

Loch na Cuaich (see Plate LVII.) lies on the east side of Glen Truim, about 5 miles north-east from the head of Loch Ericht. Stac Meall na Cuaich rises to a height of 3000 feet immediately to the east of the loch. Trending in a north-east and south-west direction, the loch is nearly a mile in length, with a maximum breadth of a quarter of a mile near the south-west end, whence it narrows gradually towards the opposite end. The superficial area is about 116 acres, and the drainage area exceeds $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The maximum depth of 85 feet was observed approximately near the centre of the loch, but towards the south-west end. The volume of water is estimated at 214 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at $42\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The loch was surveyed on May 12, 1904, and the elevation from spot-levels was estimated to be about 1296 feet above the sea. The loch forms a simple basin, the contour-lines coinciding approximately with the outline, but approaching closer to the eastern than to the western shore, indicating a steep slope on the eastern side, in fact, in one place a sounding in 50 feet was taken about 50 feet from the eastern shore, equal to a gradient of 1 in 1. The surface temperature was $41^{\circ}\cdot 8$ Fahr.

Loch an Duin (see Plate LVII.) lies about 7 miles to the east of the head of Loch Ericht, and 5 miles south-east from Loch na Cuaich, at an elevation of 1600 feet among the mountains, which rise on the west to 2707 feet, and on the east to 2844 feet, above the sea, the lower slopes forming steep screes of small material. The shores are all stony, and the outflow to the north is among stones. Loch an Duin drains northward into Loch Bhradain, and thence into Loch an t-Seilich. It is a long and narrow loch, trending almost north and south, and over a mile in length, the maximum breadth being less than one-fifth of a mile. The superficial area is about 102 acres, and the drainage area exceeds a square mile. The maximum depth of 102 feet was observed in the middle of the loch. The volume of water is estimated at 134 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at over 30 feet. The basin is simple, the deeper water occupying a central position, where the contour-lines approach close to the shores, showing that the sides are very steep; in one place off the eastern shore a sounding in 45 feet was taken about 50 feet from shore. The 25-foot basin is rather more, and the 50-foot basin rather less, than half a mile in length, the two ends of the loch being comparatively shallow, about two-thirds of the lake-floor being covered by less than 25 feet of water. The deep, central part is flat-bottomed, with the U-shaped section characteristic of ice-eroded basins. The loch was surveyed on October 14, 1904, but the elevation could not be determined; from spot-levels it was estimated to be about 1590 feet above the sea. A gravelly beach was seen at places 2 feet above the water. Temperatures taken in the position of the deepest sounding showed that the water was practically uniform in temperature throughout, the reading at the surface being $44^{\circ}\cdot 2$ Fahr.; while at 50 and 100 feet identical readings of $44^{\circ}\cdot 0$ were recorded.