

The loch is nearly 5 miles in length, has a maximum breadth of nearly three-quarters of a mile, and a mean breadth of one-third of a mile. It has a superficial area of  $1\frac{2}{3}$  square miles. The volume of water is subject to great variation, being estimated at the date of the survey (April 24 and 25, 1903) at 1134 millions of cubic feet. It drains an area of about 21 square miles. Few streams of any importance enter the loch. The largest are the Allt na Seabhaig, which formerly flowed into the river Gourag, but was diverted into Loch Garth when the dam was built, and the Aberchalder burn, which enters the large middle bay on the east. When quite full the reservoir overflows into the Gourag.



FIG. 66.—LOCH MHOR, SOUTH-EAST SHORE, WHEN THE WATER IS LOW; ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DENUDED OF THEIR PEAT COVERING EXHIBIT GLACIAL STRIATION.

(Photograph by Mr. G. West. From "*Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin.*," by permission of the Council.)

When surveyed the surface was 638·5 feet above sea-level. In accordance with its artificial origin, the greater part of Loch Mhor is very shallow; deep water is only found in the original natural lochs. Two-thirds of the whole area is less than 25 feet deep.

The basin formed by Loch Farraline before the surface was raised was fully a mile in length and one-third of a mile broad, with a depth of about 40 feet. The breadth has been very little increased by the dam. The depth is now 60 feet. The basin is simple, with uniform contours and gently sloping sides. The 25-feet contour encloses an area of two-thirds of a mile long by one-fifth of a mile broad. The