

small shallow basin, about 41 feet deep (Lochan Dubh), floored by schistose grits, which is traversed by a fault trending north-east and south-west, with a downthrow to the east. Across the mouth of this basin a band of massive, pebbly grits of the Ben Ledi type has been traced.

A reference to the geological map will show that the direction of the ice-flow during the great glaciation coincides generally with the trend of the loch, striæ being found on the rocky islands as well as round the margin of the lake. The evidence supplied by the soundings tends to support the theory that the basin-shaped hollow has been eroded by ice-action. The dislocations referred to above have doubtless produced local modifications of the floor of Loch Chon and of that of the small basin (Lochan Dubh), but they do not account for the excavation of the basin.

Loch Ard.—Loch Ard is also a true rock basin, which lies along the outcrop of a belt of slates between two bands of grit, the deepest part of the loch, as proved by the soundings, coinciding with the outcrop of the slates.

From the Mill of Chon downwards to the head of the lake there is a small alluvial flat pointing to the former extension of the loch in that direction. At the upper end the soundings show that the average depth is 25 feet, with the exception of one small depression opposite Ledard burn, reaching 57 feet in depth. Eastwards, where the loch becomes narrower, the depth increases. The basin enclosed by the 50-foot contour-line is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, while that surrounded by the 100-foot contour-line is three-quarters of a mile in length, the deepest sounding being 107 feet.

The dislocation, with a downthrow to the east, that crosses the loch in line with Allt-na-Sgéith in a north-east and south-west direction has not produced any local modification of the floor of the lake, if we may judge by the soundings. The 100-foot basin crosses this fault without any apparent increase in depth on the side of the downthrow, which is probably due to the fact that the dislocation brings slates into contact with slates. The band of massive grit which forms for a long distance the southern margin of the loch evidently acted as a barrier during the period of glacial erosion. Crossing the lake at Briedach, this band of grit forms the promontory south-east of Glashart.

On referring to the geological map, it will be seen that the band of grit just described is followed southwards by slates, the outcrop of which coincides with an expansion of the loch at its outlet, the deepest sounding being 52 feet. About 600 yards to the east of the outlet the trend of the latter belt of slates is E N E, and here occurs another small basin upwards of 30 feet in depth.

No ice-markings have been found round the margin of the loch or near it; but about half a mile to the south of the upper end of the lake