

area has a maximum of 123 feet. The mean depth is 50 feet. In the narrows the depth at the western end is 10 feet, and at the eastern end only 6 feet, while half-way between is a hole of 23 feet. The small basin to the east of the narrows is on the whole shallow. Almost in the centre is a shoal where the depth is only 2 feet, and close to this, on the north, is a sounding of 30 feet. The greatest depth in this basin, 53 feet, is between the shoal and the narrows.

Consideration of the contours and the nearly flat bottom shows that there is the U-shaped section associated with glacier-hollowed lochs, though, on account of the moderate depth, it is less clearly defined than in many other large lakes.

A series of temperatures taken in the deep part of the loch showed a uniform reading of $51^{\circ}\cdot 8$ Fahr. at all depths from 10 feet to 75 feet. The bottom at 100 feet was a little cooler ($51^{\circ}\cdot 2$), and the surface a little warmer ($52^{\circ}\cdot 0$), the total range being thus $0^{\circ}\cdot 8$.

Loch Lundie (by Clunie) (see Plate XCIX.).—A small triangular loch lying immediately to the north of Loch Clunie, about equally distant from either end. The long axis runs nearly east and west, and the greatest breadth is towards the west end. The outline is very irregular, and there are several small islands near the shore.

The height above sea-level on September 30, 1903, was found to be 681·5 feet, some 76 feet above Loch Clunie; the Ordnance Survey officers on August 2, 1869, found it to be 681·9 feet. The length is little under half a mile, and the greatest breadth one-fifth of a mile. The superficial area is about 27 acres, the drainage area nearly 1 square mile, and the contents amount to 9 millions of cubic feet. It receives only some small burns, and is drained by a burn issuing from the south-west corner flowing south a quarter of a mile into Loch Clunie.

Loch Lundie is of no great depth, three-fourths of the superficial area being covered by less than 10 feet of water. The area more than 10 feet in depth is narrow, and passes obliquely across the loch. The greatest depth of 25 feet occurs at the extreme east end of this area, and near shore, in a narrow part of the loch.

The temperature on September 30, 1903, was the same at the surface and at 20 feet, viz. $54^{\circ}\cdot 0$ Fahr.

Loch Loyne (see Plate C.).—The two lochs under this name consist of a chain of little basins or expansions of the river Loyne, connected by narrow channels. The valley of the Loyne lies half-way between Glen Clunie and Glen Garry, which are 2 or 3 miles distant. On the north the lochs are separated from Loch Clunie by Beinn Loinne, 2500 feet in height. The hills on the south, though wild and bleak, are not so high. The main road from Tomdoun to Clunie Inns crosses between the two lochs. The valley to the west of the road has an east-and-west