

13 millions of cubic feet. The basin of Loch Beag is simple, the sides gently sloping, the greatest depth, 29 feet, in the centre of the loch. The channel connecting Loch Beag with Loch Clunie varies in depth from 11 feet to 23 feet.

*Loch Clunie* (see Plate XCIX.).—Loch Clunie (or Cluanie) is a large loch occupying Glen Clunie, which runs east and west, and is the source of the river Moriston. The lower end is about 16 miles distant from Invermoriston, on Loch Ness. The upper end is some 13 miles from Shiel bridge, at the head of Loch Duich, on the west coast, but Loch Hourn is still nearer, only 10 miles as the crow flies. High mountains rise on both sides of the loch, those on the south reaching nearly 2500 feet, while on the north the highest peak, Sgurr nan Conbhairean, 2 miles distant, is 3632 feet in height.

Loch Clunie is very narrow,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles in length, and its central line has a slight sigmoid curvature. The shore-line is very irregular, and the width varies greatly at different parts. Widest in the upper part, where the maximum breadth of half a mile occurs at two points, at the extreme west end, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles further east, whence the loch narrows greatly toward the east, till about a mile above the outflow the width is only one-fifteenth of a mile. Beyond this narrow part it expands into a distinct small basin nearly a quarter of a mile in breadth. The mean breadth of the entire loch is just about a quarter of a mile. The superficial area exceeds 1 square mile (about 704 acres), and the drainage area, which includes no other lochs except Lochs Beag and Lundie, is 32 square miles. It is fed by the river Clunie and some large burns on the north shore, very little water entering on the south shore, except the surface drainage. The river Moriston flows out from the east end of the loch. Considering the volume of water, which amounts to 1533 millions of cubic feet, Loch Clunie comes fourth in point of size in the Ness basin (including Loch Ness). In point of length it comes fifth, as Loch Mhor is about half a mile longer, though in volume about 400 million cubic feet less, than Loch Clunie.

The level of Loch Clunie on September 29, 1903, was 605·2 feet above the sea; the Ordnance Survey officers on October 5, 1867, found the level to be 605·9 feet. The water might rise 4 feet above the level on the date of the survey. Above the narrows, 1 mile from the east end of the loch, which cut off a small basin exceeding 50 feet in depth, the basin of Loch Clunie is a simple one. The 25-foot contour closely follows the shore-line, and the 50-foot contour is nearly parallel to it, but much closer on the north, where the slope is steeper. The 100-foot contour is parallel with the others, and encloses a relatively large area, nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long by a quarter of a mile in greatest breadth. It is broken into two parts by an unimportant shallowing of 98 feet. The smaller western portion has a maximum depth of 119 feet; the greater