Loch Raoinavat (see Plate LXXXIV.) is a small loch about 3 miles north-east of Carloway, on the west coast, on a land surface gently rising towards the south. It is three-quarters of a mile long, from east to west, and a quarter of a mile broad at the extreme west end. It is narrow at the east end, and expands and deepens westward. A very small area, exceeding 50 feet in depth, with the maximum of 61 feet, lies close to the north shore and near the west end; the mean depth is $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the area about 73 acres, and the volume 65 millions of cubic feet. The drainage area is barely half a square mile. The outflow is by a small stream, which, leaving the east end of the loch, flows north past several mills, into Loch na Muilne. The surface was 109·5 feet above sea-level on August 22, 1903. The temperature only varied one-fifth of a degree from surface to bottom—surface, 55°·8 Fahr. ; 54 feet, 55°·6.

Loch Langavat (see Plate LXXXV.).—Loch Langavat, the most extensive body of fresh water in the island of Lewis, is centrally situated in the broadest part of the island, between Lochs Seaforth and Erisort on the east, and Lochs Resort and Little Roag on the west. The upper end of the loch lies among hills of over 1500 feet in height. The land falls towards the lower end, which borders on a broad plain, studded with innumerable lochs, stretching for miles to the north and east. In form it is very irregular—long and narrow, with undulating shore-line and zigzag axis—several constrictions and bends dividing it into distinct basins. The length, in a straight line from south-west to north-east, is $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles ; if the centre line were followed it would be much greater. The maximum breadth is three-quarters of a mile. There are three large basins of over 25 feet in depth, besides some smaller depressions. The largest and deepest basin occupies the southern section of the loch, which is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, fully half a mile broad in the centre, and is almost straight. The 25-feet contour is parallel with the shore-line, and encloses an area nearly 3 miles long. The area enclosed by the 50-feet contour is fully a mile in length, and contains two small areas over 75 feet in depth, with maxima of 97 and 98 feet respectively, separated by an elevation on which the depth is 72 feet. This large basin is separated from the next by a very narrow strait where the depth is only 9 feet. The mid basin is deepest at the south-western end, where the depth of 90 feet occurs, and shallows and contracts towards the north-east. The next bend to the east leads to the third section of the loch, which is as long and broad as the first ($3\frac{1}{4}$ miles long and three-quarters of a mile broad), but of much more complex form, the axis curving, the shore-line much broken up, the contours irregular and interrupted by numerous islands. The largest area of over 25 feet is at the south-west end, and has a maximum depth of 40 feet ; smaller areas of greater depth are found further to the north-east. In the last large expansion near the lower end of the loch is a depth of 65 feet. The mean depth is 25 feet, the superficial area $3\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and the