

In Loch Doine the deeper water occupies approximately the centre of the loch, the deepest soundings (65 feet) being found, however, nearer the eastern than the western end of the loch. The 50-foot depression covers over one-third of the area of the loch, being about three-quarters of a mile in length with a maximum width of over one-eighth of a mile. It seems doubtful whether this 50-foot depression is not really separated into a larger and smaller portion, for the narrow neck shown on the map is founded upon a single sounding of exactly 50 feet. The greatest depth, 65 feet, was observed in several spots situated towards the eastern end of the loch. The area with depths over 50 feet is estimated at 47 acres, or 35 per cent. of the entire area of the loch, while the area with depths less than 50 feet is estimated at 88 acres, or 65 per cent. of the area of the loch.

Loch Lubnaig (see Plate VI.).—The outflow from Lochs Doine and Voil passes by the river Balvag, 5 miles in length, into Loch Lubnaig, the surface of whose waters is, according to the Ordnance Survey maps, 405 feet above sea-level, or 9 feet lower than that of the other two lochs. A consideration of the intervening ground indicates that in post-glacial times these three lochs formed one single sheet of water.

Loch Lubnaig has a total length of nearly 4 miles, following approximately a line drawn down the centre of the loch, with a maximum width of about two-fifths of a mile. The mean breadth is nearly a quarter of a mile, or 422 yards, being 6 per cent. of the length. Its waters cover an area of about 614 acres (or nearly 1 square mile), and it drains an area $36\frac{1}{2}$ times greater, or about 22,400 acres (nearly 35 square miles). The total number of soundings taken in Loch Lubnaig was 394, the average depth of these being $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the greatest depth observed 146 feet ($24\frac{1}{3}$ fathoms). The bulk of water contained in the loch is estimated at 1,144,000,000 cubic feet, and the mean depth at $42\frac{3}{4}$ feet (or 7 fathoms), being 29 per cent. of the maximum depth. The length of the loch is 145 times the maximum depth, and 493 times the mean depth.

Loch Lubnaig differs from the other lochs in the neighbourhood in that it does not constitute a single basin. The bottom is apparently very irregular; the contour lines of depth do not follow the contour of the loch, hollows and ridges alternate with each other, and in some places comparatively deep water is found close to the shore, while in other places shallow water extends a considerable distance from shore. The loch is also, comparatively speaking, very narrow and shallow considering its size, nearly two-thirds of the area being under 50 feet in depth. The loch may be conveniently divided into two halves, defined by the central constriction in the outline of the loch at the entrance of the Ardchullarie burn, where the bottom shallows and separates the two principal deep depressions; the northern half trends in a north-west