

east to west exceeding a mile, the maximum breadth being two-thirds of a mile. The superficial area exceeds 300 acres, or nearly half a square mile, and the drainage area is large—exceeding 17 square miles. The maximum depth of 49 feet was recorded comparatively close to the east shore, whence the water shoals gradually towards the west, the western portion of the loch being very shallow; nearly 60 per cent. of the entire lake-floor is covered by less than 10 feet of water. The volume is estimated at 192 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at nearly 15 feet. The loch was surveyed on October 10, 1903, when the elevation was 1045·0 feet above sea-level, as compared with 1045·8 feet determined by the officers of the Ordnance Survey on August 16, 1866. The temperature of the surface water was 49°·1 Fahr.

Loch Phitiùlais (see Plate LX.), a small but relatively deep loch, lies less than 2 miles north-east of Aviemore, and about 3 miles north-west from Loch Morlich. The loch is over half a mile in length from north to south, and a quarter of a mile in maximum breadth, covering an area of about 67 acres, and draining an area of about 2½ square miles. The maximum depth of 74 feet was observed approximately near the centre of the loch, but towards the northern end, the basin being simple in conformation. About 69 per cent. of the lake-floor is covered by less than 25 feet of water. The volume is computed at 67 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at over 23 feet. The loch was surveyed on October 12, 1903, when the elevation was found to be 674·3 feet above the sea; the Ordnance Survey map gives the elevation as 673·9 feet, but the date when levelled is not indicated. Temperatures taken in the deepest part of the loch showed a range from surface to bottom of only ½° Fahr.—

Surface ...	..	..	50° 0 Fahr
10 feet .	.	.	49° 8 ..
20 ..	.	.	49° 8 ..
30 ..	.	.	49°·6 ..
40 ..	.	.	49°·6 ..
50 ..	.	.	49°·4 ..
70 ..	.	.	49°·4 ..

Loch Builg (see Plate LXI.) lies nearly 20 miles east of Aviemore, and about 6 miles north-west from Balmoral castle, in a valley running north and south between Glen Avon and the head of Glen Gairn. A small proportion of the overflow finds its way into the river Gairn, and thence into the river Dec, as already stated; but the normal outflow is to the north, by the Builg burn and the river Avon, into the river Spey. The reader is referred to the paper by Drs. Johnston and Collet, already cited, for some remarks on the formation of Loch Builg. The loch is less than a mile in length, by a quarter of a mile in maximum breadth, the superficial area being about 77 acres. The maximum depth of 86 feet was observed approximately in the middle of the loch. The volume of water