

a straight line from north to south, is $1\frac{1}{3}$ miles, and the greatest breadth scarcely half a mile. The loch is shallow throughout, slightly deeper near the two expanded ends, in the southern of which is a depth of 20 feet, and in the northern the maximum of 25 feet. The mean depth is nearly 9 feet, the area about 131 acres, and the volume 49 millions of cubic feet. The drainage area is nearly 4 square miles in extent. Several large burns come down from the ridge to the west. The discharge is by the Amhuinn Mhor, a mile long, eastward into the head of Loch Erisort. On the date of the survey (August 5, 1903) the surface was 47·9 feet above sea-level.

The temperature varied 2° from surface to bottom: surface, $58^{\circ}0$ Fahr.; 15 feet, $56^{\circ}4$; and 23 feet, $56^{\circ}0$.

Loch Valtos (see Plate LXXX.) is a small loch to the west of Laxey, on the north side of Loch Erisort. The surrounding land is low. In form it is narrow, with the axis curved and running south-west to north-east, while a narrow arm runs south-east from the middle of the loch. The length is two-thirds of a mile, and the greatest breadth, measured into the south-eastern branch, over a quarter of a mile. There is a constriction one-fifth of a mile from the west end of the loch, in which is the maximum depth, 27 feet. East of the constriction it is shallow, the greatest depth being 13 feet—the little round western basin is slightly deeper, 21 feet close to the north shore. The mean depth is over 7 feet, the area about 51 acres, and the volume 16 millions of cubic feet. The drainage area, which is that of the whole Laxey basin, is 22 square miles. The river Laxey just touches the northern extremity of the loch, and there are no other feeders of any size. On the date of the survey (August 15, 1903) the surface was 24·05 feet above sea-level.

The temperature at the surface was $59^{\circ}2$ Fahr., at 15 feet $58^{\circ}0$, and at 27 feet $57^{\circ}6$.

Loch nam Faoileag (see Plate LXXX.) is a small but relatively broad loch immediately to the east of Loch Trealaval. It lies amid low moorland, at the same level as Loch Trealaval, and is commonly regarded as a portion of that loch. In form it is oblong, with very undulating shores, and measures two-thirds of a mile from east to west by one-third of a mile broad. The loch is shallow, in the central part almost flat and about 10 feet deep, the two small depressions of greater depth, 21 and 22 feet respectively, being close to the shore and at opposite ends of the loch. The mean depth is about 9 feet, the area about 100 acres, and the volume 38 millions of cubic feet. The drainage area of 17 square miles includes Loch Trealaval, Loch Fadagoa, and numerous smaller lochs. There is scarcely any inflow except through Loch Trealaval. The large river Laxey flows out from the north-east corner.

Loch Trealaval (see Plate LXXX.) is a large loch of very irregular form, lying about 2 miles north of Balallan on Loch Erisort. The sur-