

The series taken in May shows a range of barely 2° from surface to bottom, while the series taken in September shows a range of over 6° , a fall of 2° having been recorded between 90 and 100 feet. It will be observed that the whole body of water was warmer in September than it was in the preceding May, the bottom reading in September being 4° higher than the surface reading in May, while the difference between the two bottom readings is about 6° , and between the two surface readings about 10° .

Loch Uanagan (see Plate XCVIII.).—Loch Uanagan lies a little more than a mile to the south of Fort Augustus, on Loch Ness. It is a narrow little loch lying parallel to the Caledonian canal, which is one-third of a mile to the west, and is separated from Loch Uanagan by the Torr à Choiltry, a high ridge with steep sides, densely covered with fir trees. This hill rises abruptly from the west side of the loch to a height of 384 feet, some 266 feet above the surface of the water.

Loch Uanagan is half a mile long, and has a maximum breadth of one-eighth of a mile. The superficial area is about 25 acres, and the volume of water 18 millions of cubic feet. The drainage area is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ square miles. The only stream of any size flows in at the south end, and near the north end a small burn flows out to the east, where a small part of the loch has been cut off by the railway, and joins the river Tarff half a mile to the north. The height of the loch above sea-level on July 2, 1903, was 118·2 feet.

Loch Uanagan is very shallow, the greater part of it less than 10 feet deep. Only one-fifth of the area is over 25 feet in depth, the 25-foot contour enclosing a narrow area one-sixth of a mile long, nearer to the east shore, and the maximum depth of 43 feet is near shore, the slope here being steep. The steep slope of the hill on the west is not continued under water, the loch on that side being shallower.

Temperature Observations.—The surface temperature on July 2, 1903, was $63^{\circ}\cdot 0$ Fahr., and a serial taken at 2.30 p.m. on September 24, 1903, gave the following results.—

Surface	.	..	..	...	...	..	..	$55^{\circ}\cdot 4$	Fahr.
10 feet	...	...	...	.	...	.		$54^{\circ}\cdot 8$	„
20 „	.	...	...	..	..	..		$53^{\circ}\cdot 6$	„
30 „	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	$53^{\circ}\cdot 6$	„
40 „	.	.	...	...	...	...	.	$52^{\circ}\cdot 8$	„

Loch Beag (by Clunie) (see Plate XCIX.).—A small triangular loch about a quarter of a mile west of the upper end of Loch Clunie. It is simply an expansion of the river Clunie, and is at the same level as Loch Clunie. It is one-third of a mile long by one-fifth of a mile broad. The area of the surface is about 26 acres, and the drainage area very extensive, viz. 20 square miles. The volume of water is