

the usual irregular form, consisting of a number of narrow branches, separated by conspicuous promontories, and contains several small islands. It is shallow, with a few deeper holes, with depths of 25 feet in the south portion, and 27 feet (the maximum) in the north portion. It is fully half a mile in length. On June 3, 1904, there was a difference of $8^{\circ}4$ between the temperature at the surface and that at 25 feet, a fall of no less than $6^{\circ}4$ being observed between 15 and 20 feet :—

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| Surface ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60°·4 Fahr. |
| 15 feet ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59°·4 „ |
| 20 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58°·0 „ |
| 25 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52°·0 „ |

Loch Hunder (see Plate LXXVII).—Loch Hunder lies on the west flank of the South Lee, as Loch Obisary lies at the foot of Eaval. It is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long by two-thirds of a mile in greatest breadth, and nearly a quarter of a mile in mean breadth. The outline, though much indented, is simpler than usual in the lochs of Uist. It is more like a valley loch, but the presence of many islands indicates that it is not a simple basin. These islands divide the loch into three distinct basins. The northern basin is cut off from the middle basin by two large islands, the larger of which is joined by an artificial causeway to the east shore. It has a maximum depth of 38 feet. In the passage between the island and the west shore the minimum depth is 7 feet. The middle basin contains the maximum depth of the whole loch, 60 feet. It is separated from the southern basin by a chain of three islands. The middle one, called Dùn Bàn, is in the centre of the loch, and has fairly deep water both to the east and west. The eastern island is connected with the shore by a causeway, and close to it, on a smaller island, is a large Dùn. Between the middle island and the western one is a depth of 34 feet. The southern basin has a depth of 55 feet, a short distance south of Dùn Bàn. The volume of water in Loch Hunder is 146 millions of cubic feet. The superficial area is about 185 acres, or fully a quarter of a square mile. The drainage area of $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles includes Loch a' Chonnachair, which is a quarter of a mile distant, the stream from it passing through a little loch occupying about half that distance. The burn flowing from Loch Hunder to Loch Eport is only 40 or 50 yards in length. When surveyed on June 2, 1904, the loch was 22·55 feet above sea-level. There was a range of temperature of 7° from surface to bottom, distributed as shown in the table appended :—

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|-------------|---|----|---|----|-----|-------------|
| Surface . . | . | . | . | . | . | 59°·0 Fahr. |
| 10 feet . | . | . | . | . | ... | 58°·6 „ |
| 20 „ | . | . | . | .. | .. | 57°·3 „ |
| 25 „ | . | . | . | . | ... | 58°·6 „ |
| 50 „ | . | .. | . | . | .. | 52°·0 „ |