

These analyses seem to show that the upper layer contained more organic matter (presumably vegetable matter) and a little more iron than the lower layer. Microscopic analysis of the two layers indicates that the mineral particles were rather more numerous and larger in the top layer, while the clayey matter seemed to be more abundant in the lower layer.

Loch Garry (see Plate XV.).—Loch Garry* lies to the east of Loch Ericht, at a still higher elevation, and the scenery round about is very wild; the height of the surface of the loch above sea-level is not given on the Ordnance Survey map, but a height of 1326 feet is shown near the outlet, so that the level of the loch is probably about 1320 feet above the sea. In trend and in outline it somewhat resembles Loch Ericht, narrowing towards the northern end. It is over $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, the maximum width being over a quarter of a mile; the mean breadth is slightly under a quarter of a mile (being 9 per cent. of the length). Its waters cover an area of about 390 acres (three-fifths of a square mile), and it drains an area thirty-seven times greater (or about $22\frac{1}{2}$ square miles). The total number of soundings taken in Loch Garry was 141, the maximum depth observed being 113 feet. The mass of water contained in the loch is estimated at about 846,000,000 cubic feet, and the mean depth at nearly 50 feet (being 44 per cent. of the maximum depth). The length of the loch is 119 times the maximum depth, and 260 times the mean depth.

Loch Garry forms a simple basin, except that the bottom sinks into two depressions exceeding 100 feet in depth, separated by depths of 82 to 93 feet. The larger but shallower depression is situated in the southern half of the loch, and is over a quarter of a mile in length, the maximum depth therein observed being 105 feet. The smaller but deeper depression is situated in the northern half of the loch, being only about one-sixth of a mile in length, and containing the maximum depth of the loch—113 feet. The 75-foot, 50-foot, and 25-foot depressions form continuous areas, following approximately the outline of the loch. The 75-foot depression is nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, the 50-foot depression nearly 2 miles in length, and the 25-foot depression $2\frac{1}{8}$ miles in length.

The area of the bottom between the shore and the 25-foot contour-line is about 117 acres (or 30 per cent. of the total area of the loch); that between the 25- and 50-foot contour-lines is about 83 acres (or 21 per cent.); that between 50 and 75 feet is almost the same; that between 75 and 100 feet is about 87 acres (or 22 per cent.), and that over 100 feet is about 19 acres (or 5 per cent.).

Temperature Observations.—The serial temperatures taken while sounding out Lochs Ericht and Garry in June, 1900, are given in the

* This loch must not be confounded with the larger Loch Garry in Inverness-shire.