

line along the centre line to near both ends. The temperature on June 30, 1904, had a range of $3^{\circ}2$, viz.—

Surface	59°·2 Fahr.
20 feet	58°·2 „
35 „	56°·0 „

Loch Hermidale (see Plate LXVIII.).—Loch Hermidale is the middle loch of the chain of three lochs which were surveyed in the Haka basin. It is of irregular form, broadest in the middle and tapering to each end. Its long axis, somewhat curved, runs nearly north and south. It is surrounded by low moorland and has rocky shores. It receives the burns coming from Loch Àuscot and from many little lochs to east and west, and overflows into Loch na Déighe fo Dheas. It is fully three-quarters of a mile long, a quarter of a mile broad, and one-eleventh of a mile in mean breadth. The broad central part of the loch forms a simple basin, with the maximum depth of 41 feet; a lesser basin to the north is 16 feet deep in the centre; the long narrow part running south towards Loch Àuscot is irregular, with islands and boulders, and has various holes of from 15 to 18 feet deep. The mean depth is $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The superficial area is 54 acres, and the volume 29 millions of cubic feet. The drainage area, which includes Loch Àuscot and many smaller lochs, is just about a square mile. On June 30, 1904, the surface was 8·7 feet above the sea. The temperature was almost uniform throughout, viz.—

Surface	59°·2 Fahr.
20 feet	59°·0 „
35 „	58°·8 „

Loch na Déighe fo Dheas (see Plate LXVIII.) is the northernmost loch of the Haka basin surveyed, lying close to the base of Rueval, the highest hill in Benbecula, on its east side. It is of comparatively simple oblong form, its long axis running north and south. There is a considerable inflow from lochs both to north and south. The outflow is by a stream half a mile long, issuing from the east side into the Oban Haka, a branch of Loch Uskavagh. The surrounding country is low moorland, except where Rueval rises to the west, the shores almost entirely rock, here and there covered by mounds of gravelly *débris* with boulders. The outflowing stream is bounded by rocks on both sides. The loch is fully half a mile long by a quarter of a mile broad, with a mean breadth of one-eighth of a mile. The basin is a simple one, with the maximum depth of 34 feet near the centre, and the bottom sloping gently to the centre. The southern bay is nearly flat and about 8 feet deep. The long inlet running north has a depth of 9 feet at its mouth and 18 feet within. The mean depth is $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The area of the surface is 52 acres, and the volume of water 24 millions of cubic feet. The drainage area is $1\frac{1}{3}$ square miles. On June 30, 1904, the surface was 7·5 feet above the sea. The temperature varied only $0^{\circ}2$ of a degree from the surface, which was $59^{\circ}7$ Fahr., to a depth of 30 feet.