

along a tributary valley, this part of the loch being strewn with moraines.

LAIRIGE, NA.—Rock-basin on the pass between Loch Tay and Glen Lyon. It is important chiefly on account of its position, which is expressed by its Gaelic name, signifying the Loch of the Pass.

LANGAVAT (Benbecula).—Rock-basin along strike of Lewisian Gneiss. Rocky islands also elongated along strike.

LANGAVAT (Lewis).—Long valley rock-basin across the strike of the Lewisian Gneiss. It contains several minor basins along the strike of weak rocks, eight or more of which are below the 25-ft. contour line, four below the 50-ft. line, and three below the 75-ft. line. The loch is manifestly due to ice erosion.

LANN, NAN.—Small rock-basin in schists on same stream as Loch Knockie. It is one of a chain of lakes already referred to, situated on a plateau overlooking Loch Ness (see Loch Bran).

LAOGHAL.—Vol. II. Part I. p. 329.

LEITIR EASAICH.—Vol. II. Part I. p. 188.

LEITREACH, NA.—Rock-basin in Moine schist along line of shatter-belt of Strath Conon fault, which here determines the direction of the valley of the Elchaig. Loch Muirichinn, at the head of the valley, is a lake of similar origin, placed at or near the watershed between the river Elchaig and the river Ling, the pass having formed one of the outlets from the Monar ice-cauldron.

LEODSAY.—Tidal loch in Lewisian Gneiss.

LEÒID, AN.—Rock-basin in Lorne volcanic plateau.

LEUM A' CHLAMHAIN.—Rock-basin in granulitic schists situated where the ice became constricted in passing between the outliers of Old Red Conglomerate forming the two Ghriam hills in the east of Sutherland.

LEVEN.—Large kettle-hole in fluvio-glacial and lake deposits. It must have been occupied by a lobe of the Forth glacier while fluvio-glacial material from the Tay glacier was poured into the Kinross valley through the passes of the Ochils. Originally of larger dimensions, it has been drained partly naturally by the river Leven and partly artificially. The shores of the loch are composed mostly of its own alluvia, or of deltas laid down by tributary streams.

LIATH.—Partly a rock-basin and partly ponded by drift.

LINDORES.—Kettle-hole in fluvio-glacial deposits formed during the retreat of a lobe from the Tay glacier pushed into the Dunbog valley, which poured its melt-waters over the passes into the great temporary ice-dammed lake that filled the Howe of Fife, a remnant of which is now represented by Ramornie Loch. Other kettle-holes occur in these deposits (see Black Loch).

LINLITHGOW.—Ponded by drift. Probably a kettle-hole in fluvio-glacial deposits left by a lobe of the Forth glacier during its retreat near the end of the period of maximum glaciation.

LINTRATHEN.—Rock-basin in Lower Old Red Sandstone and Conglomerate,