The Caithness flagstones floor a large area of the loch along its northern shore.
Wester.-Partly in boulder clay, and ponded by blown sand. The sea sometimes enters the loch during exceptionally high tides.
Whinyeon.-Rock-basin in Silurian greywackes and shales.
White (Ryan basin).-Kettle-hole in fluvio-glacial deposits cut off from the Black Loch by the delta of Sheuchan Burn.
White of Myrton (Luce basin).-Ponded by drift.
Whitefield.-Ponded by drift.
Woodhall.-Partly a rock-basin across the strike of Silurian greywackes and shales, and partly in drift.

## MAPS

Plate XVI., p. 448. Geological Map of Scotland, giving the broad distribution of the rock-groups, and illustrating the geological section of this paper. The Lewisian Gneiss of the North-West Highlands is distinguished from the metamorphic strata lying between the Moine thrust-plane and the fault along the eastern border of the Highlands. Each of the palæozoic systems, excluding the Permian, is shown by one colour. The Permian and mesozoic strata are together indicated by one colour. The contemporaneous and intrusive igneous rocks of Tertiary time are differently expressed from those of palæozoic age and older date. The important disruptions giving rise to shatter-belts are defined by thick black lines.
Plate XVII., p. 464. Orographical and Bathymetrical Map of Scotland, showing the relief of the land surface and the depth of the surrounding sea. It is introduced for the purpose of comparison with the geological map, to show the relation between the geological structure and the development of the surface contours.
Plate XVIII., p. 474. Map showing Direction of Ice-flow and Probable Ice-front in North-West Europe during Maximum Glaciation. It indicates the main centres of ice-dispersion in Scotland during the climax of glacial conditions, the union of the local ice-sheets with that of Scandinavia, the probable path of the combined ice-field across the Continental Shelf, and the conjectural ice-front along the Atlantic and Arctic Rise.

