map is 1001 feet above the sea, though the date is not mentioned. The temperature of the surface water was 49°·5 Fahr.

Loch Dochard (see Plate CXXVII.) lies about 3 miles to the west of Loch Tulla, into which it drains. There are some huge boulders on the shore, and the river both on entering and leaving the loch has considerable volume, silting up having taken place at the inflow, while at the outflow rock is exposed on both sides. The loch is somewhat irregular in outline, trending east and west, and is about two-thirds of a mile in length. The superficial area is about 86 acres, and the drainage area nearly 8 square miles. The maximum depth of 42 feet was recorded near the centre of the wide part of the loch. The volume of water is estimated at 44 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at 12 feet. The loch was surveyed on May 18, 1903, but the level could not be ascertained, though it was estimated from spot-levels to be about 735 feet above the sea. The loch is fairly simple in conformation, the deep water occupying a central position, but a sounding in 15 feet was taken towards the northern shore, surrounded by depths exceeding 25 feet. A spit of sand and boulders projects into the loch from the southern shore, and from its extremity a shoal or causeway, covered by 2 or 3 feet of water, extends to the western shore; in close proximity to this shoal soundings in 17 and 18 feet were recorded.

The surface temperature over the deep part of the loch was 48°·0 Fahr., whereas in the shallow bay at the east end the temperature of the surface water was no less than 6° higher, viz. 54°·0.

Loch Tulla (see Plate CXXVIII.) lies about 8 miles north-west of Tyndrum, and only 2 miles to the south of Lochan na h-Achlaise, in the Tay basin. It trends in a north-east and south-west direction, and is 2½ miles in length, and nearly a mile in maximum breadth, the mean breadth being nearly half a mile. The superficial area is about 703 acres, or over a square mile, and the drainage area about 57 square miles, including Loch Dochard. The maximum depth of 84 feet was recorded in two places near the centre of the loch, about a quarter of a mile to the north-east of the central island. The volume of water is estimated at 1167 millions of cubic feet, and the mean depth at 38 feet. The loch was surveyed on April 16, 1903, the elevation above the sea being determined by levelling from benchmark as 542·3 feet. According to the hotel-keeper, the water was low at the time, the range in level being about 6 feet.

The loch is complex in conformation, due largely to the presence of a small island (Eilean an Stalcair) near the middle of the loch, opposite the exit of the river Orchy, in the vicinity of which the bottom is irregular, and the contour-lines sinuous in character. The main body of water lies to the north-east of the island, where there is a 50-feet basin nearly 1½ miles in length, enclosing a 75-feet basin over three-quarters of a mile in length. To the south-west of the island there is a small subsidiary 50-feet