of Glen Garry, and Loch Lyon, near the head of Glen Lyon, likewise occur along lines of fault. In each of these cases, the long axis of the loch coincides with the course of a more or less powerful dislocation, which has been traced for miles.

The following instances might be discussed in relation to the question of the glacial origin of rock basins: Loch Rannoch, Loch Tummel, Loch Tay, Loch Earn, Loch Iubhair, and Loch Dochart. Of these, the first four have been previously described by our colleague, Mr. J. S. Grant Wilson, in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for May, 1888, in connection with the soundings made by him in the course of the geological survey of the district. It is not necessary, therefore, to give in detail the evidence in support of the view that these lochs, with the exception of Loch Tay, have been eroded by ice-action. His soundings have been, as a rule, confirmed by Sir John Murray and his staff.

Loch Rannoch is a fine instance of a rock basin, for though, at the lower end, the river Tummel, which issues from the loch, flows along an alluvial flat for a distance of 3 miles as far as Dun Alastair, a rocky barrier appears at the latter point in the river and on the hill slopes. Near the foot of the loch, on either side of the valley, there is a prominent mass of high ground, culminating in Schichallion (3547 feet) and Beinn a' Chuallaich (2925 feet). The streams draining this high ground to the north and south have silted up the loch at the lower end, and have produced the long stretch of alluvium between Kinloch Rannoch and Dun Alastair. The longitudinal section of Loch Rannoch shows that the loch gradually deepens from the west margin towards the centre and lower end. The soundings further show that between the mouth of the Dall burn and the foot of the loch there are three small basins, each over 400 feet in depth. The deepest sounding—440 feet—is in the centre of the largest and most easterly of these three basins, and within 2 miles of Kinloch Rannoch. On referring to the geological map it will be seen that the Loch Garry fault crosses Loch Rannoch near Dall in a S.S.W. direction; and, notwithstanding the fact that the downthrow side of this fault is towards the west, yet the deepest sounding is found on the upthrow side.

Loch Tummel is another typical example of a rock basin, the rocky barrier appearing in the stream and on the hill slopes at Allean House, about a mile below the mouth of the lake. For several miles down-stream, as far as Faskally, the Tummel cuts through solid rock, composed mainly of the Perthshire quartzite, with bands of black schist. This loch has had originally a greater extension westwards, for it has been silted up by alluvial matter deposited by the streams. It is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and the soundings show that it forms three separate basins of no great depth, the deepest sounding of the western basin being 128 feet; of the central, 119 feet; of the eastern, 99 feet.