of the loch, and the soundings show in certain places rather steep slopes both off the northern and southern shores.

Temperature Observations.—In the following table are given the results of a series of temperatures taken in Loch a' Chroisg on August 22, 1901, by Mr. Clark, and of two series taken by the Lake Survey staff on August 1, 1902:—

Depth in feet.	August 22, 1901 (R. M. Clark).	August 1, 1902 ½ mile from E. end of loch in 106 feet.	August 1, 1902. Deepest part of loch in 156 feet.
	° Fahr.	° Fahr.	° Fahr.
0	58·2	55·0	54·0
20	58·2	..	..
25	.	53·7	53·9
40	58·0	..	..
50	...	53·1	53·2
60	57·6	...	...
75	..	53·3	51·0
80	51·9	53·2	...
90	...	50·5	..
100	48·5	49·9	49·1
120	47·5	...	.
150	...	...	48·9

The series taken in 1901 shows a range from surface to bottom amounting to 10°·7, whereas the two series taken in 1902 show a range of only 5° in each case, and an extreme range of 6°. The upper layers of water down to a depth of 60 feet were much warmer in 1901 than in 1902, but between 60 and 100 feet the 1901 observations indicated a fall of 9° (viz., a fall of 5°·7 between 60 and 80 feet, and a fall of 3°·4 between 80 and 100 feet), so that the temperature of the bottom layers of water beyond 100 feet was lower in 1901 than was observed at these depths in 1902.

Seiche.—On August 19, 1902, between 4.30 and 5.30 p.m., a seiche was observed by Mr. James Murray within the shelter of the pier at the east end of Loch a' Chroisg, a light west breeze blowing at the time. The amplitude was a quarter of an inch, and the period about 11½ minutes.

Loch Gown (see Plate LVII.).—Loch Gown (or Ledgowan) lies about a mile to the south-east of Loch a' Chroisg, and is also a good trout loch, but the fishing is preserved. It trends in a north-east and south-west direction, is very irregular in outline, and about 1¼ miles in length. Though it may at one time have formed a single lake, it is now divided into two distinct lakes having, at the time of the survey, a difference in level exceeding 2 feet. This separation has probably been brought about mainly by the deposition of material laid down by the Allt Mhàrtuin, and the passage between them is obstructed by weeds, so that it is impossible to row a boat from one loch to the other, except after heavy floods. The two lochs are nearly equal in superficial area, but the southern basin is much deeper than the northern one.