on soundings of 51 and 53 feet, lies in the centre of the south-western part of the loch. The 75-feet area is situated in the north-western part of the loch, and sinks below sea-level, the deepest spot being 25 feet below the level of the sea.

The areas between the consecutive contour-lines, and the percentages to the total area of the loch, are as follows —

0 to 25 feet	72 acres	35.8 per cent	
25,, 50,,	69 ,,	34.4 ,,	
50,, 75,	39 ,,	19.8 ,,	
Over 75 ,,	20 ,,	10.0 ,,	
	200 ,,	100.0	
		100 0 ,,	

Thus 70 per cent. of the lake-floor is covered by less than 50 feet of water.

Temperature Observations.—A series of temperatures was taken in the deep part of the loch at 2.30 p.m. on July 25, 1902, with the following results —

Surface			•		57° 0 Fahr.
10 feet					57°·0 ,,
2 5 ,,	•••				56°⋅8 ,,
50 ,,	•				53°∙0 ,,
80 ,,	•••			•	50°∙2 ,,

This series shows an almost constant temperature down to 25 feet, then a rapid fall of 3°.8 between 25 and 50 feet, and a further fall of 2°.8 between 50 and 80 feet.

Loch Ghiuragarstidh (see Plate XLVII.) —Loch Ghiuragarstidh lies about half a mile to the north of Loch Kernsary, into which it drains by the Allt Loch Ghiuragarstidh. The islands are covered by a few feet of peat and soil, and have many fir trees growing on them. The loch was surveyed on July 28, 1902; the elevation of the lake-surface was determined, by levelling from Loch Kernsary, as being 116.7 feet above mean sea-level

Loch Ghiuragarstidh is about 1200 yards in length, with a maximum breadth of about 370 yards, the mean breadth being about 230 yards. Its waters cover an area of 58 acres, and it drains an area nearly ten times greater, or about 560 acres. The volume of water is estimated at 23 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at 9 feet. The breadth of the loch at the position of the deepest sounding is 27 times the depth. The shore development is 163, and the insulosity 0.028. The bottom is very irregular in the southern half of the loch, large boulders and reefs rising above the surface of the water in many places. In the northern half the lake-floor is more regular, and it is only in this part that the depth exceeds 10 feet, the maximum depth of 37 feet having been