

south and east, and the outflowing stream goes half a mile north into Loch Ness. On April 23, 1903, the loch was 577·8 feet above sea-level; on August 4, 1869, the Ordnance Survey officers found it to be 577·4 feet.

The bottom is flat, with a central depth of 41 feet. The 25-foot contour closely follows the shore, but does not go into the north arm, in which there is an isolated sounding of 25 feet. The maximum of 51 feet occurs in a little hole close to the shore, in the south-east corner of the loch, the mean depth being $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Temperature of the surface, $42^{\circ}\cdot 0$ Fahr., at 25 feet, $42^{\circ}\cdot 0$; at 50 feet, $41^{\circ}\cdot 8$.

Loch nan Eun (see Plate CIII).—A dark and desolate tarn lying at the foot of the wild and bare Cairn Vangie. The loch lies in a deep valley, and a boat was with difficulty transported down the steep hill from the road. Glen nan Eun runs here nearly east and west. The Cumrack burn flowing out from the loch runs to the north-east and becomes the river Foyers. The surface is about 915 feet above the sea. The length is barely half a mile, and the greatest breadth about one-sixth of a mile. The superficial area is about 35 acres, and the contents 15 millions of cubic feet. The drainage area is nearly 4 square miles, and the chief feeder is the nan Eun, coming from the south-west.

Loch nan Eun is somewhat oblong, and is a simple basin of no great depth. The slope of the bottom is steeper on the south, and very gentle on the north. The maximum depth of 21 feet is near the south shore; the mean depth is 10 feet.

On April 25, 1903, the temperature at the surface was $42^{\circ}\cdot 5$ Fahr., and at 20 feet, $42^{\circ}\cdot 1$.

Loch Killin (see Plate CIII).—Loch Killin lies high up among the mountains on the east side of Loch Ness, about 10 miles east of Fort Augustus. It is a narrow loch of moderate size, the valley which it occupies running at that part nearly south to north. On the west the precipitous crags of Creag Acaim rise abruptly from the shore of the loch to a height of 1000 feet above its surface. Equally high hills rise more gradually on the east (see Fig. 64)

Loch Killin is narrow to the north and broadens to the south, the maximum breadth of a quarter of a mile being just a quarter of a mile from the south end. The mean breadth is about one-sixth of a mile. The length is considerably over a mile. The loch has a superficial area of about 130 acres, and contains 137 millions of cubic feet of water. Loch Killin has a large drainage area, extending to $38\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, the river Killin, which enters on the south, bringing the drainage of several large glens. The river flowing out to the north is called the Fechlin, and is one of the chief sources of the river Foyers. At the