

casual inspection satisfies us that they can be of no great depth. The selection of the lochs to be surveyed was determined by the presence of boats, which were found only on some half-dozen of the larger lochs.

Loch Heouravay (see Plate LXVIII.).—Loch Heouravay is a loch of extremely irregular form, lying close to the sea-shore on the east side of the island, where Loch Uskavagh cuts so deeply into the interior of the land. It drains into Heouravay bay, an inlet from Loch Uskavagh, by a stream a few yards in length. We were told that there was formerly a mill on this stream and that the surface of the loch was kept at a higher level by a dam with a sluice. When that was the case Loch Heouravay might be a single loch; the removal of the dam has divided it into five distinct little lochs, differing slightly in level, and connected by very short streams which fall only a few inches. The surroundings are rough moorland, the shores of rock, overlain in places by gravel and boulders. There is rock close by the outflow.

The length, in a straight line between the most distant points, is $1\frac{1}{3}$ miles, following the middle line of the loch $1\frac{2}{3}$ miles. The greatest breadth is a quarter of a mile, the mean breadth one-twelfth of a mile. The greatest depth in the largest western basin of the loch is 25 feet; the maximum for the whole loch is in the smaller second basin, south of the first, where there is a depth of 41 feet close to the shore; the third basin, south of the second, has a depth of 16 feet; and the fourth and fifth basins are only 5 and 6 feet deep. The mean depth of the whole loch is about 7 feet. The superficial area is about 80 acres, and the contents 26 millions of cubic feet. The drainage area is nearly 2 square miles, and includes many small lochs.

The surface of the lowest basin was 8·3 feet above sea-level, the uppermost basin 9·6, and the largest fall, between first and second basins, 9 inches. The temperatures in the deepest basin on June 29, 1904, were—

Surface ...	...	.	..	..	.	60°·0 Fahr.
15 feet ...	...	...	...	...	...	59° 0 "
25 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	56° 6 "
40 „ ...	...	.	...	...	..	55° 6 "

Loch nan Àiscot (see Plate LXVIII.).—Loch nan Àiscot is a very small, roughly triangular loch, situated between Loch Heouravay and Loch Hermidale. Its long axis runs north and south; it is broadest towards the south and narrows northwards to a point near Loch Hermidale into which it drains by a very short stream. The shores are entirely of rock. It is a quarter of a mile long, one-tenth of a mile in greatest breadth, and one-twentieth of a mile in mean breadth. Relatively it is the deepest loch surveyed in Benbecula, the maximum depth being 39 feet, and the mean depth 17 feet. The area of the surface is only about 8 acres, and it receives only surface drainage. The surface level was 13·0 feet above the sea. The basin is quite simple, with deep water (of over 35 feet) in a straight