

*Loch Buidhe* (see Plate XVI.).—Loch Buidhe (or Buie) is very shallow, and in places covered with weeds, though its surface is practically free from islands. It is somewhat quadrangular, though irregular, in outline, the maximum diameter (or length) from east to west being about one-third of a mile, and the maximum breadth from north to south about a quarter of a mile, the mean breadth being about one-sixth of a mile. Its waters cover an area of about 35 acres, or one-nineteenth of a square mile, and it drains an area 222 times greater, or over 11 square miles. It is deepest towards the eastern shore, where the maximum depth (3 feet) was observed in several places, shoaling towards the western shore, off which the weeds are most abundant; the volume of water contained in it is estimated at 2,265,000 cubic feet. It was surveyed on April 15, 1902, about 40 soundings being recorded. The surface of the water was determined by the Ordnance Survey officers in 1897 as being 981 feet above sea-level. The temperature of the surface water at 7 p.m. on April 15, 1902, was 48° Fahr.

*Lochan na Stainge* (see Plate XVI.).—Lochan na Stainge (or na-Sting) is extremely irregular in outline, and includes three comparatively large islands, as well as a number of small ones. Its length from north to south is over half a mile, the maximum breadth being two-fifths of a mile, and the mean breadth about one-seventh of a mile. Its waters cover an area of over 51 acres, or rather more than one-twelfth of a square mile, and it drains directly about two-thirds of a square mile, but, since it receives the outflow from Loch Buidhe, its total drainage area is nearly 12 square miles, or 147 times the area of the loch. The loch is divided into two portions by a barrier at the central constriction, on which there is only 1 foot of water, the maximum depth observed in the northern portion (between the large island and the northern shore) being 8 feet, while the maximum depth of the loch (14 feet) was found in the southern portion immediately to the south of the barrier referred to. The volume of water contained in the loch is estimated at 11,407,000 cubic feet, and the mean depth at 5 feet. The loch is on the whole shallow, nearly 99 per cent. of its floor being covered by less than 10 feet of water. It was surveyed on April 19, 1902, 55 soundings being recorded. The level of the loch was not determined by levelling, but on the new edition of the Ordnance Survey map (1897) there is a spot-level of 972 feet on the southern shore near the inflow, and another of 968 feet on the northern shore at the outflow, so that the surface of the water is probably about 970 feet above the sea. The drift-marks around the loch showed that it sometimes rises 5 feet higher than on the date surveyed, and during floods the whole valley looks like one loch, with knolls projecting above the water. The temperature of the surface water at 10.30 a.m. on April