

found to be 94.24 feet, as compared with 93.2 feet observed by the officers of the Ordnance Survey on July 1, 1870. Loch Lochy contains 37,726 millions of cubic feet of water, or nearly 50 per cent. more than Loch Arkaig, the second largest loch in the basin.

At the north end a small basin, called Ceann Loch, measuring one-half by one-third of a mile, and having a maximum depth of 66 feet, is cut off from the main loch by a narrow channel in which the greatest depth is 40 feet.

The main loch is a simple basin, with the U-shaped section characteristic of glacier-formed lakes. All the contours are continuous, those at 50 and 100 feet enclosing areas little less than the total length of the loch. The area enclosed by the 200-foot contour measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, by the 300-foot contour $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and by the 400-foot contour a little over 3 miles in length. The 500-foot contour encloses a very small area, one-third of a mile long by one-eighth of a mile broad, just about the middle of the loch, and includes the deepest sounding in 531 feet. From opposite the mouth of the river Arkaig to the outflow, the loch shallows rapidly and the contours are irregular.

The following table gives the approximate areas between the consecutive contour-lines drawn in at intervals of 100-feet, with the percentages to the total area of the loch :—

0 to 100 feet	923 acres	24.4 per cent.
100 ,, 200 ,,	937 ,,	24.8 ,,
200 ,, 300 ,,	651 ,,	17.2 ,,
300 ,, 400 ,,	571 ,,	15.1 ,,
400 ,, 500 ,,	678 ,,	17.9 ,,
Over 500 ,,	23 ,,	0.6 ,,
	<u>3783</u> ,,	<u>100.0</u> ,,

The flat-bottomed character of the basin is indicated by the comparatively large area covered by water between 400 and 500 feet in depth, an area greater than in the two shallower zones; the zone between 100 and 200 feet, also, is rather larger than the shore zone.

*Temperature Observations.**—The surface temperature varied from 43°.5 Fahr. to 42°.1. A series taken on April 29 showed the small range from the surface to 425 feet of only 1°.2. It will be seen from

* During the past twenty years Sir John Murray has taken many temperature observations in Loch Lochy, and has published and discussed the results in the following papers, to which the reader is referred for further details: (1) "On the Effects of Winds on the Distribution of Temperature in the Sea- and Fresh-water Lochs of the West of Scotland," *Scott Geogr. Mag.*, vol. 4, p. 345, 1888; (2) "On the Temperature of the Salt- and Fresh-water Lochs of the West of Scotland, at Different Depths and Seasons, during the years 1887 and 1888," *Proc Roy. Soc. Edin.*, vol. 18, p. 139, 1891; (3) "Some Observations on the Temperature of the Water of the Scottish Fresh-water Lochs," *Scott. Geogr. Mag.*, vol. 13, p. 1, 1897