

be 569·7 feet above sea-level, but the water rose to the extent of 9 inches by the 17th, when Loch a' Bhealaich was surveyed. On the 15th the water was about its lowest level, and might rise 2 or 3 feet.

Loch Coir an Fheàrna is quite simple in conformation, with the deeper water lying towards the south-west end—that is, towards the peninsula separating it from Loch a' Bhealaich, and the fact that in Loch a' Bhealaich the deeper water also approaches the separating peninsula seems to suggest that the two lochs may at one time have been continuous. The contour-lines all enclose continuous areas, approaching much nearer to the south-west than to the north-east end, indicating a more gentle slope towards the north-east. Thus the 100-foot area is distant about three-quarters of a mile from the north-east end, but approaching to within less than a quarter of a mile from the south-west end, and the maximum depth of 151 feet was observed about half a mile from the south-west end. The slope along the south-east shore is as a rule steeper than along the opposite shore, and this is especially the case off Creag Chraobhach, at the position of the deepest sounding, where a sounding in 46 feet was taken about 50 feet from the shore. This is shown in cross-section G-H on the map. The areas between the contour-lines at intervals of 50 feet, and the percentages to the total area of the loch, are as follows:—

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|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| 0 to 50 feet | 343 acres | 46·6 per cent. |
| 50 „ 100 „ | 269 „ | 36·5 „ |
| 100 „ 150 „ | 124 „ | 16·8 „ |
| Over 150 „ | 1 „ | 0·1 „ |
| | <hr/> | |
| | 737 „ | 100·0 „ |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Temperature observations taken in the deepest part of the loch at 1.30 p.m. on October 16, 1902, gave readings of 50°·0 Fahr. at the surface, at 20 feet, and at 80 feet, and a reading of 49°·8 at 130 feet.

Loch Syre (see Plate LXXIV.).—Loch Syre lies about 3½ miles to the north of the east end of Loch Naver, on the high ground between Strath Naver and Loch Laoghal, the last-named loch being only about 1½ miles distant to the west. It is an irregular shallow loch, with several islands in it, and the eastern part is full of stones. From east to west it has a length of nearly three-quarters of a mile, with a maximum breadth of over half a mile. Its waters cover an area of about 106 acres, and it drains an area of over 5 square miles. The maximum depth of 12 feet was observed in the south-eastern part of the loch. The volume of water is estimated at 25 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at 5½ feet. The loch was surveyed on October 1, 1902, when the elevation of the lake-surface was found to be 412·8 feet above the sea, when levelled by the officers of the Ordnance Survey on