

Portmore Loch (see Plate CIX.) lies a little more than 2 miles to the south-west of Gladhouse reservoir, and is two-thirds of a mile in length from north to south, with a maximum breadth of one-third, and a mean breadth of a quarter, of a mile. The superficial area is about 105 acres, and the drainage area exceeds 3 square miles. It is a simple, flat-bottomed basin, the 10-foot contour closely hugging the shore all round, and the 20-foot contour enclosing an area in the northern half equal to one-fourth of the total area, the maximum depth of 41 feet being recorded about a quarter of a mile from the north end. The area covered by less than 10 feet of water is one-fifth of the total area, so that about 55 per cent. of the lake-floor is covered by water between 10 and 20 feet in depth. The volume of water is estimated at 76 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at nearly 17 feet. When surveyed on July 4, 1903, the elevation could not be determined; on December 23, 1892, the Ordnance Survey officers found it to be 999·0 feet above sea-level. The temperature of the water was practically uniform throughout, the readings at the surface and at 20 feet being identical, viz. 57°·5 Fahr., while a reading at 40 feet gave 57°·1.

Edgelaw Reservoir (see Plate CVIII.) lies about 5 miles to the north-east of Portmore Loch, and little more than half a mile to the north-west of Rosebery reservoir. It is elongated and irregular in outline, with curved axis, trending generally in a west-to-east direction, and is two-thirds of a mile in length by only one-sixth of a mile in maximum breadth. The superficial area is only 35 acres, while the drainage area, including Portmore Loch, exceeds 10 square miles. Though one of the smallest of the Forth reservoirs, it is the deepest, having a maximum depth near the outflow of 77 feet, while the mean depth is over 31 feet, the volume of water being estimated at 47 million cubic feet. The bottom is uneven, a small 50-foot basin occupying a central position, and being separated by shallower water from the main 50-foot basin at the east end, where deep water approaches very close to the shore.

When surveyed on July 7, 1903, the elevation was 650·9 feet above the sea. Temperatures in the deepest part showed a range of 11°·4 Fahr. from surface to bottom, but no very rapid fall of temperature is indicated by the readings:—

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| Surface | 60°·0 Fahr. |
| 15 feet | 57° 3 ,, |
| 30 ,, | 52° 6 ,, |
| 70 ,, | 48°·6 ,, |

Duddingston and St. Margaret's Lochs (see Plate CX.)—These two small shallow lochs, situated at the base of Arthur's seat in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh, were sounded. Duddingston covers an area of about 20 acres and St. Margaret's about 4 acres, the maximum depths