

watershed into Glen Almond. Again, all along Strath Fillan, Loch Tay, and Strath Tay, boulders of the Perthshire quartzite, black schist, limestone, and calc-sericite schist have been carried several miles to the south of the various belts from which they were derived. Of course, in many of these instances, the boulders may have been distributed during the later glaciation. On the slopes of Ben More (3843 feet), which is composed of grits of the Ben Ledi group, blocks of calc-sericite schist occur that have been carried from the hills to the north-north-west in the direction of the Mamlorn forest. Confirmatory evidence is furnished by the dispersal of the stones in the boulder clay—a deposit formed during the great extension of the ice. Within the metamorphic area, sections of boulder clay occur up the Tay valley as far as Loch Tay, in the valleys of the Tummel and the Garry as far as Struan, and in Strath Bran from Amulree to Dunkeld. Outlying patches are found also at the east end of Loch Rannoch and round Loch Tummel.

After the stage of the great ice-sheet, there followed a period of confluent glaciers when the ice was still thick enough to stream over passes connecting adjoining valleys, as, for instance, over some of the cols between Glen Lyon and Glen Lochay, between Glen Lyon and Loch Tay, and between Glen Lochay and Glen Dochart, between the upper course of the Tay and Strath Bran, and between Loch Tay and Glen Almond. Again, the glacier which moved eastward from the high mountains in Black Mount forest and at the head of Glen Coe and Glen Etive was deflected southwards, part of it flowing into Glen Orchy, and part into Strath Fillan. The numerous groups of moraines, frequently showing a terraced arrangement along the hill slopes, indicate the great development of the later glaciation. Fine examples of the local dispersion of moraines are to be found in the neighbourhood of the Black Mount forest and the mountains round the head of Glen Etive and Glen Coe. The debris of Old Red Sandstone volcanic rocks have been traced in the moraines eastwards from the Black Mount forest to the drift-covered plateau at Loch Bà.

Within the Tay basin by far the larger number of the lochs lie in the midst of drift deposits, most of which are of no great size, and are comparatively shallow. In the southern part of the Moor of Rannoch, along the river Bà and its tributaries, in Allt Lochain Ghaineamhaich, and on the drift plateau, about twenty-five lochs occur in the midst of morainic drifts. Numerous examples of this type occur in other parts of the basin.

Again, several lochs, some of which are of considerable size, lie along lines of displacement, or fault-lines, for which reason they need not now be discussed. For example, Loch Ericht and Loch Laidon are situated on one line of disruption which has been traced over a considerable distance in the eastern Highlands. Loch Garry, at the head