

mile in length, and one-ninth of a mile in greatest breadth. It is only about 8 acres in area, and drains an area of over 100 acres. Its volume is 2 millions of cubic feet, twice that of Loch nan Losganan. It drains by a small burn into the river Coiltie. The basin is simple, with evenly sloping sides, and the deepest sounding of 18 feet almost in the centre.

*Loch Laide* (see Plate XCII.) is a little shallow round loch, measuring just about one-third of a mile in diameter, lying at a considerable elevation among the hills to the west of Loch Ness, near its northern end, above Abriachan, and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant. It is surrounded by moorland and low hills, rising on the south side nearly 600 feet above the loch (Carn an Leitire, 1424 feet), within a distance of half a mile. There is no bench-mark nearer to the loch than the summit of this hill. On August 4, 1869, the Ordnance Survey officers found the height above sea-level to be 859·8 feet.

The superficial area of Loch Laide is about 39 acres, and it drains an area of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  square miles. It has a volume of water of 9 millions of cubic feet, only two lochs in the Ness basin (Lochs Dubh and nan Losganan) being less in volume. It is fed chiefly by one small burn, rising some 2 miles to the south-west, and the overflow is carried by the Allt Loch Laide into Loch Ness at Abriachan. The bottom of Loch Laide is very uneven. The greatest depth, 9 feet, is found close to the east shore. In the centre the depth is only 4 feet, and other soundings of 3 and 4 feet are found far out. There are low islands near shore to the south and west. The mean depth is just over 5 feet, or fully half the maximum depth.

The surface temperature on May 20, 1904, was 52°·3 Fahr.; at 5 feet, 51°·7, and at 8 feet, 51°·3.

*Loch Tarff* (see Plate XCI).—Loch Tarff is a beautiful loch of triangular form (see Fig 62) lying high among the hills to the east of Loch Ness, from which it is about a mile distant, and 3 miles north-east of Fort Augustus. There are several large and small islands, some of which are covered with trees. Rocky hills rise on all sides, but to no great height above the loch in the immediate neighbourhood. Beinn a' Bhacaidh (1813 feet) on the north is 850 feet above the loch. The high mountain range, culminating in Corrieयरrack, is more distant on the south-east. The outline is almost an equilateral triangle. The shores are undulate. The large Eilean Ban is close to the shore on the north-east. On April 25, 1903, the elevation of the lake-surface was 956·2 feet above the sea, almost identical with that observed by the Ordnance Survey officers on July 17, 1866, viz. 956·3 feet. The greatest diameter measured from north-west to south-east exceeds two-thirds of a mile. The maximum breadth, taken at right angles to the line of greatest