

garnetiferous mica-schist. On both sides of the valley of the Tay at Aberfeldy these rocks may be studied, and they appear on the moorland between the Tay and Strath Ardle, and eastwards by Kirkton of Glen Isla, either as isolated patches in the form of outliers, or as more or less continuous outcrops. Again, towards the south-west, the Green Beds reappear at intervals on the heights between Loch Tay and Loch Earn till they are abruptly truncated by the Loch Tay fault.

One of the best-defined zones in the metamorphic series of the Eastern Highlands is that of the Loch Tay limestone, with its overlying and underlying garnetiferous mica-schists. In the Tay basin the members of these groups (5, 6, 7) usually indicate a stage of high metamorphism, the beds being easily eroded by surface agencies. Save where deflected by powerful faults, their outcrops are traceable almost across the basin. From Glen Fernate, at the head of Strath Ardle, the Loch Tay limestone has been followed south-westwards, by Pitlochry, along the north slope of the Tay valley at Aberfeldy, to the heights overlooking Fortingal, where the outcrop has been deflected by the Loch Tay fault. West of this line of disruption the limestone reappears, about 4 miles further south, on both sides of Loch Tay (see geological map), whence it can be traced westwards up Glen Dochart and across Strath Fillan almost to the slopes of Ben Lui, at the south-west margin of the Tay basin. Owing to folding, the Loch Tay limestone and its associated strata reappear to the north of the line of outcrop just indicated, as, for instance, in Glen Lyon and in the valley of the Lochay north-west of Killin; and to the south of this line, it is met with at Lochearnhead and on the Braes of Balquhidder. An important feature connected with this limestone is the frequent occurrence of a massive sill of epidiorite in conjunction with it.

Still further north the sub-divisions just described are succeeded by calc-sericite schists, phyllites, and black schists with thin lenticular bands of limestone (groups 8, 9), which present lithological characters that are, as a rule, readily identified. The trend of the outcrop of these zones has been affected by the north-east and south-west faults which traverse the basin, and the black schist spreads over a broad area, in certain localities, by means of sharp isoclinal folds. Taking first the most southerly outcrop of the calc-sericite schist, phyllites, and black schist, they are traceable from Ben Vrackie south-west by Faskally on the Tay, to the Loch Tay fault north of Fortingal. West of this line of disruption, they have been followed from Glen Lyon, by Ben Lawers, and across Glen Lochay to the heights above Glen Dochart, where they terminate in a synclinal fold of the underlying garnetiferous mica-schists associated with the Loch Tay limestone. Still further west they reappear and form a broad outcrop stretching from the upper part of Glen Lyon in a south-south-west direction towards Tyndrum, where they are again interrupted by a north-east and south-west fault (see geological map).