

*Loch Craggie* (see Plate LXIX.).—Loch Craggie is a small but rather deep loch, less than 3 miles to the south of Loch Ailsh, the road from Oyckell Bridge to Lochinver running along the northern shore. It trends in a north-west and south-east direction, is nearly two-thirds of a mile in length, and covers an area of about 45 acres. The maximum depth of 40 feet was observed approximately in the centre of the loch. The volume of water is estimated at 30 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at  $15\frac{1}{2}$  feet. It was surveyed on September 23, 1902, when the elevation of the lake-surface was found to be 505·95 feet above the sea; when visited by the Ordnance Survey officers on August 26, 1871, the elevation was 506·5 feet above sea-level.

Loch Craggie is quite simple in conformation. The water is deep close to the shore all round, except towards the outflow at the south-east end, the area of the lake-floor covered by less than 10 feet of water being only about 15 acres, or 34 per cent. of the entire area; more than half of the bottom is covered by water between 10 and 25 feet in depth, while about 6 acres, or 13 per cent., are covered by more than 25 feet of water. Temperature observations taken at 3.30 p.m. on the date of the survey showed that the water was practically uniform in temperature from surface to bottom, the reading at the surface being  $52^{\circ}\cdot 8$  Fahr., and at the depths of 15 and 30 feet,  $52^{\circ}\cdot 5$ .

*Loch an Daimh* (see Plate LXIX.).—Loch an Daimh (or Damph) is situated about 7 miles to the south-west of Oyckell Bridge, and about 8 miles to the east of Ullapool on Loch Broom. Though at present in the eastern watershed, the day may not be far distant when it will be diverted to the west, for the small stream flowing into the Rhidorroch river is cutting back rapidly, is much lower than the loch, and will probably tap the loch at its south-west end. The shores rise well above the loch, and the south-eastern shore is wooded; it is a good trout loch, but the fishing is preserved. Loch an Daimh is a narrow loch trending south-west and north-east, nearly  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles in length, with a maximum breadth of only one-fifth of a mile. Its waters cover an area of about 173 acres, or a quarter of a square mile, and it drains an area of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  square miles. The maximum depth of 52 feet was observed approximately near the centre of the loch, but towards the south-west end. The volume of water is estimated at 205 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at over 27 feet. The loch was surveyed on August 23 and 25, 1902, when the elevation of the lake-surface was found to be 671·5 feet above the sea—identical with the elevation observed by the Ordnance Survey officers on August 1, 1870; during the winter of 1901-2 the water rose 2 to 3 feet.

Loch an Daimh is extremely simple in conformation, with no pronounced irregularities of the lake-floor. The 10-foot and 25-foot basins extend from end to end, and the 50-foot basin, half a mile in length,