

Over two-thirds of the entire area of the loch is thus covered by less than 25 feet of water. Loch Leitir Easaich was surveyed on September 18, 1902, the elevation of the water surface being 217 feet above the level of the sea, and half a foot higher than the water in Loch Assynt on the same date. After very heavy rains the two lochs must stand at the same level. The boatmen stated that the water in Loch Leitir Easaich would rise very little higher than on the date surveyed, and would fall about two feet lower than this level.

*Loch Maol a' Choire* (see Plate XXXVI.).—Loch Maol a' Choire (or Mulach-Corrie, or the Gillaroo Loch) is situated about two miles to the south-west of Inchnadamph, and flows by the Allt na Glaice Motre into the river Traligill, which falls into the head of Loch Assynt near the entrance of the river Loanan. The loch derives one of its names from the supposed resemblance of its fish to the Gillaroo trout of Lough Melvin; in shape the trout are very deep and thick, and hence very heavy in proportion to their length. Loch Maol a' Choire trends in a north and south direction, and is about 600 yards in length by about 250 yards in maximum breadth. It covers an area of about 20 acres, and drains an area of about 512 acres—an area twenty-five times greater than that of the loch. Forty soundings were taken, the maximum depth observed being 8 feet. The volume of water is estimated at 4,452,000 cubic feet, and the mean depth at 5 feet. The loch is fairly uniform in depth, deepening gradually on proceeding from the southern end towards the north-western shore, off which two soundings of 8 feet were taken. It was surveyed on September 13, 1902; its elevation above the sea was not determined by levelling, but is between 800 and 900 feet, the ground surrounding it being covered by peat. The temperature of the water was uniform at 49° 2 on the date of the survey.

*Loch Awe* (see Plate XXXVI.).—Loch Awe is situated nearly four miles to the south of Inchnadamph, by the side of the road leading to Alltnacealgach. The ground to the south-east is peat-covered, while Canisp rises on the south-west, Cnoc an Leathaid Bhuidhe on the west, and Beinn an Fhuarain on the east. Its principal feeder, the burn flowing from Loch na Cruagaich, enters the loch at its northern end, within 30 yards of the mouth of the river Loanan, which carries the outflow into Loch Assynt. The fishing has been much improved of late years, and it is now a good salmon loch, the fish running through Loch Assynt into it. Loch Awe trends north and south, and is over four-fifths of a mile (or about 1400 yards) in length, with a maximum breadth of less than one-third of a mile (or about 530 yards), the mean breadth being about one-half of this. It covers an area of about 86 acres, and drains an area twenty-four times greater, or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  square miles. Over 60 soundings were