

practically uniform from the surface to the bottom at a depth of 1010 feet, the surface temperature being $41^{\circ}9$, while that at the bottom was $41^{\circ}8$, a range of only $0^{\circ}1$, and on October 23 of the same year the variation was from $50^{\circ}2$ at the surface to $43^{\circ}0$ at the bottom in 1000 feet, a range of $7^{\circ}2$. The temperature at the depth of 1000 feet has generally been regarded as fairly constant at about $42^{\circ}0$ all the year round, with a variation of about $0^{\circ}2$, and this higher record of $43^{\circ}0$ may be due to the increased amount of water draining into the loch during the wet summer of 1903. The highest surface temperature recorded was one

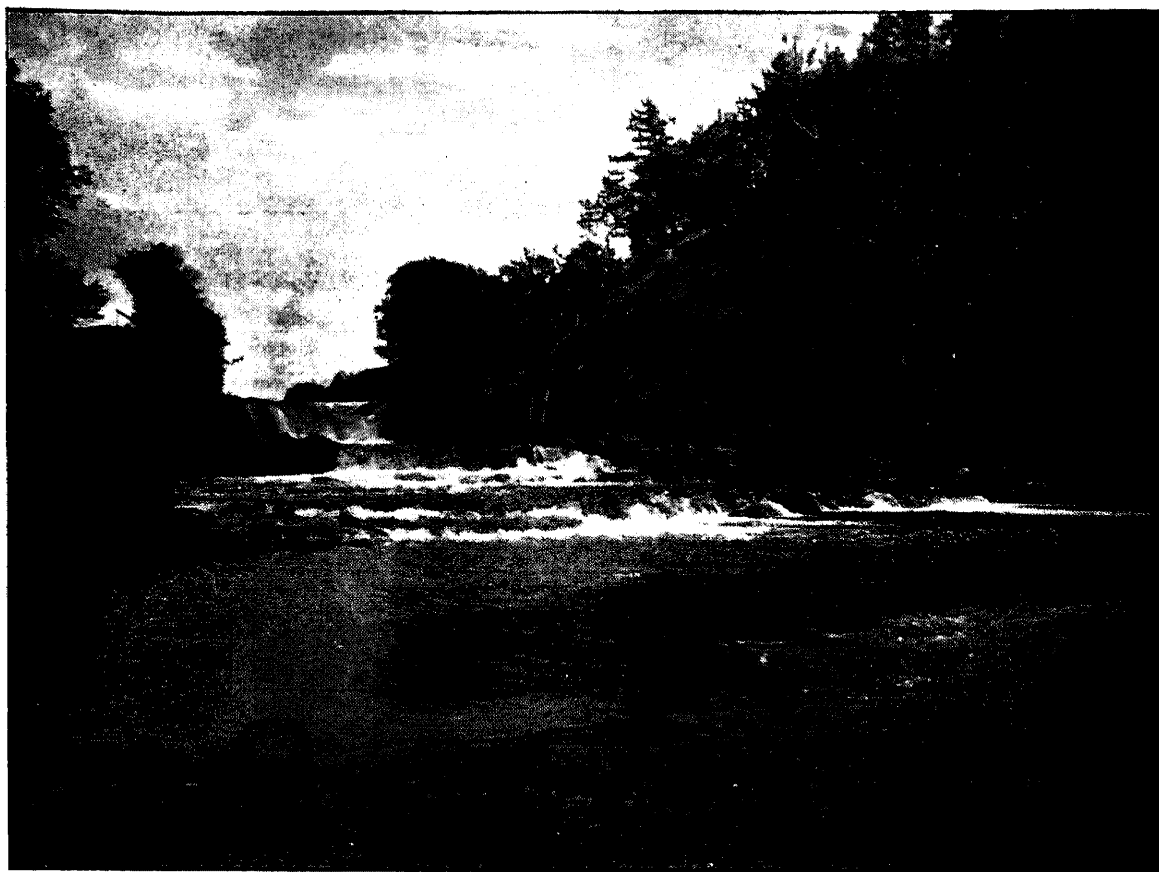


FIG. 36.—FALLS OF MORAR.

(*Photograph by Mr. T. N. Johnston, M.B., C.M., F.R.S.E.*)

of $59^{\circ}2$ on June 30, 1902, off Bracora, the air temperature at the time being $62^{\circ}8$, with a moderate westerly breeze. This gives a total range of $17^{\circ}4$ between the highest surface and the lowest bottom temperature recorded.

Deposits.—The deposits covering the floor of Loch Morar are mostly dark brown in colour, which becomes almost black in the deeper parts. A sample from 1000 feet was dark brown when wet, and greyish-black when dry, containing about 50 per cent. of black vegetable matter, about 10 per cent. of mineral particles (quartz, mica, hornblende, &c.), with a mean diameter of 0.15 millimetre, and about 40 per cent. of amorphous clayey matter, with many fine Diatoms and a few fragments