

area of over 200 feet to the west of this is three-quarters of a mile long, and has a maximum depth of 220 feet. The larger area of over 200 feet is 2 miles long, and extends from just west of the narrows eastward. The area of over 250 feet lies well down the loch, coming to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the outflow, and includes the maximum depth of the loch, 281 feet. The mean depth of the loch is $104\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The proper basin of the loch terminates three-quarters of a mile from the lower end of the loch. At this point there is a bend at right angles to the main axis, and there extends a broad, tortuous, shallow section of the loch, with a greatest depth of only 43 feet, and numerous small islands.

As is shown by the narrowness of the areas enclosed by the deeper contours, there is no marked indication of the U-shaped section of valley lochs excavated by glaciers. The promontory opposite the river Quoich, occurring where a great bend of the axis takes place, must have caused a narrowing here before the delta of the Quoich was laid down.

On May 6, 1903, the difference of temperature between the surface and 150 feet was under 1° :—Surface, $41^{\circ}\cdot9$ Fahr.; 50 feet, $41^{\circ}\cdot2$; 150 feet, $41^{\circ}\cdot0$.

Loch Poulary (see Plate XCIV.)—A long, irregular, narrow loch running east and west in Glen Garry, between Loch Garry and Loch Quoich, about 4 miles distant from the former and 2 miles from the latter. It is little more than a series of expansions of the river Garry, and its limits are accordingly not easy to define. The portion surveyed begins at Eilean Dubh; extends eastward for 1 mile as a narrow channel varying from 9 feet to 23 feet in depth, and then expands into a little basin half a mile long by one-fifth of a mile in greatest breadth. The length of the whole loch is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the mean breadth one-tenth of a mile. The area of the surface is about 91 acres, and the drainage area, which includes Loch Quoich, is 82 square miles. The volume of water is 39 millions of cubic feet. The Allt a' Ghobhain, a considerable stream, and some small burns, enter on the north shore. From spot-levels on the shores, the height of the loch above the sea was estimated to be 320 feet. The greater part of the loch is shallow, but in the eastern basin there is deeper water in the centre, forming, however, only a narrow channel. The maximum depth is 47 feet, the mean depth 10 feet.

There was a difference of only 1° in temperature between the surface ($53^{\circ}\cdot8$ Fahr.) and a depth of 40 feet ($52^{\circ}\cdot8$) on September 28, 1903.

Loch Garry (see Plate XCV.)—Loch Garry is one of the most important lochs in the basin, being inferior in size only to Loch Ness