which extends 5 miles west from the loch, among peaks rising to nearly 2500 feet. Two branch glens extend several miles to the north, and one of these brings the overflow of a small loch, Lochan na Beinne Baine, which was not surveyed. As a consequence of the extensive drainage area, the loch is subject to great alterations of level. The river has laid down long spits of sand, and threatens to silt up the loch altogether. A very short stream conveys the overflow to the sea; there is a boss of rock on the north side where it leaves the loch. In volume Loch nan Gabhar is the last in the basin, containing only 5 millions of cubic feet, or one million less than the volume of an Dubh Lochan.

The temperature of the water on May 12, 1903, was 51°·5 Fahr. at the surface and at the depth of 5 feet.

The particulars regarding the lochs in the Lochy basin are collected together in the table on p. 374 for convenience of reference and comparison. From this table it will be seen that in the twelve lochs under consideration, which cover an area of about 20 square miles, nearly 2600 soundings were taken, or an average of 214 soundings per loch, and an average of 129 soundings per square mile of surface. The aggregate volume of water contained in the lochs is estimated at 85,855 millions of cubic feet, or more than one-half of a cubic mile, and the area draining into them is over 270 square miles, or nearly fourteen times the area of the lochs.

The Red Lochan at Tulloch.—The Red Lochan, called in Gaelic by a name which signifies "brown eye," is a very small pond lying in an extensive morainic terrace at Fersit, near the north end of Loch Treig. It is only about 30 yards in its longest diameter, and 5 feet deep in the centre, is fed only by rains, and has no outflow except by percolation through the gravel, yet its surface is maintained almost constantly at the same level. The water is always turbid, and varies in colour from dull green to brown or red.

It was first examined by Sir John Murray in May, 1902. The water was then brown, the collection taken with the coarse net very pale yellow; that taken with the fine net a decided red. At that time there were only two very abundant organisms—the larva of an insect, *Corethra*, known as the "phantom larva," and a reddish-coloured rotifer, *Anurœa valga*. There were many other rotifera, entomostraca, and other organisms common in ponds, but none of these were abundant enough to be held responsible for the colour of the water. The collection made with the fine net was examined by Dr T. N Johnston and Mr James Murray On adding a little formalin, which killed the animals, a blood-red sediment was deposited, which was found to consist chiefly of *A valga* and myriads of its red eggs. At that time this species seemed to be mainly the cause of the red colour.