

the northern branch along the connecting arm, to the east end of the southern branch, would be about 2 miles in length. The northern branch, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, is divided into three portions. That in the east, adjoining the outflow, is quadrate, measuring about a quarter of a mile each way; it has an even bottom, with a greatest depth of 20 feet. The middle portion is filled with islands, on one of which, Dùn Scor, is a Dùn. Another, Eilean Dubh Dùn Scor, is connected with a larger island on the east by a long causeway. Among these islands the north branch is deeper than elsewhere, the greatest depth being 30 feet. The west portion of this branch is three-quarters of a mile long, and very narrow and shallow, having a greatest depth of only 11 feet. It is separated from the central part by a large island, connected with the north shore by a causeway, and having the channel on the south full of stones, and from 1 to 3 feet in depth. The burn from Loch an Iasgaich enters the west end of this arm. The narrow passage connecting the northern and southern branches of the loch is shallow in the middle and northern portions, but towards the south it rapidly deepens into one of the basins which form the southern half of the loch. The southern branch of the loch is shorter than the northern, measuring little more than one mile in length, but it is much broader and very much deeper. It contains two distinct basins, the best marked basins in the island, separated by a strait filled with large islands.

The west basin is triangular, three-quarters of a mile long by one-third of a mile broad. Though the island, on which is the Dùn Bàn, lies well out from the shore, it does not destroy the simplicity of the basin. The slope of the bottom is steeper on the south side, more gradual on the north. The deepest sounding in this basin, 50 feet, occurs near a small island at the east end of the basin. The east basin is smaller but deeper. It is fully half a mile long by a quarter of a mile broad. Its axis runs north and south. The contours are more indented than the outline, owing to the presence of a number of submerged promontories. The slopes of the bottom are about equal on all sides, and the deepest part (maximum sounding of the whole loch, 74 feet) is about the middle of the basin. The narrows between the east and west basins is nearly closed by islands, of which Eilean Dubh, one-sixth of a mile long, is the largest. There are three narrow channels among these islands with depths of only 5 or 6 feet. Large portions of the shores are stony, but rock is exposed in many places, and the principal islands are of rock. The stream flowing out of the north-east corner into Loch Oban nam Fiadh, is one-eighth of a mile long, and has a fall of 2 feet. At the south-east corner the burn from Loch 'ic Colla flows in. The superficial area of Loch Caravat is about 374 acres, or over half a square mile. The drainage area, which includes Lochs an Iasgaich, 'ic Colla, an t-Seasgain, and some smaller lochs, has an extent of fully 3 square miles. By volume of water, which amounts to 270 millions of cubic feet, Loch Caravat is the third largest loch in the island. When surveyed on June 8, 1904, the height of the surface above sea-level was