

the table that the change is very gradual, but quickest in the upper 50 feet, where half of the total range occurs:—

Surface	..	.	..	..	...	...	42°·7 Fahr.
10 feet	...	..	...	..	...	..	42°·5 „
50	„	...	...	...	...	...	42°·1 „
100	„	...	...	..	..	...	42°·1 „
150	„	...	...	.	.	...	41°·9 „
200	„	...	...	...	...	..	41°·7 „
300	„	...	...	...	..	...	41°·7 „
350	„	...	...	..	...	..	41° 6 „
400	„	...	..	...	..	...	41°·5 „
425	„	...	...	..	..	...	41°·5 „

Loch Arkaig (see Plate LXXXIV.).—Loch Arkaig is a long, narrow, curved loch, running nearly due east and west, the lower end about 1 mile west of Loch Lochy and 10 miles north of Fort William.

The lower part of the loch is well wooded, picturesque, and romantic, with hills to north and south reaching well over 2000 feet in height (see Fig. 53). The upper part is barer and grander, the mountains exceeding 3000 feet in height. A road runs along the north side of the loch, deteriorating towards the west end into a rough track which leads to Loch Nevis and Loch Morar. Several wooded islands enhance the charm of the scenery, and on one of these is one of the few nesting-places of the osprey, still occupied by the birds at the time the survey was made. There is very good fishing in Loch Arkaig, and lake trout up to 10 lbs. in weight were taken from the loch while the survey was going on.

Loch Arkaig is 12 miles long, of somewhat irregular outline, but broadest in the middle parts and tapering towards each end. The greatest breadth is nearly a mile, the mean breadth half a mile. The maximum depth is 359 feet, the mean depth $152\frac{3}{4}$ feet. The surface has an area of $6\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, and the loch drains an area of 88 square miles. The volume of water is estimated at 26,573 millions of cubic feet.

No large loch drains into Loch Arkaig, but several very small lochs do so, the largest being Loch a' Bhlair, a mile to the north. The chief streams enter at the west end, where a short river brings the drainage of Glens Pean and Dessary, and on the south side, where the stream from Glen Camgharaidh enters near the upper end, and that from Glen Mallie near the lower end. Only mountain torrents enter on the north. The river Arkaig, a mile long, conveys the overflow of Loch Arkaig into Loch Lochy.

When surveyed, in the middle of June, 1902, the height above sea-level was found to be 139·0 feet, the officers of the Ordnance Survey found the elevation to be 139·8 feet above the sea on July 10, 1869.

The basin of Loch Arkaig is nearly simple, the slight irregularities