

two miles in length ; it encloses two small 100-foot basins with maximum depths of 113 and 103 feet respectively, separated by a rise of the bottom on which the depth is 82 feet. The areas between the consecutive contour-lines, and the percentages to the total area of the loch, are as follows:—

0 to 25 feet	230 acres	38·8 per cent.
25 „ 50 „	215 „	36·2 „
50 „ 75 „	94 „	15·9 „
75 „ 100 „	38 „	6·4 „
Over 100 „	16 „	2·7 „
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	593 „	100·0 „
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Thus 75 per cent. of the lake-floor is covered by less than 50 feet of water. Loch Veyatie was surveyed on August 29 and September 8, 1902. On commencing the survey on August 29, the elevation of the lake-surface was determined, by levelling from bench-mark, as being 364·8 feet above the sea ; in the interval between the two days devoted to the survey the water rose to the extent of 15 inches, then gradually fell again, and on September 8 the elevation was found to be 365·6 feet above the sea. The soundings taken on the last-mentioned date have been corrected accordingly, in order to bring them into agreement with those taken on the earlier date. The boatman stated that the water in the loch was about its lowest level on August 29, 1902, and the highest drift-mark seen was 3 feet above the surface of the water on that date. The officers of the Ordnance Survey found the level of Loch Veyatie to be 365·7 feet above the sea on September 8, 1870. Temperature observations taken at 3.30 p.m. on September 8, 1902, indicated an almost uniform temperature throughout the waters of the loch, the readings at the surface and at a depth of 50 feet being identical ( $55^{\circ}9$ ), and at a depth of 100 feet  $55^{\circ}8$ .

*Loch a' Mhiotailt* (see Plate XXXVIII).—Loch a' Mhiotailt (pronounced Vattle) lies immediately to the south-west of Loch Veyatie ; in fact, they may almost be looked upon as one loch, for after heavy rains there is a channel about 20 feet in length, 10 feet in breadth, and 1 foot in depth connecting the lochs. When the water is low, however, the separation is complete, the barrier being formed by one of the basic dykes so numerous in this part of the gneiss. The rock is in places covered by a thin layer of sand. The ground around the loch rises steeply up to a height of 100 to 200 feet above the surface of the water, so that the loch is almost shut in, and only towards Loch Veyatie can any opening in the wall of rock be seen. Loch a' Mhiotailt is over half a mile in length from east to west, the maximum breadth exceeding a quarter of a mile, the mean breadth being about one-seventh of a mile,