

where a sounding in 48 feet was taken about 50 feet from shore. The area of the lake-floor covered by less than 50 feet of water is about 80 acres, or 51 per cent. of the total area.

Temperature Observations.—The following series of temperatures, taken in the deepest part of the loch, show that the whole body of water was practically uniform in temperature:—

Surface	48°·2 Fahr.
25 feet	48°·2 ,,
50 ,,	48°·0 ,,
75 ,,	48°·0 ,,
90 ,,	48°·0 ,,
110 ,,	47°·9 ,,

The particulars regarding the lochs in the Beaully basin are collected together in the table on p. 350 for convenience of reference and comparison. From this table it will be seen that in the thirteen lochs under consideration, which cover an area of $5\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, about 850 soundings were taken, or an average of 146 soundings per square mile of surface. The aggregate volume of water contained in the lochs is estimated at 11,230 millions of cubic feet, and the area draining into them is over 215 square miles, or 37 times the area of the lochs.

GEOLOGICAL NOTES ON THE LOCHS WITHIN THE BASIN OF THE FARRAR.

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The mapping of the western part of the Beaully basin by the Geological Survey has only been carried southwards to the watershed between Glen Strath Farrar and Glen Cannich, and hence the following notes are confined to the lakes lying within the basin of the Farrar. This area is entirely occupied by the metamorphic rocks of the Highlands, which have been arranged in two divisions—(1) an older series, which has been correlated with the Lewisian or Archæan gneiss of the West Highlands; and (2) a group of crystalline schists, termed the Moine series by the Geological Survey, which are regarded as altered sediments, and are supposed to rest unconformably on the older Lewisian gneiss.

The members of the older series comprise hornblendic and biotite gneisses and ultrabasic masses, together with crystalline limestone, graphite schists and eclogites, which resemble the rocks of Lewisian age in the neighbourhood of Glenelg. The Moine series includes two prominent subdivisions—(1) flaggy and massive quartz-biotite granulites; and (2) muscovite-biotite schists, the latter probably representing an argillaceous phase of sedimentation. In the basin of