

volume of water is 123 millions of cubic feet. The drainage is chiefly brought by the river Loyne, only small burns contributing a share, the largest entering close to the outflow.

The prominent points on both shores, and the large island, are formed by mounds of boulders and gravel. The only rock seen was at the very narrow channel, with a depth of only 2 feet, at the east end of the largest basin. Here rock was exposed on both sides. The river flows out between an alluvial flat on the north and mounds of glacial debris on the south. The height above the sea was 706·1 feet on November 4, 1904.

The temperature of the surface was 46°·6 Fahr., and at 30 feet 46°·2.

*Loch an Staca* (see Plate CI.).—Loch an Staca is a considerable minor loch, of roughly triangular form, situated on the extensive elevated area which stretches westward from Loch Ness, between Glens Moriston and Urquhart. It is 6 miles distant from Loch Ness. Its longer axis lies nearly north-east and south-west. The undulating moorland rises little above the loch, except on the east, where Meall na Criche, 2224 feet in height, sends a long ridge southward between Lochs an Staca and na Criche.

Loch an Staca is estimated to be 1600 feet above the sea. It is a mile long by two-fifths of a mile broad, with a mean breadth of a quarter of a mile. The superficial area of the loch is about 163 acres, or a quarter of a square mile, and the drainage area 1½ square miles. The volume of water is 110 millions of cubic feet.

Loch an Staca receives only local surface drainage, and the overflow is carried into Loch Liath by a small burn. The bottom is very uneven, a depth of only 9 feet being found almost in the centre of the loch, with deeper water on all sides. There is a small island close to the west shore. A great part of the bottom, equal to 74 per cent. of the total area, is covered by less than 20 feet of water. Four little depressions occur. The deepest, with the maximum depth of 51 feet, is close to the east shore; another of 32 feet lies to the south-west of this; one of 30 feet close to the west shore north of the island; and one of 30 feet in the centre of the loch, near the north end. At this end is another island. The mean depth is 15½ feet.

The surface temperature (June 2, 1904) was 56°·5 Fahr., at a depth of 25 feet it was 52°·0, at 50 feet 48°·9, a total range of 7°·6.

*Loch Liath* (see Plate CI.)—A little roundish loch about a mile to the south of Loch an Staca, on the same plateau. It is about 100 feet lower than Loch an Staca, the drainage from which it receives. The axis of the loch has a north-east and south-west direction. It is barely half a mile long by fully a quarter of a mile broad, with a mean breadth of one-fifth of a mile. The superficial area is about 61 acres, and its