

high plateau and debouch on the Great Glen, or on the intermediate plateau and coastal plain of the Beaully Firth. It is worthy of note that each of these lakes occupies the same relative position in each valley, where the trunk glacier had received its main accessions of ice from the tributary glens and before it proceeded to fan out.

Another group of valley rock-basins occurs in Easter Ross. In the central portion of that county, the River Bran and the Black Water, tributaries of the Conon River, drain a low plateau occupied by granulitic Moine schist and augen gneiss, which is bounded on the east by more elevated ground extending from Sgùrr a' Mhuilinn north-eastward to Ben Wyvis, composed of muscovite-biotite gneiss. During the period of confluent glaciers, the central low plateau acted as a reservoir of ice, part of which passed outwards through the main gaps in which Loch Luichart and Loch Garve are situated. Another portion was deflected northward by Ben Wyvis, and moved down the valley of the Glass, in which lies Loch Glass.

#### CORRIE ROCK-BASINS

Corrie rock-basins are of minor importance, for they are invariably small and shallow and confined to mountainous regions. They occupy the floors of cirques or corries, with rocky barriers in front and with prominent cliffs of rock behind them. Round the lip of each tarn there is clear evidence of differential erosion by ice under extreme pressure due to the downward movement of the mass. Sometimes the rocky barriers are concealed by moraines deposited by the corrie glaciers.

On the northern declivity of the Ben More range in Assynt, Sutherlandshire, there are excellent examples of corrie rock-basins. For instance, Loch a' Choire Dearg and Loch a' Choire Ghuirm are situated at a height of about 1750 feet on the north shoulder of Glas Bheinn (2341 feet), and lie on a glaciated floor of Lewisian gneiss, while the walls of the cirque are composed of Cambrian quartzite. Several additional examples occur along the base of the escarpment of Cambrian quartzite extending eastwards to Ben More, the finest being the tarn at the head of Coire Mhadaidh Bheag at a height of 2500 feet. The glaciated floor of this rock-basin is composed of Torridonian and Lewisian rocks partly encircled by cliffs of Torridon Sandstone and Cambrian quartzite.

Loch Toll an Lochainn is one of the best examples of this type of basin in the North-West Highlands. It occurs at a height of 1700 feet in the An Teallach range, Ross-shire. The lake is floored by well-glaciated Torridon Sandstone, and is surrounded on three sides by cliffs of massive grit belonging to the same formation. Again, in the hollow between Sgùrr na Lapaich (3775 feet) and Riabhachan