

Loch Crann (see Plate LVII.).—Loch Crann is a small shallow loch situated a short distance to the west of Loch a' Chroisg, and lying at a slightly higher level. Its striking characteristic is the large area of hilly country draining into it—an area nearly 600 times greater than that of the loch. It is roughly quadrangular in outline, with a maximum diameter of less than a quarter of a mile, and it covers an area of about $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres, 80 per cent. of which is under less than 10 feet of water. The deeper soundings were taken in the southern half of the loch, the maximum depth observed being 17 feet. The volume of water is estimated at 4 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at nearly 7 feet. Loch Crann was surveyed on August 19, 1902, when the level was determined as being 513·7 feet above the sea. The temperature of the surface water at 5 p.m. on that date was $59^{\circ}\cdot6$ Fahr., and at a depth of 14 feet $56^{\circ}\cdot2$.

Loch a' Chroisg (see Plate LVII.).—Loch a' Chroisg (or Loch Rosque) is one of the larger and more important lochs within the basin, lying amid beautiful scenery, the hills on both sides rising to heights exceeding 1500 feet, and culminating in Meall a' Chaoruinn (2313 feet) on the northern shore (see Fig. 45). It is a good trout loch, and char also occur, but the fishing is strictly preserved. The loch trends almost due east and west, though very slightly sinuous in outline; the shore-line is on the whole very regular, except that two conspicuous alluvial cones have been laid down on the northern shore at the mouths of the Allt Duchairidh and neighbouring stream. The loch is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with a maximum breadth of nearly half a mile, the mean breadth being over a quarter of a mile. Its waters cover an area of about 640 acres (1 square mile), and it drains directly an area of over $7\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, but, as it receives the outflow from Loch Crann, its total drainage area is over 19 square miles. The maximum depth of 168 feet was observed approximately near the centre of the loch, opposite the mouth of the Allt Duchairidh entering the loch on its northern shore, and about 2 miles from the east end. The volume of water contained in the loch is estimated at 2057 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at nearly 74

average; for August, 1901, the mean was $58^{\circ}\cdot7$, or 2° above the average, while for August, 1902, the mean was $54^{\circ}\cdot2$, or $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ below the average. Sunshine records are available for Strathpeffer within the Conon basin during these seasons, and they bear the same relations: thus during July, 1901, 162·1 hours of sunshine were recorded at Strathpeffer (or 34·5 above the normal for that month, and 30 per cent. of the possible amount), while during July, 1902, the duration of sunshine was 95·6 hours (or 32·0 below the normal, and 18 per cent. of the possible amount), during August the difference was not so marked in the two years, the duration in August, 1901, being 140·0 hours (or 18·5 above the normal, and 30 per cent. of the possible amount), while in August, 1902, the duration was 131·8 hours (or 10·3 above the normal, and 28 per cent. of the possible amount). The sunshine records for Inverness agree closely with those given above for Strathpeffer for the two seasons under consideration.