

Finally, there is the phase of corrie glaciers, when the glacial detritus was borne for no great distance from the local centres of dispersion.

During the maximum glaciation, the ice-shed lay round the north-west margin of the Tay basin, from the mountains beyond Rannoch Moor, by Ben Alder west of Loch Ericht, eastwards to the watershed separating Glen Garry from the tributaries of the Spey and the Dee.

Beginning in the western part of the basin, with the lofty watershed between the head of Glen Lyon and Glen Lochay, in the Mamlorn forest, striæ are found at intervals along this ridge for a distance of 3 miles, at elevations which in some cases vary from 2700 to 3000 feet, trending E. 20° to 30° S. Further east, about 3 miles north of Killin, on Creag-na-Caillich at a height of 2250 feet, the direction is about south-south-east. Again, to the west of Ben Lawers, the ice-markings point S. 40° E. about the 2000-foot level. Proceeding northwards to the dividing line between Glen Lyon and Strath Tummel, the evidence is no less remarkable, for on Schichallion, at an elevation of 3000 feet, the trend is E. 30° S. Still further north, on Beinn a' Chuallaich—a high mountain between Glen Erichdie and Kinloch Rannoch—the striæ point S. 30° E. at a height of 2700 feet. Again, on Ben Vrackie, about 3 miles north of Pitlochry—a mountain which is glaciated to the top—the trend is east-south-east. Similar conclusive evidence is obtained on the dividing ridge that stretches eastwards from Schichallion towards Pitlochry and separates Strath Tummel from the upper course of the Tay between Aberfeldy and Logierait. Part of this ridge is composed of the Perthshire quartzite, the glaciated surfaces of which show finely preserved striæ, the direction varying from E. 20° S to E. 45° S. On one of the prominent peaks of this ridge—Ben Eagach—south of Loch Tummel, ice-markings are found on the top at a height of 2250 feet, which point E. 35° S. Further south, on the dividing ridge between Strath Bran and the valley of the Almond, on Meall nan Caoraich, the direction is E. 30° S, close to the 2000-foot contour-line. Additional instances might be given from the mountainous region within the metamorphic area, but the above examples establish the conclusion that during the maximum glaciation there must have been a movement of the *mer de glace* independent of the valley system in an east-south-east or south-easterly direction.

During the great extension of the ice, on the broad plateau of the Moor of Rannoch the ice seems to have radiated partly towards the east-south-east or south-east, and partly towards the south-west in the direction of the Tulla and Glen Orchy (see geological map)

The evidence obtained from the dispersal of the boulders is no less remarkable, for in some cases they have been carried far from their parent source, and over lofty cols. The boulders of diorite or hornblende granite from the Moor of Rannoch have been found in Strath Tummel, in Glen Lyon, in Strath Fillan, in Strath Tay, and across the