

descriptive of this lake we have stated that for a distance of four miles west from Brenachoil Lodge to Stronachlachar—about half of the total length of the loch—the lake has a comparatively flat bottom enclosed by the 400-foot contour line. The deepest sounding is 495 feet, which is situated at the eastern limit of this basin, nearly due south of Brenachoil; and the chart shows that the soundings gradually increase in depth eastward to Brenachoil. The position of the deepest sounding is of special interest; for the strata which there occupy the floor of the lake consist of schistose micaceous grits in front of the massive Ben Ledi grits and epidotic grits (Green Beds) which form the great rocky barrier at and above the outlet of the lake.

A study of an orographical map shows that the depressions containing these lakes are connected by low passes with valleys lying farther to the north; and hence, during the period of confluent glaciers, the volume of ice would be greatly increased and maintained for a considerable time.

Another series of valley rock-basins illustrating the relation of geological structure to differential ice-erosion occurs in the North-West Highlands, where the lakes lie in weaker Torridonian strata and the barrier consists of the harder Lewisian Gneiss. In the Coigach district of West Ross-shire a chain of lakes—viz. Lochs Bad a Ghail, Rudha na h'Aclise, and Lurgain—is ponded by a ridge of Lewisian Gneiss once deeply buried beneath the Torridon Sandstone till the denuding agents that formed the valley exposed its top. Loch a' Bhealach and Loch Damh, on the north and south sides of Loch Torridon respectively, lie in Torridonian strata with a similar barrier of Lewisian Gneiss. The sea-lochs Little Loch Broom and Upper Loch Torridon, which are small fjord basins, fall into the same category.

Loch Shin is an excellent example of a lake ponded by a rocky barrier. It lies more or less along the strike of the crystalline schists of the Moine series in the old consequent valley of the Shin, and its barrier consists of a belt of the same rocks invaded and indurated by a plexus of granite intrusions which have rendered them highly resistant.

No less striking instances are those elongated rock-basins in the valleys of Coruisk (Loch Coruisk) and Camasunary (Loch na Creubh-aich) in Skye, which have been fully described by Mr Harker. The determining condition in both cases was the same, a marked constriction of the valley towards its lower end, which must have occasioned a heaping up of the ice. Mr Harker states that in Coruisk the constriction was caused by the Sgùr Dubh ridge running out eastward from the main range; while in the Camasunary valley the same effect was produced by the convergence southward of the