

Our gillies said that the overflow of Loch Huna enters near the west end, but there was no stream when we visited it. A stream, a few yards in length, comes in on the south from Loch na Moracha. A short stream flows from the east end into Loch Scadavay. Rock is exposed at frequent intervals all round the shore, as well as on the larger islands.

The temperature on May 11, 1904, was 51°·0 Fahr. both at the surface and at 15 feet.

Loch Scadavay (see Plate LXX).—There is probably no other loch in Britain which approaches Loch Scadavay in irregularity and complexity of outline. It is an extraordinary labyrinth of narrow channels, bays, promontories, and islands. Though it measures $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, from north-west to south-east, and about 2 miles in greatest breadth, from south-west to north-east, there is really no broad open water in the whole loch, the broadest part being in the westernmost inlet, where there is open water half a mile broad. The ratio of circumference to length will illustrate how very irregular is the form—though only a little over 4 miles in length, a rough measurement indicates a shore-line of 50 miles. Very many islands stud the surface, the largest being nearly a mile in length. The main road round the island now cuts Loch Scadavay into two parts, which are connected by such a small channel under the road that in time of flood the south loch may temporarily rise some feet higher than the other, though normally they are at the same level. There is nowhere any considerable depth, the deepest parts occurring as little holes, while the narrows are usually shallow. A lowering of the surface by no more than 6 feet would divide the loch into a dozen small lochs, and a host of little ponds, while a rise of the same amount would vastly increase its area by including all the higher lochs in the same basin, among them such large lochs as nan Eun, Huna, a' Bhuid, and Deoravat. The deepest holes are 50 feet in the south loch, and 37 feet in the north loch.

The small superficial area is in remarkable contrast to the great shore-line, both portions together measuring only $1\frac{3}{4}$ square miles. The mean depth, also, is very low, being only about 9 feet. The narrow channels leading into some of the elongate arms are often only from 1 to 2 feet in depth. Some of the islands have been the sites of Dùns, and these have been connected with the shores by narrow causeways. The volume of water is only 418 millions of cubic feet. One other loch in North Uist has a greater volume, though of less superficial area, Loch Obisary having about twice the volume. In the shallower parts numerous stones and boulders project above the surface, rendering navigation difficult even in a small rowing-boat. In several instances we were unable to complete lines of soundings from this cause. The shores are in parts of peat, in other parts of stones, or gravel with boulders, but rock appears in many parts. The easternmost arm of the south loch, one-sixth of a mile in length, has precipitous rocky cliffs on both sides. This character is continued in the