

Garry between Struan and Blair Atholl. It contains fine trout, but the fishing is strictly preserved. It is surrounded by low, heather-clad hills, which slope gradually up from the shores of the loch. There are few weeds, and the bottom is sandy, or (in parts) gravelly. Loch Bhac trends in a north-east and south-west direction, and is extremely simple in outline and in conformation. It is over one-third of a mile in length, and one-sixth of a mile in maximum breadth, the mean breadth being over one-eighth of a mile, or 33 per cent. of the length. Its waters cover an area of about 31 acres, or one-twentieth of a square mile, and it drains an area thirty-six times greater, or nearly 2 square miles. About 30 soundings were taken, the maximum depth observed being 42 feet. The volume of water contained in the loch is estimated at 22,104,000 cubic feet, and the mean depth at $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, or 39 per cent. of the maximum depth. The length of the loch is 48 times the maximum depth, and 122 times the mean depth. Loch Bhac forms a simple basin, the bottom sloping gradually down on all sides to the deepest part, which is approximately centrally placed, but rather nearer to the southern end and to the eastern shore, where the slope of the bottom is steeper than at the northern end and off the western shore. The area of the lake-floor covered by less than 10 feet of water is about 16 acres, or 51 per cent. of the entire area of the loch; that covered by water between 10 and 25 feet in depth is about 8 acres, or 25 per cent.; and that covered by more than 25 feet of water is about 7 acres, or 24 per cent. of the total area of the loch. Loch Bhac was surveyed on July 6, 1903, but the elevation of its surface above the sea could not be determined from bench-mark, though from a spot-level at the north end of the loch it is apparently slightly under 1070 feet. The water rises and falls very little, the range being probably less than 1 foot. On commencing the survey at 6.15 p.m., the temperature of the surface water was $53^{\circ}0$ Fahr., and in the centre of the loch a little later readings at the surface, at 25 feet, and at 40 feet gave identical results, $45^{\circ}0$.

Loch Con (see Plate XXVIII.).—Loch Con (Chon, or Choin) lies to the east of Loch Garry, and flows by the Allt Choin into Erochy water, which joins the river Garry at Struan. It was formerly a good trout loch, but now contains many pike, which are supposed to have been maliciously introduced. Its gradually sloping shores are heather-clad, with few large boulders. There are trees on the islands and on the promontory at the west end. The outflowing burn goes through a large flat mass of moraine debris, which extends far down the burn. The loch trends in an east and west direction, and is extremely irregular in outline, being almost divided into two portions by a narrow constriction near the middle. It is nearly a mile in length, and over a quarter of a mile in maximum breadth, the mean breadth being over one-tenth of a mile, or $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the length. Its waters cover an area of about