

Temperatures taken in the deepest part showed a range of less than 2° Fahr.:—

Surface	58°·2 Fahr.
10 feet	58° 2 „
20 „	58°·0 „
25 „	57°·7 „
30 „ .. .	57°·0 „
40 „	56°·3 „

Loch Muck (see Plate XXXVI.).—A small loch, shaped like the letter L, lying about a mile east of Loch Doon, with which it is connected by the Muck burn, entering the head of the bay called the Ford of Moak. It is barely half a mile long and one-fifth of a mile broad at the southern end. There is a slight constriction in the middle, where the depth is only 7 feet. North of this is a slight depression, with a depth of 10 feet; to the south is a deeper basin, with the maximum depth of 22 feet. The mean depth is 7 feet, the area about 28 acres, and the volume 9 millions of cubic feet. The area drained is about 1½ square miles. The Polnaskie burn enters just where the Muck burn flows out southwards. The surface was 992·4 feet above the sea on July 20, 1903.

Temperatures in the deepest part gave—

Surface	58°·2 Fahr.
5 feet	57°·4 „
10 „	56°·4 „
20 „	56°·3 „

Bogton Loch (see Plate XXXVI.).—This is simply a shallow, weedy expansion of the river Doon, 2 miles north-west of the outflow from Loch Doon. It is two-thirds of a mile long, a quarter of a mile broad, and 4 feet in greatest depth. The bottom is flat, and nearly everywhere covered by 3 feet of water. The mean depth is 2 feet, the area 60 acres, and the volume 5 millions of cubic feet. The area drained, including Loch Doon, etc., amounts to 60 square miles. The surface was 522·6 feet above sea-level on July 13, 1903, or more than 150 feet lower than Loch Doon, showing the very rapid fall in the intervening 2 miles.

The surface temperature at the north-west end was 56°·6 Fahr., at the south end 57°·5.

Martnaham Loch (see Plate XXXVI.).—A narrow loch, lying 5 miles south-east of the town of Ayr. The shores are partly wooded, partly smooth fields. Nearly midway between the ends the ruins of Martnaham Castle stand on an island, connected with the south shore by a causeway. The shores of the western basin are fringed with reeds. The axis of the loch runs north-east to south-west. The length is 1½ miles, and the greatest breadth, in the middle of the loch, where a deep bay runs to the north-west, is a quarter of a mile.

There are three small basins, the western one being the deepest, with