

(2968 feet) rising to the north-west, and Creag a' Chaoruinn Eagan (2260 feet) to the south. On its south side the shore of the loch rises steeply to the ridge of Creag an Eilein, the highest part of which (1137 feet) is about a quarter of a mile distant. The loch trends north-east and south-west, and is 2 miles in length, with a maximum breadth of less than half a mile near the north-east end, whence it tapers off towards the south-west, the lower end for half a mile being merely a series of small expansions of the river Carron. Its waters cover an area of about 283 acres, and it drains directly an area of $31\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, but since it receives the overflow from Loch Sgamhain the total drainage area is 39 square miles. The maximum depth of 179 feet was observed opposite the highest part of Creag an Eilein, less than half a mile from the north-east end. The volume of water is estimated at 823 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at nearly 67 feet. The loch was surveyed on August 6 and 7, 1902, when the elevation was found to be 93.1 feet above the sea.

The main body of the loch is simple in conformation, the contour-lines following approximately the shore-line, but there are two 100-foot basins, the main basin being over three-quarters of a mile in length, and approaching very close to the north-east end, soundings in 108 and 111 feet having been taken about 120 yards from shore; the smaller basin is based on a single sounding in 105 feet, and is separated from the main basin by a slight shoaling, covered by 97 feet of water, north of Eilean Mòr. There are two small basins over 25 feet in depth in the river-expansions at the south-western end of the loch, the larger having a maximum depth of 32 feet, the smaller based on a sounding in 28 feet.

Temperature Observations.—A series of temperatures taken in the deepest part of the loch at 4.30 p.m. on August 7, 1902, gave the following results:—

Surface ...	...	...	..	.	..	54°.5 Fahr.
25 feet ...	...	...	..	..	..	54°.5 "
50 ,, ...	..	..	..	..	...	54° 0 "
60 ,, ...	...	.	.	..	.	53°.5 "
70 ,, ...	...	...	.	.	..	50° 0 "
75 ,, .	.	..	.	.	.	49° 3 "
100 ,, ...	.	.	...	..	...	47°.5 "
165 ,, ...	.	.	.	.	.	47°.0 "

These observations show a range from surface to bottom of $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, a fall of $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ being recorded between 60 and 70 feet, while the decrease in temperature both above and below the "sprungschicht" is gradual.

From the following table it will be seen that in the twelve lochs under consideration nearly 1100 soundings were taken, and that the aggregate area of the water surface is nearly 4 square miles, so that the average number of soundings per square mile is 281. The aggregate volume of water contained in the lochs is estimated at 4921 millions of cubic feet. The area drained by these lochs is nearly $98\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or 25 times the area of the lochs.