

miles in length, nearly uniform in width, the maximum breadth being over a third of a mile, and the mean breadth over a quarter of a mile. Its waters cover an area of about 260 acres, and it drains directly an area of over $6\frac{1}{2}$ square miles; but since it receives the outflow from Loch Merkland, its total drainage area is over $22\frac{1}{2}$ square miles—an area 57 times greater than that of the loch. The maximum depth of 64 feet was observed approximately in the centre of the loch, but rather nearer the northern than the southern end. The volume of water is estimated at 314 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at 28 feet. The loch was surveyed on September 1, 1902, when the elevation of the lake-surface above the sea was found to be 303·7 feet, which is almost identical with the elevation observed by the Ordnance Survey officers on July 4, 1856, viz. 303·5 feet.

The conformation of Loch a' Ghriama is simple, with one or two very slight undulations of the lake-floor, the principal of which gives rise to a striking sinuosity in the 50-foot contour; otherwise the contour-lines coincide approximately with the outline of the loch. The 25-foot basin is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and the 50-foot basin over half a mile, in length. The longitudinal section C-D, and the cross section G-H taken at the position of the deepest sounding, show generally a gradual slope down to the greatest depth, and this is borne out by the following table, giving the areas between the contour-lines and the percentages to the total area of the loch:—

0 to 25 feet	121 acres	47 per cent.
25 „ 50 „	106 „	41 „
Over 50 „	30 „	12 „
	<u>257</u> „	<u>100</u> „

Temperature Observations.—The following series of temperatures, taken at 3 p.m. on September 1, 1902, in the deepest part of Loch a' Ghriama, indicates a range of only 2° from surface to bottom:—

Surface	57°·0 Fahr.
25 feet	56°·2 „
55 „	55° 0 „

Loch Fiodhaig (see Plate LXVIII.).—Loch Fiodhaig (or Fiodiag, or Fiag) lies to the north-east of the head of Loch Shin, into which its superfluent waters are carried by the river Fiodhaig (or Fiag). This is a good trout loch, but the fishing is preserved, surrounded by moorland hills, with Ben Hee rising to the north. It receives the outflow from Loch a' Ghorm-Choire and another smaller loch lying to the north, which were not sounded. The loch trends in a north and south direction, and is over $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with a maximum breadth near the northern end of two-thirds of a mile. Its waters cover an