

artificial dam depths of 37 and 35 feet were obtained, and these would seem to point to the fact that down to here the "river" is nothing more than an arm of the loch, with a current flowing along it to the outfall. That this place is the beginning of the river was evidently the opinion in past time, for it was here that the old iron-workers built their dam to obtain water for working "A Cheardach Ruardh" (The Red Smiddy).

The length of the loch as thus defined is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the maximum breadth rather over 2 miles. The mean breadth is nine-tenths of a mile, being 7 per cent. of the length. Its waters cover an area of over 11 square miles, and the islands nearly 1 square mile. Loch Maree has a large shore development, *i.e.*, the length of the shore-line is much greater than the circumference of a circle whose area is equal to that of the loch. The shore development is 3.15, being greater than that of any other large loch in Scotland. The drainage area is 171 square miles, or 15 times the area of the loch.

Twelve hundred soundings were taken in Loch Maree, and the greatest depth obtained was 367 feet, in the middle of the loch to the south-west of Rudh' a' Ghuibhais; the bottom of the loch here is thus $337\frac{1}{2}$ feet below sea-level. The volume of water is estimated at over 38,500 millions of cubic feet, and the mean depth at 125 feet (34 per cent. of the maximum depth). The breadth of the loch at the position of the deepest sounding is seven times the depth.

Loch Maree is divided into three main basins—(1) that extending from Isle Maree to the south-east end of the loch, which may be called the "Ghruididh basin;" (2) that lying to the south of the islands, which may be called the "Slattadale basin;" and (3) that extending from the north-east of Eilean Ruairid Mòr to the north-west end of the loch, which may be called the "Ardlair basin."

(1) The Ghruididh basin.—This basin is the largest and deepest of the three. The 200-foot area extends from a quarter of a mile to the east of Isle Maree to about half a mile from the south-east end of the loch, and has a length of $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles, its average width being about three-quarters of a mile. The main 300-foot basin has a length of 2 miles and a mean breadth of about a quarter of a mile; it extends from south of Coppachy to north of milestone 3 miles from Kinlochewe. There is another smaller 300-foot area a little to the north-west of the main area. The 350-foot basin has a length of one mile and an average width of one-sixth of a mile; it extends from north of milestone 5 miles from Kinlochewe to north of milestone 4 miles from Kinlochewe.

The greatest depth is 367 feet, this depth being obtained in the middle of the loch to the south of Rudh' a' Ghuibhais. The deepest part of the loch thus lies between the two faults shown on the Geological Map, one of which cuts the loch a little to the south-east of the river Ghruididh on the south-west shore, and the other where the stream from