intervals, and the percentages to the total area of the loch, are as follows:—

0 to 25 feet	21·2 acres	58·1 per cent.
25 ,, 50 ,,	6·9 ,,	19·0 ,,
50 ,, 75 ,,	5·1 ,,	14·1 ,,
Over 75 ,,	3·2 ,,	8·8 ,,
	36·4 ,,	100·0 ,,

Temperature Observations.—The surface temperature observed in Loch na Creige Duibhe on the date of the survey was 57°·4, in the stream between the two lochs 57°·1, and in Loch Màma 56°·5. The following serial temperatures were taken in the deepest part of Loch na Creige Duibhe at 4.45 p.m. on July 11, 1902:—

Surface	57°·4 Fahr.
10 feet	57°·4 ,,
20 ,, ...	57°·4 ,,
30 ,, ...	53°·0 ,,
50 ,, ...	50°·8 ,,
75 ,, ...	49°·2 ,,
90 ,, ...	48°·8 ,,

This series shows a constant temperature down to 20 feet, then a fall of 4°·4 between 20 and 30 feet, and a further fall of 2°·2 between 30 and 50 feet, the extreme range of temperature from surface to bottom being 8°·6.

The details regarding the lochs in the Shiel, Ailort, and nan Uamh basins are collected together in the table on p. 258 for convenience of reference and comparison. From this table it will be seen that in the six lochs under consideration nearly 1200 soundings were taken, and that the aggregate area of the water-surface is over 8½ square miles, so that the average number of soundings per square mile of surface is 139. The aggregate volume of water contained in the lochs is estimated at about 29,000 millions of cubic feet. The area drained by these lochs is nearly 100 square miles, or 11½ times the area of the lochs.

Geology of the Loch Shiel Catchment Basin.—Though the basin of Loch Shiel has not been surveyed by the Geological Survey, we understand that certain members of the staff have examined the rock cuttings on the line of railway between Loch Eil and Kinlochailort. The rocks exposed in these cuttings consist of muscovite-biotite gneiss and flaggy mica-schists, which are included in the Moine series of crystalline schists by the Geological Survey. The general strike of these strata is north-east and south-west, so that in all likelihood they are continued to the south-west along both sides of Loch Shiel. This conclusion is supported by the fact that on the lofty watershed between Loch Shiel