

Beaully is formed by the junction of the river Farrar with the river Glass. The river Glass is formed by the junction of the Amhuinn Deabhaidh (bearing the outflow from Loch na Beinne Bàine) with the river Affric, while the river Cannich is a tributary of the river Glass. The river-systems within the Beaully basin, and the relative positions of the different lochs, are shown on the accompanying index-map (Fig. 50). The area of the entire basin, as measured with the planimeter on the 1-inch Ordnance Survey maps, is about 343 square miles, of which about 215 square miles (or 63 per cent.) drain into these

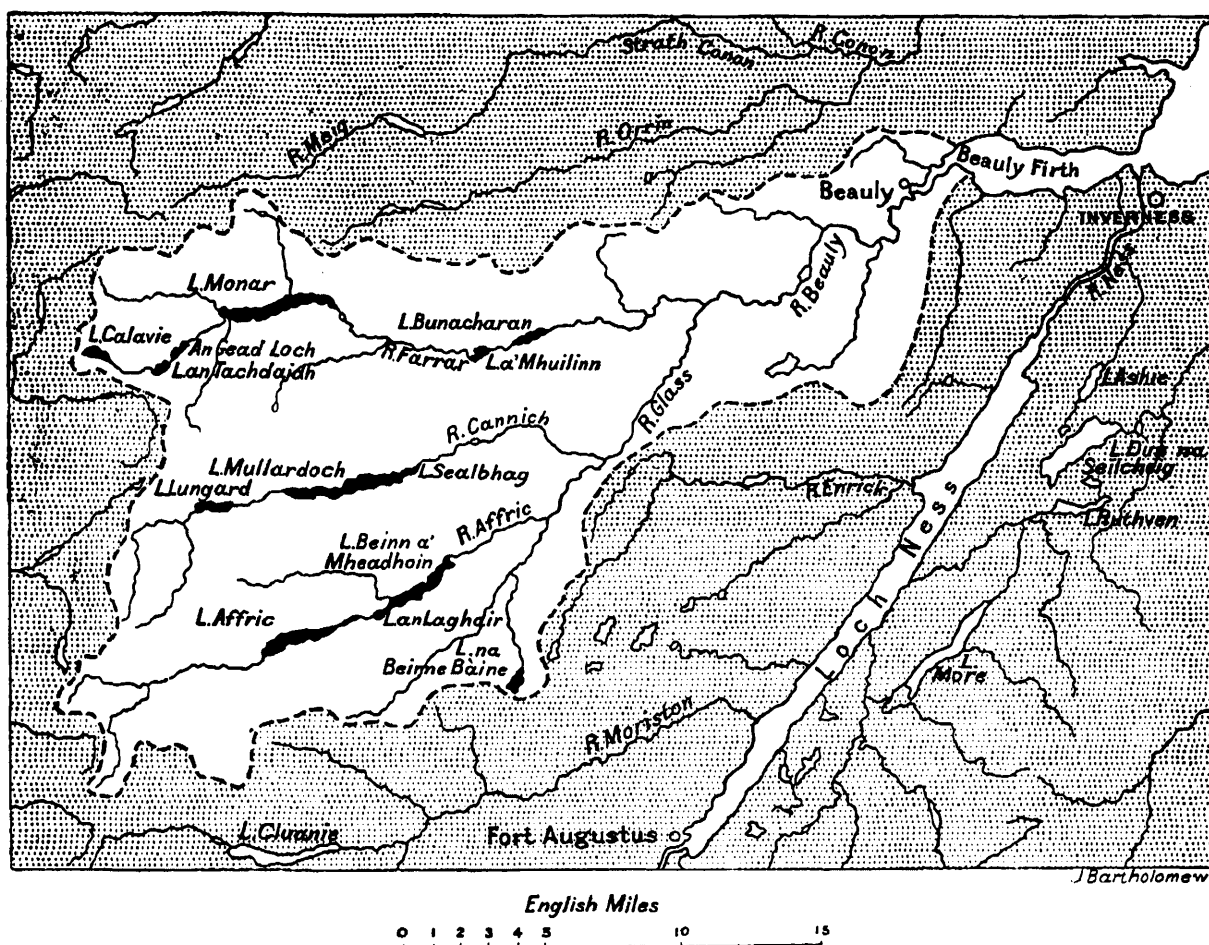


FIG. 50.—INDEX MAP OF THE BEAULY BASIN.

thirteen lochs, as will be seen from the summary table on p. 350. An inspection of the summary table shows, further, that all the lochs exceed half a mile in length, while eight of them exceed a mile in length; the two largest lochs (Mullardoch and Monar) exceed 4 miles in length, and have each an area exceeding a square mile. Seven of the lochs exceed 100 feet in depth, and two of them exceed 200 feet, the deepest one being Loch Monar, with a maximum depth of 260 feet; this loch is also the one containing the largest volume of water. The boundary-line between the counties of Inverness and Ross runs up the centre of Loch Monar for the greater part of its length, and it crosses Loch Mullardoch in its central portion, so that