

the steepest slopes were observed off the north-eastern shore in the vicinity of the Horseshoe craig, where a sounding in 236 feet was taken about 100 feet from shore; another in 175 feet about 50 feet from shore; and, off what is known as the Cormorant rock, a sounding in 206 feet was taken about 50 feet from shore. This last-mentioned sounding gives a gradient exceeding 4 in 1, or an angle of about  $15^\circ$  from the perpendicular.

The steep shore-slope is further seen by the manner in which the contour-lines of depth as a rule hug the shores, leaving a comparatively very large area of the lake-floor along the central line of the loch covered by very deep water. This is strikingly shown by the fact that nearly one-half of the entire basin is covered by more than 500 feet of water, and over one-third by more than 600 feet of water. In the following table are given the approximate areas in acres between the consecutive contour-lines drawn in at equal intervals of 100 feet, and the percentages to the total area of the loch.—

0 to 100 feet	1892 acres	13·6 per cent.
100 „ 200 „	1340 „	9·6 „
200 „ 300 „	1610 „	11·6 „
300 „ 400 „	1121 „	8·0 „
400 „ 500 „	1329 „	9·5 „
500 „ 600 „	1627 „	11·7 „
600 „ 700 „	2461 „	17·7 „
Over 700 „	2556 „	18·3 „
	<u>13,936</u> „	<u>100·0</u> „

This table brings out several interesting peculiarities when compared with the similar tables published for the other large Scottish lochs. The most remarkable point is that the two deeper zones are larger than any of the other shallower zones, the deepest zone of all, though the interval between the 700-foot contour and the maximum depth is only half the usual interval between the contour-lines, being the largest of all. Such a distribution of the depth-zones has not been observed in any other loch, and is a reversal of the usual rule of the shallowest zone being the largest one, though one or two exceptions to this rule have been recorded, as, for instance, in Loch Treig, where the zone between 200 and 300 feet is larger than either of the two shallower zones, and in Loch Lochy, where the zone between 100 and 200 feet is a little larger than the shore-zone. In the deepest of all Scottish lochs, Loch Morar, the shore-zone is equal to 42 per cent. of the total area, and the second zone between 100 and 200 feet is equal to 13 per cent., while of the deeper zones not one exceeds 9 per cent. of the total area. In Loch Lomond, again, the shore-zone is equal to 68 per cent. of the entire area, and the second zone between 100 and 200 feet is equal to  $16\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., while the deeper zones are in each case less than 6 per