

southern shore. The areas between the consecutive contour-lines, and the percentages to the total area of the loch, are as follows:—

0 to 25 feet	109 acres	68·3 per cent.
25 „ 50 „	45 „	28 0 „
Over 50 „	6 „	3·7 „
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	160 „	100·0 „
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Loch Cròcach was surveyed on September 17, 1902, but the elevation of the lake-surface above the sea could not be determined; the elevation must be between 350 and 370 feet above sea-level. The boatman stated that the water might rise 2 feet above, and fall 3 feet below, the level on the date of the survey.

*Temperature Observations.*—Temperature observations showed a greater variation than was observed in the larger and deeper Loch Assynt, as will be seen from the following serial taken at 2.30 p.m. on September 17, 1902:—

Surface	53° 7 Fahr.
40 feet	53° 2 „
70 „	50° 8 „

This series shows a range of 3°, the greatest fall of temperature occurring in deep water below 40 feet.

*Loch an Tuirc* (see Plate XXXVII.).—Loch an Tuirc is situated about two miles north-east of Loch Inver, and over a mile to the west of Loch Beannach. It receives the outflow from Loch Cròcach, and flows by the Uidh nan Caorach into Loch an Aite Mhòir, thence through three other small lochs into Loch Roe. The ground around the loch is low, the greatest elevation being one of 400 feet to the north-west of the loch. Islands are not so numerous in this loch as in the neighbouring Lochs Beannach and Cròcach; weeds are very abundant in some parts of the loch. Loch an Tuirc trends north-east and south-west, and is irregular in outline and conformation. There is a constriction near the centre of the loch, which cuts the deeper water into two portions, and the loch narrows gradually towards the outflow at the south-west end. It is about four-fifths of a mile (or about 1400 yards) in length, with a maximum breadth of one-fifth of a mile (or over 300 yards), the mean breadth being one-tenth of a mile. Its waters cover an area of about 53 acres, and it drains directly an area of about 1¼ square miles, but, since it receives the outflow from Loch Cròcach, its total drainage area is nearly 3 square miles. Nearly 100 soundings were taken, the maximum depth observed being 39 feet. The volume of water is estimated at about 24,787,000 cubic feet, and the mean depth at 10½ feet. The portion of the loch to the north-east of the central