

trends in an east and west direction, with a slight bend near the middle, so that the eastern portion dips south-east, and is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, with a maximum breadth of a quarter of a mile. The superficial area is about 116 acres, and the drainage area about 3 square miles. The maximum depth of 16 feet was observed about 300 yards from the north-eastern shore, towards the east end of the loch. The volume is estimated at 32 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at $6\frac{1}{4}$ feet.

The loch was surveyed on August 20, 1902, when the elevation was found to be 884.1 feet above the sea; the water could rise only about a foot higher. The loch is mostly artificial, only a small portion towards the east end having existed previous to the building of the embankment at what is now the west end of the loch. This agrees with the evidence of the levelling, for from observations it was determined that the water was 11 feet higher than it would be without the embankment, so that a contour-line drawn in at 11 feet would enclose the original loch. Of the total area of the present lake-floor, about 84 per cent. is covered by less than 10 feet of water. The surface temperature on the date of the survey was $56^{\circ}.5$ Fahr.

Loch Achall (see Plate XV).—Loch Achall (or Achallt) lies about 2 miles east of Ullapool, in Glen Achall, through which the Rhidorroch river flows, the shores of both river and loch being, for the most part, well wooded. The loch is irregular in outline, and trends in an east and west direction. The length exceeds $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, the maximum breadth being nearly half a mile, and the mean breadth over a quarter of a mile. The superficial area is about 330 acres, or half a square mile, and the drainage area about 29 square miles. The maximum depth of 70 feet was recorded near the centre of the loch, but towards the north shore and the west end. The volume of water is estimated at 401 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at 28 feet.

The loch was surveyed on August 23, 1902, when the elevation was found to be 263.4 feet above the sea, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet lower than that observed by the Ordnance Survey officers on July 23, 1870, viz. 264.9 feet. The boatman stated that the water might fall half a foot lower than the level on the date of the survey, while during the preceding winter it had risen $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above that level, so that the range in level is about 5 feet. The lake-floor is irregular, the 25-foot area being almost cut into two portions near the west end, where shallow water runs out from the northern shore considerably beyond the centre of the loch. The 50-foot area is over half a mile in length, and approaches close to the shallow water above mentioned, a distance of less than 250 yards separating a sounding in 55 feet from one in 18 feet.

The temperature of the surface-water on the date of the survey was $56^{\circ}.0$ Fahr.