

8 square miles. The lowest loch of the basin is Loch nan Geireann, which is tidal and communicates with the sea by a mere drain under the road. Going up stream we come next to Loch Skealtar, then Loch Garbh-Abhuinn, then Loch Garbh-Abhuinn Ard, and finally to Loch Scadavay. Above Loch Scadavay there are two separate chains of lochs—on the west that of Loch nan Eun, which communicates separately with Lochs na Moracha and Huna; on the east Loch a' Bhuid, which communicates with Loch an Tairbeirt Stuardhaich, and that with Loch Deoravat.

*Loch Deoravat* (see Plate LXX.).—Loch Deoravat is the uppermost of the chain of lochs running east from Loch Scadavay. It is only an inch or two higher than Loch an Tairbeirt Stuardhaich, into which it drains; level, 21·3 feet above the sea. It is of simple oblong form, two-thirds of a mile long from east to west, and one-third of a mile in greatest breadth. Its simple shape does not correspond with a simple basin. The centre of the loch is filled with large islands, and the contour of the bottom is very irregular. There are a number of holes of from 23 to 32 feet in depth. The maximum, 32 feet, lies between two of the islands. The loch is picturesque, the shores rocky, rising to cliffs at the west end. The islands are of varied character, some heather-covered and dark, others bare, grassy, and green. One was blue from the profusion of the wild hyacinth. On June 2, 1904, the temperature varied from 59°·2 Fahr. at the surface to 54°·5 at 30 feet.

*Loch an Tairbeirt Stuardhaich* (see Plate LXX.).—An insignificant little lochan, through which the overflow of Loch Deoravat passes to Loch a' Bhuid and Loch Scadavay. Though only a quarter of a mile long, and very narrow, the loch is of some interest. Its outline is cruciform. The shores are ranges of vertical cliffs, similar to those of the adjacent arm of Loch Scadavay. The height of the surface above sea-level is 21·15 feet, or 2½ feet higher than Loch a' Bhuid.

*Loch a' Bhuid* (see Plate LXX.).—This loch is entirely similar to Loch Scadavay, from which it is only cut off by a narrow barrier. It is fully three-quarters of a mile long, by one-third of a mile in greatest breadth. It consists of two portions, elongate from west to east, connected by a channel at the west end. The southern portion has an east and a west expansions connected by a very narrow strait, from 4 to 9 feet deep. The western expansion is shallow (deepest 18 feet), and filled with stones and small islands. One of these is of the horseshoe shape, examples of which are found in Lochs Scadavay and Fada. The eastern expansion is shallow (9 or 10 feet) in the middle, but depths of 22 to 25 feet are found close to shore. The northern portion is a narrow triangle of fair depth, with the maximum of 36 feet about the centre. The shores are rocky. There was a range of temperature of 8½° from surface to bottom on May 31, 1904:—