

and Loch Quoich. It occupies the lower part of Glen Garry, and its lower end is only about 3 miles west of Invergarry on Loch Oich; its direction is about due east and west. Glen Garry is at this part very open, the high hills, Ben Tee, a conspicuous pyramidal hill, 2936 feet in height, on the south, and Meall Dubh (2581 feet) and some lesser peaks on the north, being several miles distant. The sides of the valley rise gradually to the mountains, the lower slopes on both shores of the loch being densely wooded.

Loch Garry is elongate, slightly curved, of nearly uniform breadth for the greater part of its length, but in the eastern part for a mile very irregular and shallow. Its length is 5 miles, its greatest breadth fully half a mile, and its mean breadth one-third of a mile. Its superficial area is about 1117 acres, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, and its contents 3794 millions of cubic feet. The drainage area, including Lochs Quoich and Poulary, is 137 square miles. Besides the river Garry, which enters the loch at the west end, some large streams, coming down from the mountain-mass to the westward of Ben Tee, enter on the south, and many smaller streams on the north. Leaving the loch, the river Garry flows 3 miles to the east and enters Loch Oich at Invergarry.

Loch Garry, at the date of the survey (May 2, 1903), was 257·0 feet above sea-level; the Ordnance Survey officers on July 2, 1869, found the elevation to be 257·8 feet above the sea.

In the character of its basin Loch Garry closely resembles Loch Quoich, higher up in the same glen. The main part of the loch, fully $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, is a simple basin. As in Loch Quoich, there is a large portion at the east end, one mile in length, which is quite distinct from the basin, and is of moderate depth.

This eastern part is cut off from the main loch by a large, low, wooded promontory, called the Garbh Eilean (Rough island), and a sandy island (Eilean Bàn), to the south-west of it. An irregular channel, varying from 9 feet to 18 feet in depth, leads to the small eastern basin, which has a small island at each end, and a narrow arm running to the north. This basin has a narrow area half a mile long, over 25 feet in depth, with a maximum depth of 43 feet. At the west end of Loch Garry a narrow offset runs for half a mile westward, with a depth of 5 feet at the mouth, and of 8 to 16 feet within.

The main basin shallows greatly towards each end. The 50-foot and 100-foot contours closely follow the shore, except at the ends. The 150-foot contour encloses but a narrow area $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles long. This is a good deal nearer the south shore in the greater part of its length, but for half a mile at its west end it recedes far from the south shore, where the slope from 100 to 150 feet is very gradual. A small isolated 150-foot area, based on a sounding in 159 feet, lies to the east of the main 150-foot basin, the deepest sounding in the short interval between them being 146 feet.