

of the survey it rose some six inches above the surface of the water. The main basin is contained in the north-western portion of the loch, where the bottom falls in two places below the 100-foot level, separated by a slight shoaling of the water over a short interval. The larger of these two 100-foot areas near the centre of the loch is three-quarters of a mile in length, and the smaller, half a mile in length, approaches within less than half a mile from the north-west end, running comparatively close to the south-eastern shore. It is curious to note that the maximum depth observed in each of these two areas is identical (122 feet), though the two soundings are separated by an interval of about a mile; the deepest water on the rise between the two areas is 83 feet. The slope along the north-eastern shore towards the north-west end of the loch is very steep; in one place a sounding of 91 feet was taken about 20 feet from the shore, and the cliff above was almost vertical and 50 feet in height. The areas between the consecutive contour-lines, and the percentages to the total area of the loch, are as follows —

0 to 25 feet	320 acres	40·5 per cent.
25 ,, 50 ,,	151 ,,	23·3 ,,
50 ,, 75 ,,	67 ,,	10·4 ,,
75 ,, 100 ,,	67 ,,	10·4 ,,
Over 100 ,,	42 ,,	6·4 ,,
	<u>647</u> ,,	<u>100·0</u> ,,

Càm Loch was surveyed on August 27 and 28, 1902. The elevation of the lake-surface above the sea could not be determined, but when levelled by the Ordnance Survey officers on October 7, 1871, it was found to be 404·8 feet above sea-level. Judging from the level of the other lochs in the district at the end of August, 1902, its level was probably about a foot lower than that quoted, and the boatman stated that he had never seen the water more than two or three inches lower; the highest drift-mark seen was 3·7 feet above the surface of the water on August 27, 1902. The temperature of the surface water was 56°·2

*Loch Veyatic* (see Plate XXXVIII) — Loch Veyatic lies about half a mile to the west of the village of Elphin. It receives the water from the Càm Loch at its south-eastern end, where also the Anhaim a' Chnocain enters the loch, the water is discharged at the north-western end of the loch by the Uidh Fhearna into the Fionn Loch. The ground around the loch is low, except where Cul Mor rises to a height of over 2700 feet to the south-west, and Sulven (already referred to) to the north-west. The loch is over 4 miles in length, with a maximum breadth of nearly half a mile, the mean breadth being nearly a quarter of a mile (or about 400 yards). Its waters cover an area of about 593 acres (or nearly one square mile), and it drains directly an area of over