

### LOCHS OF THE GARVIE BASIN.

THE lochs in this basin form a connected series, Loch Lurgain flowing through Loch Bada na h-Achlaise (which was not sounded) into Loch Bad a' Ghail, thence by the Abhuinn Owskeich into Loch Owskeich, which flows through the little Loch Garvie into Garvie Bay, an inlet of Enard Bay. The lochs contain salmon and trout, but the fishing is preserved.

*Loch Lurgain* (see Plate XL).—Loch Lurgain lies about two miles to the south of Loch Skinaskink, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-east of Enard Bay. The scenery around the loch is very fine, the serrated crest of An Stac and the great pyramid-shaped mass of Cul Beag forming the high ground to the north, while to the south rise Beinn Eun and An t-Sàil. The loch is crescent-shaped, with the concave side turned towards the south. Very fine cliffs are formed in places, especially on the southern shore to the west of the large islands, where for some distance the cliffs are overhanging, and in one place there is a small cave or recess in which 20 feet of water was found. On the opposite northern shore are huge angular blocks which have slipped down from above, one on top of the other, forming fine natural chambers. Loch Lurgain is nearly 4 miles in length, the maximum breadth being over half a mile, and the mean breadth one-third of a mile. Its waters cover an area of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  square miles, and it drains an area ten times greater, or  $12\frac{1}{3}$  square miles. Nearly 200 soundings were taken, the maximum depth observed being 156 feet. The volume of water is estimated at 2,139,752,000 cubic feet, and the mean depth at 61 feet. The loch is divided into two basins by the large islands and the shallow water between them. The *eastern basin* is the larger and deeper, and quite simple in conformation. The 50-foot area is 2 miles in length, extending from the narrow part of the loch at the south-east end to north of the largest island. The 100-foot area is nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, approaching to within less than a quarter of a mile from the eastern point of the largest island. The 150-foot area is small and centrally placed, and encloses the maximum depth of the loch (156 feet). In the eastern part of this basin are several rocky islets rising from deep water to 1 to 3 feet above the surface. The *western basin*