

7. Garnetiferous mica-schists.
6. Loch Tay limestone.
5. Garnetiferous mica-schists of Pitlochry.
4. Hornblende-schists of clastic origin and epidote-chlorite schists (Green Beds).
3. Schistose grits (Ben Ledi grits and schists).
2. Dunkeld slates.
1. Schistose grits next the Highland fault.

The members of the metamorphic series have been injected by sheets and bosses of acid and basic igneous materials, which have shared in the folding and schistosity of the altered sediments into which they have been intruded.

The distribution of these various groups of altered sedimentary strata, and the intrusive sheets of basic igneous material (epidiorite and hornblende-schist), have had an important influence in determining the trend of the tributary valleys and their surface features. The subdivisions given in the above table form sub-parallel belts crossing the basin in an east-north-east and west-south-west direction, the outcrops of which have been affected by several powerful faults, to be referred to presently.

Beginning at the Highland border, we find immediately to the north of the marginal fault a narrow band of schistose grits, extending from the river Almond to Birnam wood on the Tay, which may represent the Leny and Aberfoil grit of the Callander district. Next in order comes a zone of slate, traceable almost continuously from the forest of Glen Artney, by Comrie, to a point south of Dunkeld, where it is exposed in various quarries. The Ben Ledi grits and schists, which, as they are followed northwards, become more schistose and highly crystalline, form a belt several miles in width, extending across the basin from the heights round Loch Earn, north-eastwards by the Almond, Strath Bran, and the Tay between Birnam Hill and Logierait, and onwards by Strath Ardle to Kirkton of Glen Isla. Over much of the area where the metamorphism is not highly developed the schistose grits of this group give rise to prominent rock features.

The Ben Ledi grits are followed northwards by an important zone of epidote-chlorite schists (Green Beds), which, in their ultimate stage of alteration, merge into hornblende-schists that are almost indistinguishable from rocks of this type of igneous origin. They are usually associated with intrusive sheets of epidiorite that pass into hornblende-schists, the latter sharing in the folding and schistosity that have affected the Green Beds. Like the members of this zone in the Callander region, these epidote-chlorite schists and accompanying sills of epidiorite form prominent rock features in the landscape, which have more successfully resisted glacial erosion than the overlying zone of