

the dam consisting of the Lintrathen porphyry. The loch is much silted up by the Melga Water, which flows through it.

LITTLESTER.—In drift on gneiss.

LOCH.—Rock-basin in schists and limestones between the quartzites of Ben-y-Ghloe.

LOCHABER.—Lies partly on granite, partly on Silurian greywackes, and partly on glacial deposits.

LOCHENBRECK.—In drift resting on Silurian greywackes and shales.

LOCHINDORB.—Hollow in fluvio-glacial deposits.

LOCHINVAR.—Lying partly on Silurian greywackes and shales and partly in drift.

LOCHNAW.—Small lochan, partly in greywackes and partly drift-dammed.

LOCHRUTTON.—Partly in Silurian greywackes and shales and partly in drift.

LOCHY.—Rock-basin along shatter-belt of Great Glen fault.

LOMOND.—This lake may be regarded as a typical valley rock-basin lying across the strike of the strata in a valley in great part excavated by one of the original consequent streams of Scotland draining towards the south-east.

The loch may be divided into two sections:—(1) an upper or Highland section, extending from its head to Luss and the islands of Inchlonaig and Inchtavannoch lying in metamorphic rocks; (2) a lower or Lowland section, extending from the above-mentioned islands to the foot of the loch, partly in Highland schists but chiefly in strata of Old Red Sandstone age.

The upper section is situated in a narrow valley whose direction is in great part determined by a system of joints and faults with a nearly north-and-south trend. Before the glacial period the consequent river had excavated a channel across the belt of schistose grit which now forms the barrier between the upper and lower sections. Throughout the Ice Age the direction of the ice-flow in the present region was southerly—that is, approximately, down the loch. The basin lies in comparatively soft mica-schists where the valley is narrowest and steepest. It is bounded by the 400-ft. contour line, and contains two minor basins below the 500-ft. line, within one of which occurs the deepest sounding (623 feet). Near Rowardennan the outcrop of the Ben Ledi grits crosses the lake, and the upper or deep basin suddenly gives place to a shallow plateau with two islands, the deepest sounding here being only 49 feet. It is doubtless true that the Douglas Burn has laid down a delta extending into the lake from the west shore, and that a spit has been formed at Rowardennan on the eastern bank; but the shallow plateau is not due to these accumulations. It may rather be said that its existence led to the deposition of these materials.

Below this barrier a second but shallower basin occurs in the upper section. Here the valley widens, and the hills, though high, recede to some extent. The lake, however, does not appreciably