

where human remains were found in 1866. The loch is sub-elliptical in outline, trending in a south-west and north-east direction, and exceeds 2 miles in length. It is widest in the northern portion, where the maximum breadth is two-thirds of a mile, narrowing towards the southern end, the mean breadth exceeding one-third of a mile. Its waters cover an area of about 540 acres, and it receives the drainage from about 12 square miles of the surrounding country. The maximum depth of 51 feet was observed over half a mile from the northern end and towards the western shore, but the mean depth is only about $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet, nearly one-half of the lake-floor being covered by less than 10 feet of water. The deeper water (over 20 feet in depth) lies in the wide northern portion of the loch, to the north and west of the island. The volume of water is estimated at 291 million cubic feet.

The loch was surveyed on May 20, 1904, when the elevation was found to be 968·6 feet above the sea; the level determined by the Ordnance Survey officers on April 4, 1866, was 969·4 feet above sea-level. The temperature of the surface water was $49^{\circ}\cdot6$ Fahr.

Loch Allan (see Plate LXII.) lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north of Lochindorb, and is peculiar in outline, consisting of three distinct basins, separated by two narrows. The southernmost basin is the largest and deepest, having a maximum depth of 29 feet; the central basin has a maximum depth of 7 feet, with a comparatively large island near the middle; while the northernmost basin has a maximum depth of 10 feet, with a small island near the middle. The length of the entire loch is about half a mile, the southern and central basins trending nearly north and south, while the northern basin trends nearly east and west, its waters covering an area of about 22 acres, the volume of water being estimated at 10 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The loch was surveyed on May 23, 1904, the elevation being estimated at about 900 feet above the sea. The surface temperature was $52^{\circ}\cdot0$ Fahr.

Lochan Tùtach (see Plate LXII.) lies about a mile north-west of Loch Allan, and about 2 miles north of Lochindorb. It is subcircular in outline, and about a quarter of a mile in maximum diameter, with a superficial area of about 19 acres. The volume of water is estimated at 4 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at nearly 5 feet. The loch forms a simple basin, the deeper water (exceeding 10 feet) occupying a central position, with a maximum depth of 16 feet. The bottom is covered with peaty mud and decomposing vegetable matter, from which a strong smell emanates. The loch was surveyed along with Loch Allan on May 23, 1904, the surface temperature being $51^{\circ}\cdot6$ Fahr.

Loch Dallas (see Plate LXII) lies about 8 miles south of Forres, at an elevation of over 1000 feet above the sea. It is nearly half a mile in length from north to south, by a quarter of a mile in maximum breadth,