

of the Allt nam Meur. Midway along the loch, towards the north-eastern shore, is a rise of the bottom covered by only 3 feet of water. The deepest part of the loch is near the north-west end, where there is a small central area exceeding 20 feet in depth, the maximum depth being 40 feet; this little depression is well defined by a steep gradient. Loch Urigill was surveyed on August 30, 1902. The level of the loch could not be determined; when visited by the officers of the Ordnance Survey on October 5, 1871, the elevation was found to be 514·7 feet above the sea.

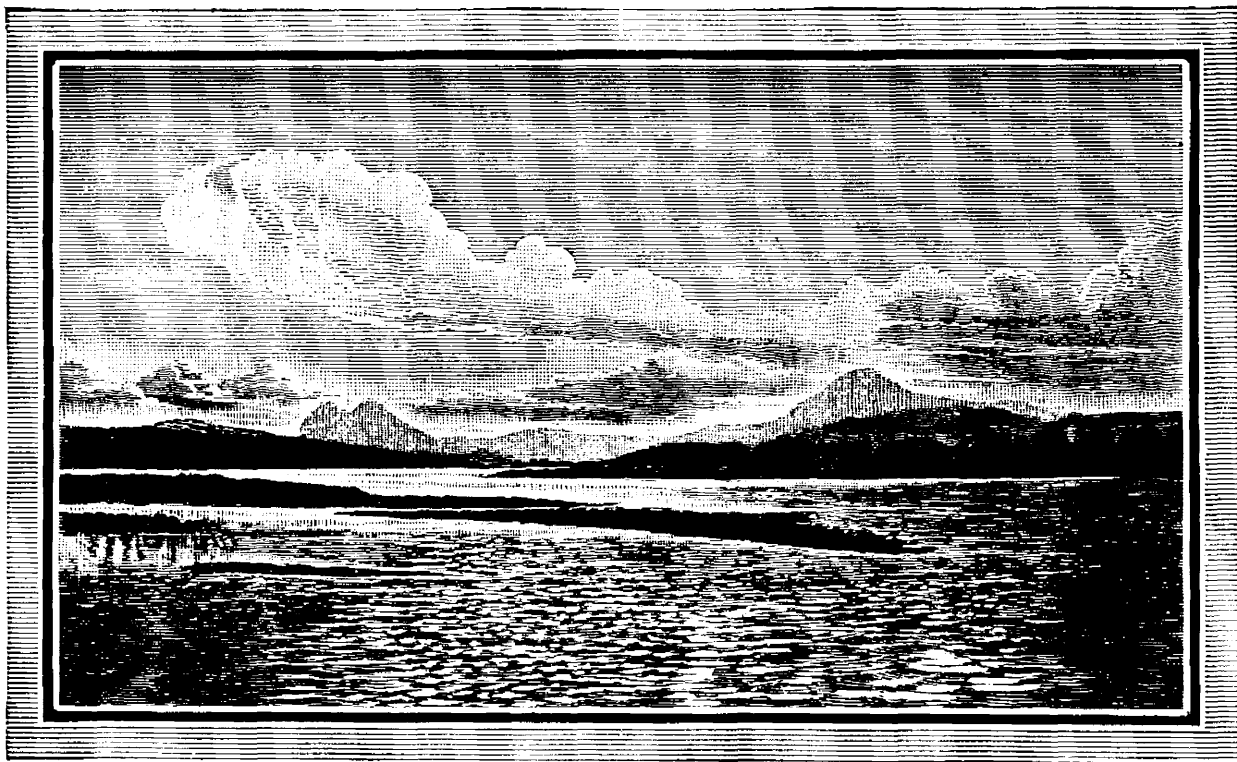


FIG. 29.—LOCH URIGILL, WITH SUILVEN AND CANISP IN THE DISTANCE.

(Photograph by Mr. H. Anderson.)

*Temperature Observations.*—Temperature observations taken at 4 p.m. on August 30, 1902, gave the following results:—

Surface	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	57°·2 Fahr.
10 feet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56°·0 ,,
20	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	56°·0 ,,
35	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	55°·8 ,,

*Càm Loch* (see Plate XXXVIII.).—Càm Loch (or Loch Cama) lies about a mile to the north-west of Loch Urigill, and a mile to the west of Ledmore. It is extremely irregular in outline and in conformation, and includes one large and several small islands. The principal feeder is the stream bearing the outflow from Lochs Borralan and Urigill, which enters the loch at its south-eastern end, and here also is the exit of the loch, the Amhuinn Mhòr after a course of a few hundred yards