

passes along its northern shore. It receives the outflow from Lochs Awe, Maol a' Choire, and Leitir Easaich, and its waters are discharged by the river Inver, which, after a wild and tortuous course of over five miles, falls into Loch Inver. It is a good fishing loch, containing trout, sea-trout, salmon, and *Salmo ferox*. The ground around the western end is low, but on proceeding eastwards it becomes higher, Beinn Gharbh rising on the south shore to over 1700 feet, while on the north shore Quinag attains 2600 feet, Ghlas Bheinn 2500 feet, Beinn Uidhe 2300 feet, and farther to the south-east Coniveall and Ben More Assynt reach 3200 feet. On a promontory on the north shore about a mile from Inchnadamph stand the ruins of Ardvreck Castle, once a stronghold of the M'Leods and afterwards of the Mackenzies. There are a few small islands and islets near the shore in the western half of the loch.

Loch Assynt has the reputation of being very wild and rough, and it certainly fully maintained that reputation during the week spent upon it by the staff of the Lake Survey. The general trend of the loch is west-north-west and east-south-east, while the western end bends sharply at Loch Assynt lodge to the south-west, and the eastern end bends less sharply to the south-east. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and nearly a mile in maximum breadth, the mean breadth being half a mile, or 8 per cent. of the length. Its waters cover an area of nearly 2000 acres, or over 3 square miles, and it drains an area fourteen times greater, or over 43 square miles. Nearly 400 soundings were taken, the maximum depth observed being 282 feet. The volume of water contained in the loch is estimated at 8,730,905,000 cubic feet, and the mean depth at 101 feet, or 36 per cent. of the maximum depth. The length of the loch is 120 times the maximum depth and 330 times the mean depth.

The floor of Loch Assynt is rather irregular, as shown by the longitudinal section and two cross sections on the map; this is more especially the case in the half lying to the north of the medial line. The 100-foot contour running along the northern shore is of a most sinuous character, quite independent of the shore-line, and is in striking contrast to the same contour running along the southern shore. In the position of the cross section E—F, moreover, the 150-foot and 200-foot contours show a curious prolongation in a northerly direction, and here an isolated sounding of 210 feet was recorded separated from the 200-foot area by a sounding of 198 feet. The 50-foot, 100-foot, and 150-foot basins are continuous areas, while the area over 200 feet in depth is cut up into four portions, and that over 250 feet in depth into three portions. The 50-foot basin extends practically from one end of the loch to the other; the 100-foot basin stretches from 200 yards from the eastern end to beyond Rudh' an Alt-toir, where the loch bends sharply to the south-west, and is 5 miles in length; the 150-foot basin