

half being comparatively shallow, while the deeper water occurs in the eastern half, the maximum depth having been found about one-eighth of a mile from the eastern end. The 10-foot basin approaches quite close to the eastern shore, and is about one-third of a mile in length, enclosing the 20-foot basin, which is about one-fifth of a mile in length. About 61 per cent. of the lake-floor is covered by less than 10 feet of water, while about 12 per cent. is covered by over 20 feet of water. No bench-marks were found near the loch, but a little distance up the river which feeds it there is a spot-level of 1134 feet. There was little evidence of much rise and fall in the level of the water, the range possibly not exceeding 2 feet. The temperature of the surface water varied from $47^{\circ}4$ to $50^{\circ}5$, a range of $3^{\circ}1$, the higher readings being taken in shallow water near shore. Readings at 10 feet and at 20 feet near the centre of the loch gave 48° in each case, the surface temperature at the same time being $47^{\circ}6$.

Less than a mile to the east of Lochan Sròn Smeur is Lochan Lòin nan Donnlaich (or Lochan Lòin nan Dubhach, or Loch-an-Londonich), said to contain large trout. When visited, many rocks and boulders were observed showing above the water, and grass filled the bay at the outlet.

Loch Eigheach (see Plate XVIII.).—Loch Eigheach (or Eaigh), about 3 miles from where the river Gaur passes its waters into Loch Rannoch, is an expansion, or rather three expansions, of the river Gaur, the two western expansions lying on a higher level than the eastern one, and hence strong currents run in an easterly direction. In high floods the whole area is practically submerged. A large part of the loch is covered by reeds, and the bottom is very weedy. The entire loch is nearly nine-tenths of a mile in length, with a maximum breadth of less than a quarter of a mile, the mean breadth being one-tenth of a mile. Its waters cover an area of about $59\frac{1}{2}$ acres, or less than one-tenth of a square mile, and it drains directly an area of nearly 14 square miles, but since it receives the outflow from Lochan Sròn Smeur and from Lochs Laidon and Bà, &c, its total drainage area is nearly $63\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or 705 times the area of the loch. The loch was surveyed on April 21, 1902, about 80 soundings being recorded, the maximum depth observed being 28 feet. The surface of the eastern expansion was found by levelling to be 818.2 feet above sea-level, and the water apparently rises about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above its level on the date surveyed. The volume of water contained in the loch is estimated at 15,794,000 cubic feet, and the mean depth at 6 feet, or 22 per cent. of the maximum depth. The eastern expansion is the deepest, the maximum depth of 28 feet having been found to the west of the island near the east end of this expansion; the north-western expansion has a maximum depth of 7 feet observed not far from the outlet, but the majority of the