

Banchron) lies less than a mile to the east of Loch a' Mhuilinn and about 6 miles east of Loch Monar, and is the final one of the series of lochs in Glen Strath Farrar. The shores are mostly of gravelly debris, forming terraces about 20 feet high, which are best seen along the south shore; the surrounding hills are high and rugged, and well wooded. The loch trends east-north-east and west-south-west, and is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, with a maximum width of nearly one-third of a mile, the superficial area being about 157 acres, or a quarter of a square mile. The area draining directly into Loch Bunacharan is only about 4 square miles, but it receives the overflow from Lochs Calavie, an Tachdaidh, an Gead, Monar, and a' Mhuilinn, and its total drainage area is therefore a very large one—about 92 square miles. The maximum depth of 113 feet was observed towards the east end of the loch—less than half a mile from the east end and more than three-quarters of a mile from the west end. The volume of water is estimated at about 343 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at over 50 feet. The loch was surveyed on October 12, 1903, when the elevation of the lake-surface above the sea was found, by levelling from bench-mark, to be 366.15 feet; when levelled by the officers of the Ordnance Survey on June 9, 1866, the elevation was 366.5 feet above sea-level. On the date of the survey the water was about its normal level, and a recent drift-mark was observed 9 feet above the surface of the water, while an older drift-mark was 11 feet above the water-surface.

Loch Bunacharan is irregular in conformation, the lake-floor in the deeper part of the loch rising and falling in a series of undulations. The 25-foot and 50-foot contours are continuous from end to end of the loch, and coincide approximately with the shore-line. The 75-foot contour, however, encloses three distinct basins separated from each other by shallower water, viz.—(1) a very small basin based on a sounding in 83 feet about 300 yards from the western end, (2) a larger basin a quarter of a mile in length, and trending almost north and south, *i.e.*, transversely across the loch, based on soundings in 78, 82, and 88 feet, situated about one-third of a mile from the western end; and (3) the largest and deepest basin, one-third of a mile in length, approaching to within a quarter of a mile from the eastern end, and enclosing a small basin exceeding 100 feet in depth, based on soundings in 105, 111, and 113 feet. Between the second and third basins above noted there is a rise of the lake-floor near the middle of the loch, covered by 43 feet of water, surrounded on all sides by deeper water. These inequalities are indicated to some extent in the longitudinal section A-B on the map, taken along the axis of maximum depth, but most of the cross-lines of soundings show a regular bottom, as shown in cross-section C-D, taken at the position of the deepest sounding. The slope of the bottom seems to be gentle on the whole, the steepest gradient observed being off the northern shore towards the west end,