

water is reduced to about half a mile. The outline is extremely irregular, and there are many islands large and small. The northern part of the loch is somewhat triangular, but its centre is filled by three large islands, the largest of which, Eilean Leathann, is fully half a mile long.

As in Loch Scadavay, there are many distinct depressions, separated by shallows. In each of these there is considerable depth. In the narrow part, west of Eaval, there are three basins with maxima of 51, 57, and 50 feet respectively. South of Eilean Leathann is a basin with a depth of 65 feet, and east of the same island one of 58 feet. North of Eilean Leathann is a depth of 48 feet. Between Eilean Mor and the stream flowing out to the north into Loch Eport lies the deepest basin in the loch. It is of very limited extent, measuring only about a quarter of a mile each way, between the islands and the shore, but has the remarkable maximum depth of 151 feet. To the west of this is another very small triangular area, having a depth of 70 feet. The mean depth of  $25\frac{3}{4}$  feet is less than that of Loch a' Ghlinne-Dorcha, and a little more than that of Loch Crogavat. The greater part of the shore is of rock, forming on the west a range of cliffs, with some small stretches of gravel, stones, and peat. Immediately under the north slope of Eaval is the largest stretch of peat-covered gravel, extending about a mile without any exposed rock. The large islands, and most of the small ones, are of rock. On Eilean Leathann mounds of stony *débris* lie over the rock. The level was ascertained on June 15, 1904, by measuring from Loch na Ceithir-Eileana to be 8.2 feet above the sea.

Loch Obisary is tidal. Though the surface level is little affected by the tides, these enter often enough to render the water quite salt, and to permit numerous marine animals to live in it. Mussels (marine) were found adhering to the fresh-water weeds, and marine crustacea abounded among the weeds. Large beds of a slender grass-like plant, which appeared to be *Juncus supinus*, but was not in flower, reached the surface from depths of from 14 to 18 feet. From the deepest part a black gritty mud was obtained.

A series of temperatures was taken in the deep hole at noon, June 25, 1904. There was a range of 8.3, and a remarkable inversion was indicated, the thermometer at 50 feet reading 1 lower than at the bottom. The readings at 50 feet and 100 feet were repeated, after testing by again reading the surface temperature, and were consistent with the first readings:—

Surface (repeated)	.. .. .	55.5 Fahr.
10 feet ..	. . .	55.5 ..
25 ..	. . .	50.4 ..
50 .. (repeated)	. . .	47.2 ..
100 .. (repeated)	. . .	48.2 ..
150 ..	. . .	48.2 ..

*Loch a' Chludaich* (see Plate LXXV.).—A very small narrow loch on