

distance of three miles as far as Dun Alastair, a rocky barrier appears at the latter point in the river and on the hill-slopes. This barrier culminates in Schichallion (3547 feet) and Beinn a' Chuallaich (2925 feet) on either side of the valley. The ice moved down the valley from the Rannoch Moor, and it is worthy of note that the deepest sounding (440 feet) occurs in the centre of the largest and most easterly of the three small basins between the mouth of the Dall Burn and the foot of the loch, the locality being within two miles of Kinloch Rannoch. Farther down the same depression, Loch Tummel furnishes another instance of a rock-basin, the rocky barrier appearing in the stream and on the hill-slopes at Allean House, about a mile below the mouth of the lake.

Loch Ericht, along a line of shatter belt, is situated in one of the outlets from the Rannoch cauldron. The loch forms a simple basin, which is deepest where the valley is most constricted, and it shallows as it approaches the wider valley of the Spey. Loch Ossian—a true rock-basin—occurs in another gap, and likewise Loch Treig, which runs along a line of fault. The latter is a simple rock-basin, and, like many of the other lochs, is deepest where the constriction is greatest. A chain of small rock-basins occurs in the Leven valley, and another instance (Loch Triochatan) is to be found in Glencoe. Loch Tulla, located near the outlet of several through valleys, presents features characteristic of the plateau type and of the valley type of rock-basin.

A small ice-cauldron is situated in the Monar region on the borders of Ross-shire and Inverness-shire, whose floor is about 700 feet above sea-level, while the surrounding mountains rise to above 3000 feet. The only valley issuing from this central area is Glen Strath Farrar, at the head of which lies Loch Monar, a true rock-basin. In our notes descriptive of this basin (see Vol. II. Part I. p. 351) we have pointed out that the ice radiating from this cauldron during the period of confluent glaciers flowed eastward down Glen Strath Farrar, and streamed northward through some of the passes towards the Orrin and Glen Fhiodhaig, and westward in the direction of the valley of the Ling. At a later stage it escaped only by Strath Farrar. The rocks forming the barrier of Loch Monar are well seen in the gorge of Garbh-uisge, about half a mile below its present outlet, where they consist of massive siliceous Moine schists plicated along vertical axes trending north-east and south-west. Loch Calavie—a small rock-basin—is situated on one of the passes leading towards the Ling valley, and other rocky tarns are to be found near the low cols separating the Monar basin from the Meig and the Orrin.

A series of valley rock-basins, comprising Lochs Arkaig, Garry, Loyne, Clunie, Affric, Beinn a' Mheadhoin, Mullardoch, and Bunacharan, occur in the Northern Block where the rivers leave the