

feet, and the mean depth at nearly 21 feet, or 50 per cent. of the maximum depth. The length of the loch is 28 times the maximum depth, and 56 times the mean depth.

Lochan Dubh is very simple in construction, shoaling on all sides down to the deepest part. As in Loch Chon the slope seems to be much steeper off the western than the eastern shore, a cast of 35 feet having been taken comparatively very close to the west side. The water shallows where the loch narrows a little above the outlet, a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet being found where the bottom is covered with reeds. The area of the bottom between the shore and the 25-foot contour line is about 7 acres, or 60 per cent. of the area of the loch, and that deeper than 25 feet is nearly 5 acres, or 40 per cent.



FIG. 10.—LOCH ARD, WITH BEN LOMOND IN THE DISTANCE.

(*Photograph by J. Valentine.*)

Loch Ard (see Plate IX.).—Loch Ard receives the outflow from Lochan Dubh and Loch Chon; it trends in an east and west direction, sending out one prolongation to the south and another to the east. Its level is 105 feet above the sea. It is over three miles in extreme length, including the eastern prolongation, but the body of what may be called the loch proper is about $2\frac{1}{3}$ miles in length: from the head of the loch to Helen's rock. The greatest width, measured from the extremity of the southern prolongation to the northern shore of the loch, is over one mile, the mean breadth being two-fifths of a mile. Its waters cover an area of over 600 acres (nearly one square mile), and it drains an area of more than ten times greater, or about 6250 acres ($9\frac{3}{4}$ square miles). The