after heavy rains. The two lochs trend east and west, and the outflow from Loch na Creige Duibhe passes into Loch Màma, and thence by the Gleann Màma into Loch nan Uamh.

Loch Màma (see Plate LVI.).—Loch Màma is over one-third of a mile in length, one-eighth of a mile in maximum breadth, and one-twelfth of a mile in mean breadth. Its waters cover an area of about 17 acres, and it drains directly an area of two-thirds of a square mile, but since it receives the outflow from Loch na Creige Duibhe its total drainage area is over 2 square miles, an area seventy times greater than that of the loch. Nearly 40 soundings were taken, the maximum depth observed being 44 feet. The volume of water contained in the loch is estimated at 11 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at 14¼ feet. The loch was surveyed on July 11, 1902, and the elevation of the lake-surface above the sea was determined from spot-levels as being 359 feet. It forms a simple basin, the deepest part being found towards the east end. The areas between the contour-lines, and the percentages to the total area, are as follows:—

0 to 10 feet	8·0 acres	46·9 per cent.
10 ,, 25 ,,	6·4 ,,	37·5 ,,
Over 25 ,,	2·6 ,,	15·6 ,,
	17·0 ,,	100·0 ,,

Loch na Creige Duibhe (see Plate LVI.).—Loch na Creige Duibhe is four-fifths of a mile in length, one-eighth of a mile in maximum breadth, and one-fourteenth of a mile in mean breadth. Its waters cover an area of about 36½ acres, and it drains an area twenty-four times greater, or about 1½ square miles. Over 70 soundings were taken, the maximum depth recorded being 93 feet. The volume of water is estimated at 52 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at 32½ feet. The loch was surveyed on the same day as Loch Màma (July 11, 1902); the elevation of the lake-surface above the sea, from spot-level and by comparison with Loch Màma, was found to be 359·7 feet. An inspection of the map shows Loch na Creige Duibhe to be (like Loch Màma) a long narrow basin of very simple conformation. It is much deeper than Loch Màma, and the deeper water approaches nearer to the west than to the east end, that is to say, nearer to the alluvial cone separating the two lochs. A similar state of matters has been noted in the case of Lochs Voil and Doine in the Forth basin, formerly a continuous loch, now divided into two portions by the deposition of material brought down by the river, where deep water approaches close to the dividing promontory of land on both sides.*

The areas between the consecutive contour-lines drawn in at equal

* See p. 9.