

under the cliffs on the north, where there is a depth of 36 feet. The southern half is a simple basin, free from islands, with fairly steep slopes on all sides, and a maximum depth of 85 feet in the centre. The mean depth of over  $27\frac{1}{2}$  feet is the greatest in the Uist lochs. The shore is entirely steep and rocky, forming cliffs under Burrival, and on the north a burn a few yards in length leads to Loch Crogavat.

The surface on June 25, 1904, was 23.2 feet above sea-level. There was a difference of  $6^\circ$  between the temperature at the surface and at the bottom :—

Surface ...	...	...	...	..	...	55°·0 Fahr.
25 feet ...	..	...	..	..	.	55°·0 „
50 „ ...	...	...	...	..	...	54°·5 „
70 „ ..	.	..	...	.	.	50°·4 „
85 „ ...	...	...	...	..	...	49°·0 „

*Loch Crogavat* (see Plate LXXVI).—Loch Crogavat lies to the south of Loch Eport, near its mouth. It approaches at both ends within a few yards of Loch Eport, but it drains eastward into the Little Minch. It is over a mile long, by a quarter of a mile broad, and covers an area of about 84 acres. In general form it is dumb-bell shaped, narrow in the middle and expanded at each end. In the western half is a large island. There is deep water on both sides of this island, depths of 40 feet occurring in the narrow channel to the north of it, as well as in the broader part on the south. The eastern basin is larger, of oblong form, with many small islands. The maximum depth is 55 feet. The channel connecting the two basins is also deep, ranging from 37 feet to 45 feet. The mean depth,  $24\frac{1}{2}$  feet, is relatively high, being only exceeded by Lochs Obisary and a' Ghlinne-Dorcha. The shores and islands are entirely of rock. The temperature on June 25, 1904, was uniform throughout, viz.  $55^\circ\cdot 2$  Fahr. at the surface, and at the depths of 25 and 50 feet. Loch Crogavat is less than a foot lower than Loch a' Ghlinne-Dorcha, standing 22.45 feet above sea-level.

*Loch Obisary* (see Plate LXXVI).—The largest loch in North Uist, measured by the volume of water, which amounts to 837 millions of cubic feet, or twice that of Loch Scadavay. It is also by far the deepest loch on the island, the maximum depth of 151 feet being nearly twice that of Loch a' Ghlinne-Dorcha, the second deepest. Loch Scadavay, however, is longer, and has a greater superficial area.

Loch Obisary lies at the foot of Eaval, the highest hill in North Uist (1138 feet), which it half encircles, its shores following the curve of the mountain on the north and west. It is roughly crescent-shaped, and measures  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in a straight line between the points of the crescent, or over 3 miles following the axis of maximum depth. It is broadest in the northern part, where it measures over one mile across. There are, however, large islands in this part of the loch, so that the broadest open