

trend, but from the bridge through the east loch to Glen Moriston it runs nearly due north-east. The east loch is much the longer, and is also deeper.

*The West Loch.*—The west loch lies at a height of 719·0 feet above the sea. It is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles in length, with a maximum breadth of fully one-third of a mile, and a mean breadth of one-fifth of a mile. It consists of three expansions, all running south from the connecting channel, or, in other words, the north shore is unbroken, but two promontories break the south shore, separating the loch into three bays. The west bay is extremely shallow, with a maximum of 6 feet. Two islands lie off the mouth of the river, and round these and to the north the loch is overgrown with weeds. The channel joining it with the mid bay has a minimum of 5 feet, but deepens to 9 feet in the east. The mid bay has also a maximum of 6 feet. The channel leading east from it is 12 feet deep. The eastern expansion deepens from west to east, the maximum of 19 feet being close to the shore. The area of the surface is about 153 acres, or a quarter of a square mile, and it receives the drainage of 16 square miles. It contains 40 million cubic feet of water. The river Loyne, of which the loch is merely a series of expansions, conveys the overflow to the east loch, half a mile distant and about 13 feet lower.

The surface temperature on May 4, 1903, was 47°·7 Fahr.

*The East Loch.*—East Loch Loyne is more than twice as long as the west loch, and is also about twice as deep, but it is much narrower. There are four principal expansions. The western expansion is extremely shallow, having a maximum depth of 7 feet, and on the date of the survey, when the river was in flood, there was a strong current through. There is an island about the middle of it. The channel leading to the second expansion has a depth of 5 to 9 feet. The second expansion is very small, with a maximum depth of 21 feet, and is joined with the third basin by a channel 5 feet deep. The third basin is much the largest, and has more claim to be called a loch, being  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles in length, with a maximum breadth of fully a quarter of a mile, and, but for some large and small islands towards the west end, is a simple basin, with contours parallel to the shore. The area over 20 feet in depth is over half a mile long, with depths of 35 feet in two places—the maximum for the whole loch. The easternmost basin is narrow, two-thirds of a mile long, of uneven bottom, with greatest depths of 20 and 21 feet. The length of the east loch, taken in a straight line between the extreme points, is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, the greatest breadth is little over a quarter of a mile, and the mean breadth is about one-seventh of a mile.

The area of the surface is about 272 acres, or nearly half a square mile, the area draining into the loch being about 24 square miles, including the little Loch na Losguinn and West Loch Loyne. The