

the River Spey, and immediately to the south of Loch an Eilein, into which it drains. Irregular in outline, the loch trends in a south-west and north-east direction, and is less than half a mile in length by one-fifth of a mile in maximum breadth, covering an area of about 25 acres. The maximum depth of 41 feet was recorded in a small basin at the south-west end of the loch; there is a second deep basin, having a maximum depth of 29 feet, lying in the wide part of the loch towards the north-east end, these two basins being separated by a shoaling covered by only 4 feet of water, where the outline of the loch is constricted. The volume is estimated at 10 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet, nearly three quarters of the lake-floor being covered by less than 10 feet of water. The loch was surveyed on October 14, 1903, when the elevation was found to be 889.3 feet above the sea, or 6 feet lower than that determined by the Ordnance Survey officers in September, 1868, viz. 895.2 feet. This lowering is due to the banks of the stream giving way, and consequent outflow into Loch an Eilein. The surface temperature was  $46^{\circ}1$  Fahr.

*Loch an Eilein* (see Plate LX.) lies about 3 miles south of Aviemore, amid picturesque surroundings. At the time of the survey, a couple of ospreys were nesting in the ruins of the castle on the island (see Fig. 34). Somewhat crescentic in outline, the loch exceeds a mile in length, along the axis of maximum depth from south-west to north-east, the maximum breadth being nearly half a mile. The superficial area is about 130 acres, and the drainage area, including Loch Gambna, is about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  square miles. The maximum depth of 66 feet was recorded towards the south-west end, and deep water occurs also near the north-east shore, where soundings in 51 and 47 feet were taken, the water shoaling in the central part of the loch to a depth of 20 feet. The volume of water is estimated at 1.44 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at  $25\frac{1}{2}$  feet, 54 per cent. of the lake-floor being covered by less than 25 feet of water.

The loch was surveyed on October 14, 1903, when the elevation was found to be 839.6 feet above the sea, or nearly a foot lower than that observed by the Ordnance Survey officers on September 21, 1868, viz. 840.4 feet above sea-level. Temperatures taken in the deepest part of the loch showed a range from surface to bottom of only  $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Fahr. :—

Surface . . . . .	49°·2 Fahr
10 feet . . . . .	49° 0 ..
20 .. . . . .	48° 8 ..
30 .. . . . .	48° 8 ..
40 .. . . . .	48°·8 ..
50 .. . . . .	48°·7 ..
60 .. . . . .	48°·6 ..

*Loch Morlich* (see Plate LXI.), the largest of the Spey lochs in superficial area, lies in Glen More, surrounded by woods, about 4 miles east of Aviemore. The loch is sub-rectangular in outline, the length from