

Loch Mullardoch (see Plate LXXX.).—Loch Mullardoch (or Mulardich, or Moyley) lies less than 2 miles to the east of Loch Lungard, and is practically continuous with Loch Sealbhag, there being a small expansion of the river between them called Loch Ath a' Bhàn, which was not sounded. Loch Mullardoch trends generally in an east and westerly direction, and is somewhat irregular in outline, with a slight bend in the central portion. It exceeds 4 miles in length, and is pretty uniform in width, the maximum breadth being less than half a mile, and the mean breadth over a quarter of a mile. Its waters cover an area of about 756 acres, or considerably more than a square mile, and the area draining directly into it is about $27\frac{1}{2}$ square miles; but since it receives the outflow from Loch Lungard its total drainage area exceeds 50 square miles. The maximum depth of 197 feet was observed in the eastern portion of the loch, about a mile and a half from the east end. The volume of water is estimated at 2553 millions of cubic feet, and the mean depth at $77\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The loch was surveyed on October 7, 1903, but the elevation above the sea was not determined; when levelled by the Ordnance Survey officers on November 29, 1866, the elevation of the lake-surface was found to be 704.9 feet above sea-level. On the date of the survey the water was about a foot above the normal level, and two days previously it had been 3 feet higher.

Loch Mullardoch is divided into two deep basins by a shoaling of the water in its central portion, where there is a constriction and bend in the outline, the maximum depth in the western basin being 150 feet, and in the eastern basin 197 feet, the depth on the shoaling being 80 feet. A section across the deepest part of the western basin is shown in cross-section C-D, and one across the deepest part of the eastern basin in cross-section E-F, on the map, and a section along the centre of the loch from end to end is shown in the longitudinal section A-B at the foot of the map. This last-mentioned section brings out the central shoaling referred to, which is apparently traceable to the influence of the streams entering on both sides of the loch at this place, and principally of the Allt Taige, at the mouth of which, on the northern shore, is a considerable delta. The 50-foot contour is continuous, and encloses a basin nearly 4 miles in length. The western 100-foot basin exceeds half a mile in length, separated by an interval of over half a mile from the eastern 100-foot basin, which is one and a half miles in length, and includes a 150-foot basin over a mile in length. All the cross-lines of soundings show a regular bottom, the water deepening gradually from the shore towards the centre, with a steep offshore slope in some places, as, for instance, along the southern shore off Creag Dubh, where a sounding in 24 feet was taken about 20 feet from shore, and off Creag a' Bhaca, at the deepest part of the loch, where a sounding in 94 feet was taken about 100 feet from shore. The following table gives the approximate areas between the consecutive contour-lines at