

deep water is all towards the upper end, the lower half of the loch being very shallow. The area enclosed by the 50-foot contour is about half the total length of the loch, and in this part the sections are somewhat U-shaped. A slight shoaling is observable opposite the entrance of the stream near the middle of the eastern shore, where, in the centre, the deepest sounding was 52 feet, with depths of 60 feet and over both to the north-east and south-west.

*Temperature Observations.*—Serial temperatures in the deepest part indicated practically the same range ( $5^{\circ}$ ) as in the west loch, and the distribution of temperature was exactly similar, but all parts of the loch were about  $1^{\circ}$  higher:—

Surface ... ..	51°·0 Fahr.
10 feet .. ...	47°·5 ,,
20 ,, ... ..	46°·2 ,,
50 ,, ... ..	46°·0 ,,

*Loch Laggan* (see Plate LXXXV.).—Loch Laggan is situated in the southern portion of Inverness-shire, between the Highland and West Highland railways, being about equally distant from the nearest points of each. Dalwhinnie, on the Highland railway, is about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the upper end of the loch; Tulloch, on the West Highland railway, is about 6 miles from the lower end. The coach road from Kingussie to Tulloch passes along the northern shore. The loch runs nearly north-east and south-west, and occupies a valley lying between the very high mountains of Badenoch on the south-east and an equally high and more extensive mountain mass of the district of Lochaber on the west. The loch is of the usual elongate narrow form of Scottish lochs, narrowest in the central parts, and somewhat expanded towards each end, where deeper water occurs. The outline is very irregular, and the bottom, as shown by the contours, correspondingly irregular. A number of larger and smaller islands are found in the narrower parts of the loch. The length is a little over 7 miles, the greatest breadth two-thirds of a mile, the mean breadth nearly half a mile, the superficial area about 1900 acres, or nearly 3 square miles. The maximum depth is 174 feet, the mean depth 68 feet, and the volume of water about 5600 millions of cubic feet. The loch was surveyed on June 2 and 3, 1902, when the elevation of the lake-surface above the sea was found, by levelling from bench-marks to be 818·6 feet; the officers of the Ordnance Survey found the elevation to be 818·9 feet above sea-level on October 19, 1867. The shores are wooded nearly throughout, and the scenery wild and picturesque (see Fig. 54), the mountains rising abruptly on the north side into a series of peaks, culminating in Creag Meaghaidh, 3700 feet high. On the south-east the high mountains are more distant, Beinn a' Chlachair, over 3500 feet, being 4 miles from the lower end of the loch. Close to the loch on this side, two hills, rather more than 2000