

Geal Loch (see Plate CXXIV.) is a small simple basin lying at the head of Loch Lomond, into which it drains. It is one-third of a mile in length in a north and south direction, and covers an area of about 28 acres. The maximum depth of 23 feet was recorded towards the northern end, the mean depth being estimated at nearly $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the volume of water at 12 million cubic feet.

Loch Sloy (see Plate CXXIV.) is situated about 3 miles south-west from Ardlui, and about 2 miles to the west of the upper part of Loch Lomond, the mighty Ben Vorlich rising between them; while to the west of Loch Sloy rises Beinn Dubh, and to the south-west Ben Voine and other lofty peaks. The floor of the loch is rocky, and the hollow in which it rests has probably been filled up to a large extent by boulders fallen from the steep slopes of Ben Vorlich and Beinn Dubh; the outflowing stream flows over solid rock, and the bed of the loch is undoubtedly a rock basin. The loch trends from north-west to south-east, and is extremely elongate in outline, being over a mile in length, but only one-eighth of a mile in maximum breadth. The superficial area is about 65 acres, of which about 73 per cent. is covered by less than 10 feet of water, and the drainage area is extensive, exceeding 6 square miles. The maximum depth of 31 feet was recorded near the southern end, the mean depth being estimated at over 8 feet, and the volume at 23 million cubic feet. The floor of the loch is irregular, there being two 10-foot basins, the larger, over half a mile in length, occupying the southern portion of the loch, separated from the smaller, a quarter of a mile in length, by a ridge covered by 1 and 2 feet of water. The loch was surveyed on June 11, 1903, but the elevation above the sea could not be determined; judging from spot-levels it appears to be about 810 feet above sea-level.

Kilbirnie Loch (see Plate CXXXII.) is a broad oblong sheet of water in the county of Ayr, between the villages of Kilbirnie and Beith, 16 miles from Glasgow. It lies entirely in cultivated land, the G. and S.W. Railway skirts its eastern shore, and the southern end is occupied by ironworks and chemical works, the *débris* from which encroaches upon the loch. The length is over $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and the greatest breadth is fully one-third of a mile. The loch is shallow, more than half the area being covered by less than 10 feet of water, and the mean depth is $9\frac{3}{4}$ feet. The west side is shallow, a depression running parallel to the east shore, in which there are two holes of 24 feet and 30 feet respectively. The area is about 247 acres, or nearly two-fifths of a square mile, and the volume of water 105 millions of cubic feet. The drainage area extends to about 2 square miles. The Maich burn is the chief feeder, entering at the north end. The outflow is by the Dubb's burn, which flows from the north-east corner of the loch northward by the bed of the Barr Loch (now drained) into Castle Semple Loch.

On the date of the survey (July 26, 1906) the surface was 100.3 feet above sea-level.