

Loch Olavat (see Plate LXIX.).—Loch Olavat, one of two lochs of the same name, is situated nearly in the middle of the island, lying part on each side of the main road, but nearer the south ford than the north one; the other Loch Olavat lies close to the north ford and is tidal. It is extremely irregular in form, but is longest from north-west to south-east, in which line it measures about $1\frac{2}{3}$ miles. In area it is the largest loch surveyed in the island, measuring fully 140 acres, but is inferior in length to both Loch Heouravay and Loch Langavat. Its greatest breadth is half a mile, and mean breadth one-seventh of a mile. It is the shallowest of the lochs, being only 12 feet in greatest depth, and 4 feet in mean depth. The volume, 26 millions of cubic feet, is equal to that of Loch Heouravay and about half that of Loch Langavat. When surveyed on July 1, 1904, the height of the surface above sea-level was 16·6 feet. It is chiefly fed by surface drainage from the boggy moor around, and by small burns from many adjoining lochs. The outflow is controlled by a sluice in connection with a corn mill some quarter of a mile to the south. The area drained is considerable ($2\frac{1}{3}$ square miles). Rock shows almost everywhere round the shores, but is in many places covered with great numbers of angular stones. The bottom of the loch is pretty regular, with no abrupt deepenings, probably indicating that the silt is spread out and levelled by the waves around and between the boulders and islands. The temperature at the surface and at 10 feet was 59°·2 Fahr.

Loch Langavat (see Plate LXVIII.).—Loch Langavat is a long, straight, and extremely narrow loch, running nearly east and west, close to the south shore of the island, and east of the road. It is the longest loch in Benbecula, being $2\frac{1}{7}$ miles long, but only a quarter of a mile in maximum breadth, and less than one-tenth of a mile in mean breadth. The shores are rock, forming low cliffs in the central and eastern parts. Towards the west the north shore for nearly a mile is of stones and peat. Several narrow inlets go off from the south shore, and there are many islands, all narrow and running east and west. The maximum depth, 34 feet, is equal to that of Loch na Déighe fo Dheas, and less than that of the other lochs except Loch Olavat, but the mean depth, 8 feet, slightly exceeds that of Loch Heouravay. The superficial area, about 124 acres, is only inferior to that of Loch Olavat, while in volume (44 millions of cubic feet) the loch is by far the largest in Benbecula. The loch is fed only by small burns from many little lochs and by local drainage, and has its outflow to the east into Loch a' Laip, through Oban Uaine. The area drained is only 1 square mile. When surveyed on July 4, 1904, the surface was 15·95 feet above sea-level. Narrow as it is throughout, Loch Langavat is divided into two nearly equal parts by a canal-like strait, one-third of a mile long and only 5 feet deep. West of this it is on the whole very shallow, with one small depression of 20 feet in the broadest part. East from the strait it is relatively deep throughout, the deepest part of the main loch (30 feet)