

C-D is taken across the loch in the position of the deepest sounding. The areas between the consecutive contour-lines drawn in at equal intervals, and the percentages to the total area of the loch, are as follows:—

0 to 50 feet	658 acres	28·6 per cent.
50 ,, 100 ,,	582 ,,	25·2 ,,
100 ,, 150 ,,	418 ,,	18·1 ,,
150 ,, 200 ,,	272 ,,	11·8 ,,
200 ,, 250 ,,	220 ,,	9·6 ,,
Over 250 ,,	155 ,,	6·7 ,,
	<u>2305</u> ,,	<u>100·0</u> ,,

The regularity of the average slope of the bottom is indicated by the gradually decreasing areas between the contour-lines, and the comparatively large area within the deepest contour indicates the flat-bottomed character of the deeper part of the loch.

Loch Fannich was surveyed on August 13 and 14, 1902, and the elevation of the lake-surface was found, on commencing the survey, to be 821·9 feet above sea-level, which is identical with the level observed by the Ordnance Survey on May 27, 1870.

*Temperature Observations.*—The temperature of the surface water during the two days spent on the survey varied from 52°·7 Fahr. to 58°·1. Two serial temperatures were taken on August 14, 1902, with the following results:—

Depth in feet.	August 14, 1902, 4 15 p.m. Deepest part of loch.	August 14, 1902, 5·30 p.m. South-east of Rudha Mòr.
	Fahr.	° Fahr
Surface	53·0	54 0
5	52·0	..
10	51·9	..
20	51 6	53·0
40	..	52·5
50	51·0	..
70	..	50·0
100	48·6	46·7
130	...	45·7
150	45·6	..
200	44·9	..
250	44 5	..
281	44·4	..

Each of these series shows a range from surface to bottom of about 8½°. The temperature was higher in the upper 40 feet of water towards the west end of the loch than in the deep water towards the east end, but at the depth of 100 feet the temperature was 2° lower in the former position. Off Rudha Mòr there was a fall of 2°·5 between 40 and 70 feet, and a further fall of 3°·3 between 70 and 100 feet (equal to 5°·8 in