

upon soundings of 104, 106, and 108 feet. Within the central 100-foot basin above mentioned the bottom sinks in two places below the depth of 150 feet—(1) at the south-eastern end of the 100-foot basin, where soundings of 156 and 157 feet were recorded; and (2) about half a mile farther up the loch and towards the north-eastern shore, where the deepest sounding in the loch (162 feet) was taken—apparently a deep hole surrounded by much shallower water. A section across the loch at the position of the deepest sounding is shown in cross-section E-F on Plate LXVI., and similar sections are shown in cross-section C-D on Plate LXV. taken towards the head of the loch, and in cross-section G-H on Plate LXVI. taken towards the foot of the loch. In these three sections the deepest part of the loch is seen to lie nearer to the north-eastern than to the south-western shore, but this disposition does not hold good throughout the loch, for in some of the other lines of soundings the deepest casts were taken towards the south-western shore. The longitudinal section A-B, placed at the foot of the two maps, taken along the axis of maximum depth from end to end of the loch, shows how irregular the lake-floor is along this central line, and many of the lines of soundings indicate undulations more or less pronounced, some of which give rise to striking sinuosities in the contour-lines, while others do not affect the contours, or only slightly, and are therefore not so easily remarked. As a rule, shallow water is found offshore, but occasionally deep soundings were taken close inshore—for instance, off the small promontory on the north-eastern shore, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the head of the loch, a sounding of 36 feet was recorded; farther down the same shore, off the mouth of the an Garbh-allt, a sounding of 57 feet was taken; near the pier at Shiness quarry on the same shore depths of 32 and 40 feet were found; and along the opposite shore towards the foot of the loch depths of 32, 36, 37, and 38 feet were found here and there inshore.

The alluvial cone at the mouth of the river Fiodhaig has already been referred to, and here shallow water extends right across the loch, cutting it into two deeper portions. The land has been cut into a delta-shaped form at the head of the loch, where the river from Loch a' Ghriama flows into Loch Shin.

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

0 to 50 feet	3260 acres	58·5 per cent.
50 „ 100 „	1480 „	26·6 „
100 „ 150 „	814 „	14·6 „
Over 150 „	14 „	0·3 „
	<u>5568</u> „	<u>100·0</u> „

These figures show that Loch Shin is comparatively shallow, 58 per