narrowing towards the eastern end. It is over 1¾ miles in length, with a maximum breadth of one-third of a mile, the mean breadth being a quarter of a mile. Its waters cover an area of 267 acres, or nearly half a square mile, and it drains an area 72 times greater—an area exceeding 30 square miles. The maximum depth of 176 feet was observed approximately near the centre of the loch. The volume of water is estimated at 819 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at 70½ feet. The loch was surveyed on August 22, 1902, when the elevation of the lake-surface was found to be 465·6 feet above sea-level; when visited by the officers of the Ordnance Survey on June 6, 1870, the elevation was 465·1 feet above the sea.

Loch Beannachan forms a simple basin, the contour-lines following approximately the outline of the loch, but approaching in each case nearer to the western than to the eastern end. There is a large wooded island at the entrance of the inflowing river at the west end, and a small island near the exit of the outflowing river at the opposite end. The slope offshore is in some places very steep, especially at certain points along the southern shore, and at the position of the deepest sounding the slope is steeper off the southern than off the northern shore, as is shown in the cross section C-D on the map. The longitudinal section A-B shows the gradual slope towards the two ends, with quite a flat-bottomed character in the deeper water, which is also indicated by the larger area between 100 and 150 feet than between 50 and 100 feet, as given in the following table :—

0 to 50 feet	113 acres	42·3 per cent.
50 „ 100 „	67 „	25·0 „
100 „ 150 „	72 „	27·2 „
Over 150 „	15 „	5·5 „
	267 „	100·0 „

Temperature Observations.—A series of temperatures taken in the deepest part of the loch at 4.15 p.m. on August 22, 1902, gave the following results .—

Surface ...	55° 0 Fahr.
10 feet ...	55°·0 „
20 „	54°·8 „
30 „	53° 0 „
40 „	52° 9 „
50 „	52°·0 „
60 „	50°·5 „
75 „	46°·9 „
100 „	46°·1 „
170 „	46° 0 „