

Loch an Lagain (see Plate LXX.).—Loch an Lagain (or Laggan) lies about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-east of Bonar Bridge. It receives the outflow from Loch Laro (which was not sounded), and its superfluent waters are carried by the river Evelix, after a long winding course, into the Dornoch firth. It is a small, comparatively shallow loch, trending almost east and west, one mile in length, with a maximum width towards the western end of nearly a quarter of a mile, narrowing gradually towards the eastern end. Its waters cover an area of about 68 acres, and it drains a relatively large tract of country, the area of which exceeds 8 square miles—an area 74 times greater than that of the loch. The maximum depth of 18 feet was observed near the centre of the loch, but towards the northern shore. The volume of water is estimated at 23 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The loch was surveyed on September 25, 1902, but the elevation of the lake-surface above the sea could not be determined; the Ordnance Survey officers levelled the loch on November 23, 1869, and found the elevation to be 446·2 feet above sea-level. The lake-floor is quite simple in conformation, with no irregularities, the deeper water approaching nearer to the eastern than to the western end; the area covered by less than 10 feet of water is about 49 acres, or 71 per cent. of the total area of the loch. The temperature of the surface water was 53°·0 Fahr., and a reading at a depth of 9 feet gave 52°·9.

Loch Buidhe (see Plate LXX.).—Loch Buidhe (or Buie) lies amid moorland hills about 5 miles to the north-east of Bonar Bridge, the road from that place to Golspie running along its southern shore. It receives the outflow from Lochs Cracail Mor and Cracail Beag (which were not sounded), and flows, as already stated, into the head of Loch Fleet. It is a good trout loch, but an attempt to introduce salmon failed. The loch trends east and west, and is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, with a maximum breadth of nearly a quarter of a mile. Its waters cover an area of about 133 acres, and it drains an area of about $8\frac{3}{4}$ square miles—an area over 40 times greater than that of the loch. The maximum depth of 36 feet was observed approximately in the centre of the loch. The volume of water is estimated at 68 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at $11\frac{3}{4}$ feet. The loch was surveyed on September 25, 1902, when the elevation of the lake-surface above the sea was found to be 528·45 feet, when visited by the officers of the Ordnance Survey on May 21, 1870, the elevation was 527·3 feet above sea-level. By means of the sluice at the east end of the loch the level of the water may be raised 4 or 5 feet, but it is seldom, or never, used, according to the keeper, the water may fall 2 feet below the level on the date of the survey.

Loch Buidhe is quite simple in conformation, the bottom sinking gradually on all sides from the shore to the deepest part, which occupies a central position. The area of the lake-floor covered by less than 10