

rounding moor is low, with slight hills on the west and south-west. It is a maze of ramifying channels, promontories, and islands, similar to Loch Scadavay in North Uist, but much less extensive. After Loch Langavat it is the longest loch in the island, measuring nearly 3 miles, with a maximum breadth of half a mile. On the whole it is very shallow, having the low mean depth of 9 feet. There are many little depressions, separated by shallows, and many large and small islands and boulders further increase the irregularity of the contours. The two westernmost expansions of the loch have depths of 26 and 28 feet respectively. The maximum depth of 35 feet is close to the west shore, north-west from Eilean nan Uan. The superficial area, about 388 acres, is exceeded by only two lochs, Langavat and Suainaval; the volume, 156 millions of cubic feet, is equal to that of Loch Fadagoa, and is exceeded by four lochs, Langavat, Suainaval, Grunavat, and Benisval. The drainage area, which includes Loch Fadagoa and the two smaller lochs Airidh, amounts to $16\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The river Lag na Linne, which enters at the northern extremity of the loch, conveys the overflow of many lochs on the southern slope of the hills Beinn nan Surrag and Eitshal. A considerable, though very short, stream also enters from Loch Fadagoa, at the western extremity. The communication with Loch Faoileag is by a channel nearly 100 yards wide and only 1 foot deep. Loch Faoileag, from which the river Laxey issues, though here treated as a separate loch, might be regarded as a part of Loch Trealaval. On the date when surveyed (August 8, 1903) the surface was 88.5 feet above sea-level. The temperature at the surface was $57^{\circ}3$ Fahr., and at 25 feet $57^{\circ}4$.

Loch Fadagoa (see Plate LXXX.) is a fairly large narrow loch between Lochs Trealaval and Langavat. The surroundings are low moorland, except on the south, where there is a hill of moderate elevation. The outline is extremely irregular, with many constrictions and expansions, and there are many small islands. The length, from north to south, is a little over 2 miles; the breadth, measured into the narrow prolongation which runs eastward towards Loch Trealaval, is nearly a mile. In correspondence with the irregular outline the bottom is very uneven, and there are five separate depressions over 20 feet in depth. The largest of these is in the southern triangular portion of the loch, and includes the maximum depth of 46 feet. A small hollow in the centre of the loch has a depth of 39 feet, and the northernmost depression a depth of 36 feet. The eastern extension is shallow, the greatest depth being 8 feet. The mean depth is over 11 feet, the area nearly half a square mile, and the volume 156 millions of cubic feet, exactly the same as that of Loch Trealaval. The drainage area exceeds 3 square miles. It includes many small lochs, the most important being a chain of three, leading westward to Loch nan Eilean. The outflow is by a stream only about 200 yards long, with a fall of 6 feet to Loch Trealaval. On the date of the survey