The long stretch of alluvium along the Amhainn-an t-Sratha Mhòir indicates that the lake has been silted up for about a mile above its present western limit.

Loch an Tachdaidh and *an Gead Loch*.—These lochs lie in the bottom of the valley drained by the Garbh-uisge at Pait, which flows into Loch Monar, and are entirely surrounded by drift deposits of the later glaciation. All the small projections into these lakes are due to moraine heaps, arranged in such a way as to suggest that they are probably the terminal moraines of a lobe of ice that moved westwards towards the basin of the river Ling.

Loch Calavie lies in one of the passes through which the ice escaped westwards from the Monar area during the period of confluent glaciers. Though immediately surrounded by moraines and peat, it is evidently in part a rock basin, as the rocky barrier formed of muscovite-biotite gneiss appears in the stream not far below the outlet of the lake. The deepest sounding is 84 feet

Loch Bunacharan and *Loch a' Mhuilinn*.—These lakes are situated in the valley of the Farrar about midway between Loch Monar and Struy. Their long axes seem to coincide generally with the strike of the crystalline schists. In the case of the former lake, its height above sea-level is 366 feet, its greatest depth 113 feet, and the position of the rocky barrier exposed in the stream about one-third of a mile below the outlet is about 360 feet. The surface level of Loch a' Mhuilinn is 417 feet, and the deepest sounding is 94 feet, and as it discharges over solid rock, it is evidently a small rock basin. There is a high terrace round Loch a' Mhuilinn and on the south side of Loch Bunacharan at a level of 440 feet.

Notes on the Biology of the Lochs of the Beauly Basin.

By James Murray.

The lochs of Beauly valley were surveyed in late autumn, during very severe weather, unfavourable for the study of biology. The lochs in Glen Affric were visited in a time of heavy floods, which raised the lochs several feet while we were working at them. Though the tow-nets were used, there was almost nothing got in them. The lochs appeared to be flushed and washed out by the spate, or else the animals had gone down to quieter water.

Throughout the rest of the basin there was great uniformity, the ordinary universal limnetic Crustacea and Rotifers alone being present, with little call for remark. There was an entire absence of all the northern species of *Diaptomus*, and, although Desmids were fairly abundant in most of the lochs, there were none of the western species