

rather shallow, since 70 per cent. of the lake-floor is covered by less than 25 feet of water:—

0 to 25 feet	388 acres	70 per cent.
25 „ 50 „	149 „	27 „
Over 50 „	18 „	3 „
	<hr/> 555 „ <hr/>	<hr/> 100 „ <hr/>

The temperature of the surface water at 10 a.m. on the date of the survey was 53°·0 Fahr. The deposits brought up were all very dark (black) muds.

Loch Naver (see Plate LXXII.).—Loch Naver lies about 5 miles to the south-east of Loch na Meide, with Ben Klibreck to the south rising gently up from the shore of the loch. Altnaharra Inn, at the west end of the loch, is a well-known rendezvous for anglers. On the northern shore Reidhachaisteil and Gruamamor, and on the southern shore Ruighnasealbhaig, are the remains of considerable villages destroyed at the beginning of last century when the crofters were turned out. There are the ruins of Pictish towers near Gruamamor and on the island close to the opposite (southern) shore, and the remains of several artificial crannogs rise towards the surface of the water, in one case reaching above the surface. Loch Naver is broadly sinuous in outline, the general trend being east-north-east and west-south-west, while the upper portion for about a mile runs east and west, and it exceeds 6 miles in length. It is a comparatively narrow loch, the maximum width towards the west end not exceeding two-thirds of a mile, whence the width gradually diminishes towards the east end, the mean breadth of the entire loch being about one-third of a mile, or 6 per cent. of the length. Its waters cover an area of about 1446 acres, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, and it drains directly an area of nearly 81 square miles; but since it receives the outflow from Loch na Meide, its total drainage area is nearly 89 square miles. The maximum depth of 108 feet was observed in the wider part of the loch about a mile from the west end. The volume of water contained in the loch is estimated at 2461 millions of cubic feet, and the mean depth at 39 feet. The loch was surveyed on September 24 and 25, 1902, when the elevation of the lake-surface was determined, by levelling from bench-marks, as being 247·6 feet above the sea; when visited by the officers of the Ordnance Survey on June 24, 1870, the elevation was found to be 246·9 feet above sea-level. The highest drift-mark observed was $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the surface of the water at the time of the survey, and it was said that the water might fall to the extent of 4 feet, giving a range in level of about $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The floor of Loch Naver is rather irregular, as may be seen in the longitudinal section taken along the axis of maximum depth, which