

cent. In Loch Ericht the shore-zone is equal to 34 per cent., the second zone between 100 and 200 feet is equal to 25 per cent., and the third zone between 200 and 300 feet is equal to 19 per cent. of the total area, the deeper zones in each case not exceeding 10 per cent. In Loch Tay there is a regularly decreasing percentage in the zones of depth from the shore into deep water, the numbers for each zone at intervals of 100 feet being respectively 30,  $23\frac{1}{2}$ , 21,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ , 9.

*Loch Quoich* (see Plate XCIII).—The largest loch in the basin after Loch Ness. It is very nearly 7 miles in length, and occupies the upper part of Glen Garry, which here runs east and west. It is 9 miles west of Loch Garry, and 15 miles from Loch Oich. It is much nearer the west coast, the head of Loch Hourn being only 4 miles distant. The mountain peaks both north and south reach well over 3000 feet. On the south the highest peak is Sgor Mor (3290 feet). On the north the two peaks of Sgurr a' Mhoraire (3365 feet) and Gleourach (3395 feet) rise to the west and east of Glen Quoich, which branches northward from Glen Garry about the middle of Loch Quoich. On the north Loch Quoich is densely wooded for the greater part of its length.

Loch Quoich is of the usual elongate form of Scottish glen lochs. Its central line is strongly curved, the central part further north than the ends. The height of the loch above sea-level on May 6, 1903, was 556.0 feet; the Ordnance Survey officers, on August 24, 1867, found it to be 555.3 feet. The length, measured in a straight line between the ends, is almost exactly 6 miles; measured along the centre line it is nearly 7 miles. The maximum breadth of three-quarters of a mile occurs just east of the centre. The mean breadth is a little under half a mile. The superficial area of the loch is about 1833 acres, or fully  $2\frac{3}{4}$  square miles, and it contains 8345 millions of cubic feet of water, more than twice the volume of Loch Garry, the loch next to it in size.

Loch Quoich drains an area of 49 square miles, which includes no large lochs, but some very small ones which were not surveyed. Several large burns, rising among the high mountains of the west, enter at the head of the loch, and the Caolie water, flowing in on the north shore, is a fair stream; but the most important inflowing river is the Quoich, which enters about the middle of the north side, and has here by its delta effected a considerable narrowing of the loch. The constriction so produced is the greater because, just opposite the mouth of the river, a high promontory juts out more than a quarter of a mile from the south shore. The shallowing of this constriction is but slight.

The basin of Loch Quoich is simple, with steep and nearly uniformly sloping sides, and very little flat bottom. The contours are all continuous and approximately parallel with the shore-line, except the 200-foot contour, which is slightly interrupted by a shallowing where the maximum is 190 feet, just west of the mouth of the Quoich. The