

elevation being the same as that of Loch More. The basin is flat-bottomed in character, more than half the lake-floor (or 54 per cent.) being covered by over 5 feet of water.

*Loch Stack* (see Plate IX.).—Loch Stack lies about a mile to the north-west of Loch More, the overflow from Loch More being carried through Loch na h-Ealaidh, and by the short stream an Earachd, into Loch Stack. Ben Stack, which rises steeply up from the south-western shore of the loch, forms a striking object in the landscape. The loch is very irregular in outline, having a fanciful resemblance to the capital letter H, with one arm longer than the other; in fact, it may almost be looked upon as two lochs joined by a shallow neck. The general trend is north-west and south-east, the length of the longer arm being over  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and that of the shorter arm nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, while a line along the axis of maximum depth of one arm across the shallow neck and along the axis of the other arm would be  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles in length. The waters of the loch cover an area of about 632 acres (or 1 square mile), and the area draining into it directly is about  $27\frac{1}{2}$  square miles; but since it receives the overflow from Lochs More and na h-Ealaidh, the total drainage area is over 40 square miles. The maximum depth of 108 feet was observed in the wide portion of the longer arm, the maximum depth recorded in the shorter arm being 85 feet. The volume of water is estimated at about 988 million cubic feet, and the mean depth of the whole loch at 36 feet. The loch was surveyed on September 6 and 8, 1902, the elevation of the lake-surface above the sea, as determined by levelling from bench-mark, being 117.65 feet; this is almost identical with the elevation determined by the officers of the Ordnance Survey on September 23, 1870, viz. 117.5 feet.

As already indicated, Loch Stack consists of two deep basins separated from each other by shallow water. The deeper basin is contained in the longer arm, the maximum depth of 108 feet being recorded about a mile from the southern end, and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the northern end, of that arm. This was the only sounding taken in depths exceeding 100 feet, and here there is a 75-foot area three-quarters of a mile in length, and a 50-foot area over a mile in length. Near the northern end of this arm there is a small, isolated 50-foot area, based on soundings in 50 and 63 feet, separated from the main 50-foot area by a shoaling of the water at the narrow constriction in the outline of the loch, about half a mile from the northern end, where the depth is less than 30 feet. The shallower basin in the shorter arm of the loch is regular in conformation, the 50-foot area being about three-quarters of a mile in length, and enclosing a 75-foot area a quarter of a mile in length, based on soundings in 77, 81, and 85 feet. The last-mentioned sounding was recorded about a quarter of a mile from the eastern shore. In the shallow neck joining the two arms of the loch, the deepest sounding recorded was in 16 feet. In one or two