

This series shows a total range of temperature amounting to about 7°, the greatest fall observed being one of about 3° between 75 and 100 feet.

Fionn Loch (see Plate XVII.).—The Fionn Loch, a large irregular sheet of water, lies less than 3 miles to the north-east of Loch Maree. It is a good trout loch, and contains also *Salmo ferox*, but the fishing is strictly preserved. The lower portion does not lie in a well-marked glen, though round the upper end rise some precipitous and high mountains. There are many large islands, and almost everywhere around the shores, and in places at some considerable distance from shore, large rocks and boulders rise above the surface of the water. The head of the Fionn Loch is practically continuous with the Dubh Loch, which are separated from each other only by an artificial causeway built on a sandbank. When the water is high this causeway is flooded, though under ordinary circumstances the difference of level is about a foot. The matter was the subject of litigation in 1877, the Lord Ordinary deciding that the lochs were one, but the House of Lords reversed this decision. In this place the two lochs are treated separately.

The general trend of the Fionn Loch is from south-east to north-west, its total length being $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; it varies greatly in width, the maximum breadth being about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the mean breadth of the entire loch being nearly two-thirds of a mile. Its waters cover an area of about 2250 acres, or over $3\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and it drains directly an area of nearly 15 square miles, but since it receives the outflow from the Dubh Loch, Lochan Beannach, and Loch na Moine Buige, its total drainage area is about $26\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The maximum depth of 144 feet was observed in two places: (1) near the south-eastern end, and (2) in the central part of the loch opposite the entrance of the stream bearing the outflow from Lochan Beannach. The volume of water contained in the loch is estimated at 5667 millions of cubic feet, and the mean depth at $57\frac{3}{4}$ feet.

The Fionn Loch was surveyed on August 4 to 8, 1902, but the elevation of the lake-surface could not be determined by levelling, owing to the inability of the surveyors to find bench-marks after prolonged search; when visited by the Ordnance Survey officers on September 2, 1870, the elevation was found to be 558·6 feet above the sea. The keeper stated that the water may rise 5 feet and fall about 2 feet from the level on the date of the survey. The bottom of the Fionn Loch is most irregular, and the contour-lines in most places extremely sinuous in character; the north-western end is filled with boulders, which often rise out of comparatively deep water in an astonishing manner. The main 50-foot basin is nearly 4 miles in length, approaching quite close to the south-eastern end, and extending between the islands called Eilean Fraoch and Eilean nan Corr-sriach. A second 50-foot basin runs in a north and south direction, along the centre of the large arm thrown out in a northerly direction towards the foot of the loch, extending to the west of Eilean nan