

feet, is 27 miles in length, from 1 to 6 miles in breadth, and covers an area of 68 square miles. In addition to the overflow from Loughs Carra and Mask, it receives also the rivers Beatanabrack, which enters at the head of the north-west arm, and Clare, which enters at the south-east end of the lough, and it discharges by Galway River into Galway Bay.

The country to the west of Lough Corrib contains about 130 lakes, 25 of which are more than a mile in length. These loughs may be divided into two divisions—bog-loughs and mountain-loughs. Those of the former class are irregular in outline, shallow, and studded with islands; the three largest, forming a chain at the base of the Twelve Pins, are Loughs Inagh, Derryclare, and Ballynahinch. Those of the latter class are deeper and smaller, only four exceeding a mile in length. In September 1904, three of the loughs of this district, viz. Dhulough, Glencullin, and Nafuoey, were sounded by Mr O. J. R. Howarth.¹ **Dhulough**, one of the mountain type, is about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, and has a maximum depth of 164 feet. Its surface is 108 feet above sea-level, and a short stream carries its surplus waters to the estuary of the Erriff River. **Glencullin Lough**, to the north-west of Dhulough, 20 feet higher, and draining into it, is less than three-quarters of a mile long, and has a maximum depth of 27 feet; it is one of the bog type. **Lough Nafuoey** is a mountain-lough, over $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length by about half a mile in maximum breadth, situated nearly 94 feet above sea-level, and drained by the River Finny into Lough Mask. Howarth's deepest sounding is 148 feet.

Lough Derg, situated 108 feet above sea-level, on the borders of the counties of Galway, Clare, and Tipperary, and traversed by the River Shannon, has an area of 49 square miles. Like Lough Corrib, it is very irregular in outline, and contains many small islands. The maximum depth, obtained off Parker Point, is 119 feet.

There is another lake of the same name in the south of County Donegal, lying in the midst of a desolate mountain region, 457 feet above sea-level, and 6 miles long by 4 miles broad, flowing by the River Derg into the River Foyle and Lough Foyle. This lake was for centuries famous throughout Europe as a place of pilgrimage, and on Saints' Island, near the western shore, stand the ruins of an old monastery, destroyed in 1632.

Lough Ree, another lake in the course of the Shannon River, 122 feet above sea-level, between the counties of Roscommon, Longford, and West Meath, is 17 miles in length by 7 miles in maximum breadth, and has a maximum depth of 106 feet; it covers an area of approximately 60 square miles. Its shores are very much indented, and it contains a number of islands.

¹ *Geogr. Journ.*, vol. xxv. p. 172, 1905.