

these two lochs lie partly in Ross-shire and partly in Inverness-shire; four of the others (Lochs Lungard, Calavie, an Tachdaidh, and an Gead) are situated in Ross-shire, and the remaining seven in Inverness-shire. The scenery of the district around the lochs is very fine, and the trout fishing in most of the lochs very good; some of them contain pike also.

*Loch Affric* (see Plate LXXVIII).—Loch Affric (or Affaric) lies about 26 miles to the south-west of Beauly, which is the nearest railway station, and about 11 miles from Glen Affric Hotel at Cannich, the nearest house of entertainment. The loch trends in a west-south-west and east-north-easterly direction, and is nearly  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles in length. It is broadest towards the western end, where the maximum breadth is nearly half a mile, narrowing gradually, though irregularly, on proceeding towards the eastern end, the mean breadth of the entire loch being a quarter of a mile. The superficial area is about 526 acres, or over four-fifths of a square mile, and the area drained by the loch is nearly 47 square miles. The maximum depth of 221 feet was observed near the centre of the loch. The volume of water is estimated at 2146 millions of cubic feet, and the mean depth at nearly 94 feet. The loch was surveyed on October 6 and 7, 1903, when the elevation of the lake-surface above the sea was determined, by levelling from bench-mark, as being 747.0 feet; when levelled by the officers of the Ordnance Survey on July 3, 1867, the elevation was found to be 744.1 feet above sea-level, or 3 feet lower than in 1903.

Loch Affric is quite simple in conformation, the deeper water occupying a central position, from which the bottom slopes upward to the shores on all sides. The 50-foot contour coincides approximately with the outline of the loch, enclosing a basin nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, approaching comparatively close to the west end, but distant more than a quarter of a mile from the east end. Separated from this main 50-foot basin by shallower water is an isolated sounding of 54 feet, near the east end, where the main loch is joined by the little subsidiary basin called Loch Pollan Fearn, in which a maximum depth of 30 feet was observed. The 100-foot basin is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles in length, and the 150-foot basin nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, approaching in each case nearer to the west end than to the east end. The 200-foot basin is about three-quarters of a mile in length, and is approximately equidistant from both ends of the loch, but the deepest sounding in 221 feet was taken towards the west end of the basin, and therefore nearer to the western end of the loch. A section along the centre of the loch from end to end is shown in the longitudinal section A-B on the map, and a section across the loch in the position of the deepest sounding is shown in cross-section C-D. This last section shows a very slight irregularity in the deepest part of the loch, where a sounding in 209 feet was taken between a sounding in 211 feet on the one hand, and the greatest depth of the