

Where these slopes and barriers appear, streams enter the lake from the south, which have given rise to cones projecting for some distance into the loch. It is probable, however, that they may be formed partly of solid rock. Judging from the evidence round the sides of Loch Tummel, the floor of that loch consists mainly of black schist, with infolds of the lower part of the quartzite.

Loch Earn may be described as the best instance of a typical rock basin within the catchment area of the Tay. Upwards of 6 miles long and about three-quarters of a mile broad, the soundings show that it is a simple basin. The deepest sounding—287 feet—occurs about half-way down the loch. The Loch Tay fault crosses the lake about a mile from the upper or western end; and along its course there is a small basin, the greatest depth of which is 240 feet. West of this fault, the floor of the loch is composed of the Loch Tay limestone and the underlying garnetiferous mica-schists; east of it, for some distance, the lake lies obliquely across the strike of the schists overlying the Green Beds and the Green Beds themselves; while at the foot of the loch the Ben Ledi grits appear as a rocky barrier crossing the valley at St. Fillans.

Lochs Iubhair and Dochart may be cited as further instances of rock basins. Originally forming one sheet of water, they have been isolated by alluvial matter brought down by the stream that drains the great corrie west of Ben More. The deepest sounding of Loch Iubhair—65 feet—is near the foot. *Roches moutonnées* appear in that lake, both about the middle and near the foot. Loch Dochart is being rapidly silted up; indeed, it must formerly have extended for 3 miles up the valley of Strath Fillan. The deepest sounding of Loch Dochart is 11 feet.

Further down Glen Dochart there is a strip of alluvium about 5 miles long, between Luib station and Easter Lix, which may probably represent a silted-up rock basin.

Loch Tay presents certain features which differentiate it from the rock basins already described. There is no rocky barrier close to the lake; the Loch Tay fault runs along the course of the lake for a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ardeonaig to Stronfearnan; the greatest depth, which is 508 feet, lies on the downthrow side of this dislocation, and finally there is a basin 12 miles long, the whole of which is below the level of the sea. The first appearance of solid rock in the bed of the Tay is north of Grandtully castle, about 8 miles below the foot of the loch, where mica-schists appear, belonging to the group of the Ben Ledi grits. For a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below this point to near Ballinlugg village the river flows at intervals over rocky ledges. There can be no doubt that the deflection of the original valley of the Tay between Ardeonaig and Stronfearnan was due to the Loch Tay fault, whereby the Loch Tay limestone and associated schists on its western side were brought into conjunction with the intrusive igneous masses