

observed in a central position, but nearer to the eastern than to the western end of the loch. The volume of water is estimated at 1435 millions of cubic feet, and the mean depth at over 65 feet. The loch was surveyed on October 6, 1903, but the elevation of the lake-surface above the sea could not be determined by levelling. The water in the loch was very high on the date of the survey, the level then being estimated at about 703 feet above sea-level, but the normal level is probably about 700 feet.

Loch Beinn a' Mheadhoin is rather complex in conformation, including as it does three deep basins separated by shallower water. Near the western end of the loch is a small basin having a maximum depth of 95 feet, and near the eastern end is a larger basin having a maximum depth of 117 feet, while the largest and deepest basin occupies the central portion. The two ridges separating these three basins may be due to the deposition of material brought down by the streams entering the loch at these places along the northern shore, of which the westerly stream (Amhainn a' Ghlinne Fhiadhaich) is the more important; the maximum depth observed on the western ridge was 69 feet, and on the eastern ridge 97 feet. The 25-foot and 50-foot contours are continuous from end to end of the loch, while the 75-foot contour is broken at the position of the western ridge, and the 100-foot contour is broken at the position of the eastern ridge. The eastern 100-foot basin is nearly half a mile in length, and the main 100-foot basin nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length; within the last-mentioned basin is a long, narrow 150-foot basin, based on soundings of 159, 167, and 154 feet, with an isolated sounding in 156 feet a quarter of a mile farther west. It seems doubtful whether this isolated sounding may not be connected with the principal basin by deep water, and in that case the 150-foot basin would be nearly a mile in length. The deepest sounding in 167 feet was recorded about a mile from the eastern end of the loch, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the western end. The cross-section C-D, in this position, shows a steeper gradient off the northern than off the southern shore; but the soundings, as a whole, afford no evidence of any very steep slopes. The deeper part of the loch has quite a flat-bottomed character, as indicated by the figures in the following table, giving the areas between the consecutive contour-lines —

0 to 25 feet	98 acres	19·5 per cent
25 „ 50 „	80 „	15·8 „
50 „ 75 „	96 „	19·0 „
75 „ 100 „	174 „	34·5 „
Over 100 „	56 „	11·2 „
	<u>504</u> „	<u>100·0</u> „

It will be observed that the largest zone is the one between 75 and 100 feet, and that the area of the lake-floor covered by less than 50 feet