quarters of a mile, following the centre. The greatest width in the main loch is a little over a quarter of a mile.

The Loch of Cliff is relatively very shallow; the maximum depth of 21 feet is in the widest part, and to this the slope is on all sides gradual. In the narrowest part, towards the north end, the depth in the centre is only 13 feet, and north of this it deepens slightly to 16 feet. The eastern arm, except a small portion near the main loch, is less than 10 feet deep. The mean depth is fully 10 feet, the surface area about 256 acres, and the volume of water 118 millions of cubic feet, which is only exceeded by that of the Loch of Girlsta, and is a little greater than that of the Loch of Spiggie. The drainage area of $8\frac{1}{2}$ square miles exceeds that of any other loch in Shetland and includes the Loch of Watlee, a fairly large loch