

widen near the upper end of the basin, probably because the rocks consist of alternations of strong and weaker schistose grits. This basin is continued in a north-and-south direction till it reaches an outcrop of strong grit forming Ross Point which juts far out into the loch from the eastern shore. The grit is obliquely truncated by a fault that brings the mica-schists against the Luss slates on the west side of the lake. Hence the rock-basin is continued round the Ross Point in the softer strata. Beyond this promontory the loch widens in the line of outcrop of the Luss slates. Below Luss, the slates are succeeded by massive pebbly grits, forming a shallow plateau on which are situated the islands of Inchtavannoch and Inchlonaig. Below the 100-ft. contour line only a narrow channel between Inchlonaig and Strathcashell is to be found crossing this rocky barrier, the others being much shallower.

In the lower section of the loch the valley widens, and opposite the Endrick and the Fruin it merges into the Lowland plain. This change in the configuration of the surface may be attributed to the Highlands schists having been covered by strata of Old Red Sandstone age. The sudden widening of the loch below the islands of Inchtavannoch and Inchlonaig is evidently due to the removal in pre-glacial time of the Upper Old Red sandstones and conglomerates from the old plain of denudation of Highland schists upon which they were originally laid down. Between a line drawn across the lake from Rosdhu House to Arrochymore Point and the Highland Border fault, which traverses the islands of Inchcailloch and Inchmurrin, the floor of the loch is formed of Upper Old Red Sandstone strata, which there dip at comparatively low angles to the south-east. The shatter-belt of the Highland fault is here much indurated with carbonates, and is flanked on the south side by nearly vertical beds of Lower Old Red conglomerate. These together form a prominent barrier and a chain of islands. The conglomerates are succeeded by the softer sandstones dipping less steeply to the south-east. As might be expected from the widening of the valley and its coalescence with the plain, this part of the lake is shallow. The lowest portion may not be a rock-basin, for the valley of the Leven is floored with raised beach deposits and alluvium.

There is evidence to prove that in late glacial time the lower part of the loch was an arm of the sea, for deposits of clay with arctic shells are found at Rosdhu and on Inchlonaig, which are supposed to belong to the 100-ft. raised beach. This shelly clay has not been met with higher up, from which it may be inferred that the upper part of the lake was occupied by the retreating glacier during the time of its deposition. If this correlation be correct, there must have been a recrudescence of glacial conditions, for the Inchlonaig deposits are overlain by a red shelly boulder clay which can be traced far beyond the present foot of the lake. The