

Centrally, in the length of the loch, but nearer the south shore, is a small area a quarter of a mile long, over 200 feet deep, with the maximum sounding of 213 feet. The mean depth is 78 feet. The contours show that the slope of the bottom is nowhere very steep, but is steepest at the south side at the deepest part of the loch. There is but little extent of flat bottom at depths of over 150 feet, but where the depth is less than that, especially towards the west end, there is a well-marked flat with steeper sides.

The temperature at the surface was $42^{\circ}4$ Fahr., and at 170 feet $41^{\circ}8$, a difference of only $0^{\circ}6$.

Loch a' Bhainne (see Plate XCVI.).—A very little loch, high up on the hill to the north of Loch Garry, about 2 miles north of the east end of that loch. It is roughly triangular, with the apex to the south. The hills rise steeply from the loch to the west and north. It is fed by streams coming from Màm a' Chroisg, and the Allt a' Bhainne flows south-eastward 3 miles into the river Garry. The bottom is irregular, the greater part covered by less than 10 feet of water, but there are two holes of over 20 feet, the larger with the maximum of 28 feet close to the east shore, the other with a depth of 27 feet to the south; a sounding of 13 feet between the two.

It is one-third of a mile long, a quarter of a mile in greatest breadth, and one-seventh of a mile in mean breadth. The mean depth is 10 feet. The superficial area is about 32 acres, and the volume 14 millions of cubic feet. The drainage area is nearly 2 square miles. The height above sea-level was estimated at 1060 feet. The temperature at the surface and at 20 feet was $45^{\circ}0$ Fahr. on May 5, 1903.

Loch Lundie (by Garry) (see Plate XCVI.).—A small loch in Glen Garry, on a tributary of the river Garry, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Invergarry, on Loch Oich. It is of irregular form, its outline broken by various arms and promontories. A point on the west side, with an island off the east shore (Eilean na Faoileige), cause a narrowing and separate two expansions. From the northern expansion several narrow arms run north-eastward. Loch Lundie is three-quarters of a mile long, by fully one-third of a mile in maximum breadth, with a mean breadth of one-fifth of a mile. The surface has an area of about 109 acres, and the volume of water is 78 millions of cubic feet. The drainage area is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The Allt Lundie comes in on the west, and the Aldernaig burn, soon joined by the Allt a' Bhainne from Loch a' Bhainne, flows south into the river Garry. The height above sea-level, measured by the Ordnance Survey on August 18, 1869, was 445.4 feet.

The contour of the bottom is very uneven. The 20-foot contour enters both expansions, keeping closer to the west shore. In both of the expansions there is a depth of 30 feet close to the west side. The