

(Quoich and Garry) exceed 200 feet in depth, and three other lochs (Oich, Clunie, and nan Lann) exceed 100 feet in depth, while no fewer than twelve others include depths exceeding 50 feet.

The basin lies almost entirely in Inverness-shire, but a small portion of Ross-shire extends within the basin on its western border, the boundary-line running along the centre of West Loch Loyne and for a short distance along the centre of East Loch Loyne, and thence turning northward it crosses Loch Clunie in its central part; thus Lochs Loyne and Clunie lie partly in Ross-shire and partly in Inverness-shire, while the little Loch Beag, at the west end of Loch Clunie, is the only one lying wholly in Ross-shire. The scenery of the basin is varied, and as fine as anything to be seen in the Scottish Highlands: towards the north the ground is low, but proceeding southwards it becomes more elevated, culminating on the south-western borders in several giant peaks exceeding 3000 feet in height, and on the south-eastern borders in mountains slightly less elevated. The district is a veritable sportsman's paradise, the deer-forests, grouse-moors, and fishings (both in river and loch) being of the best. Trout abound in nearly every loch, with salmon and *salmo ferox* in some of the larger lochs, and char in some of the smaller lochs lying to the east of Loch Ness; the fishing in most of the lochs is preserved.

Loch Ness (see Plates XCI. and XCII.).—Loch Ness formed the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Research Department of the Royal Geographical Society on January 18, 1904, and preliminary notes on the bathymetry, temperatures, and seiches were published in the *Journal* in October 1904.* Since then many temperature and seiche observations and supplementary soundings have been taken, and the preliminary measurements and calculations have been carefully revised, the final results being given here. Loch Ness is one of the best known of the larger Scottish lochs, since it forms a considerable part (nearly one-half) of the waterway known as the Caledonian canal, which occupies the great glen running in a north-east and south-west direction from the Moray firth on the east coast of Scotland to Loch Linnhe on the west coast, thus cutting Scotland into two portions. Through the Caledonian canal thousands of visitors are carried each season on the route between Inverness and Fort William, and the splendid scenery of the canal and surrounding district has furnished a theme for many pens. The absence of islands on Loch Ness is a striking characteristic, and gives a touch of monotony to the grand and sombre scene, as one sails up or down; the little Cherry island, lying at the opening of Inchnacardoch bay near the head of the loch, is invisible except at close quarters. Castle Urquhart, on its rocky headland at

* *Geogr. Journ.*, vol. 24, p. 429.