

are two holes 45 feet deep, one to the south-east, the other to the south-west, of this heap of stones. The shore and the islands are entirely of rock, except at the east end near the outflow, where there are some mounds of gravel. The total length of the loch is fully  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles, and the greatest breadth a little under a mile. The superficial area, two-thirds of a square mile, is about equal to that of Loch Geireann Mill, and is only exceeded by Lochs Scadavay and Obisary. The volume of water is 199 millions of cubic feet. The mean depth is 10 feet.

Loch Fada has a very small drainage area,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  square miles, and receives only small local burns. The outflow is by a very short stream into Loch Galtarsay, whence a river half a mile in length leads into Loch an Strumore. The height above sea-level on May 21, 1904, was 29.85 feet.

*Loch Veiragvat* (see Plate LXXII.).—A small loch to the north of Loch Fada. It measures fully half a mile in length by a quarter of a mile in greatest breadth. It is of roughly triangular form, broadest towards the east end. The outline is simple, little indented. There are several islands, the largest near the centre; and many boulders appear above the surface at the west end. The islets at the east end are of rock, and rock also appears at a few points on the north shore, and at the west end. The large island is low and grassy, and formed of stones. The bottom is uneven, the greater part of it covered by less than 10 feet of water. The maximum depth of 25 feet occurs in a small hole between the island and the north shore. Loch Veiragvat is the highest loch surveyed in North Uist. Its height on May 12, 1904, 71.85 feet above the sea, is twice that of Loch a' Chonnachair, the next in elevation. The temperature at the surface was  $49^{\circ}3$  Fahr., and at 10 feet  $49^{\circ}0$ .

*Loch an Dùin* (see Plate LXXIII.).—A tidal loch of exceedingly complex form, consisting of five principal expansions, elongated from east to west, with many lesser inlets and numerous islands. It is nearly a mile long, and two-thirds of a mile in greatest breadth. Some of the branches could not be entered. All are shallow, mostly less than 7 feet deep, except the northern expansion, which is on the whole shallow, but having a hole where the maximum depth is 35 feet. There are two Dùns, from which the loch takes its name, one in the northern branch, another, very well preserved, in the southern expansion. The shores are of rock covered with peat. The two lowest basins communicate separately with the sea, and are filled with *Fucus*, *Zostera*, etc. The uppermost basin is very slightly salt, and fresh-water plants (*Myriophyllum*) grow in it. The level of the loch on May 20, 1904, was 4.5 feet above the sea, and there was no difference of level between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. The temperature at the surface was  $52^{\circ}5$  Fahr., at 15 feet  $52^{\circ}0$ , and at 35 feet  $50^{\circ}5$ .