

as round the escarpments of Suilven and Canisp. But in the displaced masses, east of a line extending from Inchnadamph to Knockan, the intrusive rocks of this series have a much larger development and greater variety. They appear at intervals over a tract measuring 12 miles from north to south, and from 5 to 6 miles from east to west. The largest of these masses extends from Ledmore and Cnoc na Sroine eastwards by Aultnacallagach towards Cnoc Chaoruinn, and another important sheet runs north from Loch Ailsh to Loch Sail an Ruathair. But throughout the mountainous region of Glas Bheinn, Ben More Assynt, and Breabag these igneous rocks appear as sills in the various thrust-masses, restricted generally to certain definite horizons. A glance at the map will show that they occur at the base of the Cambrian quartzite, in the basal quartzite, in the pipe-rock, in the fucoid beds, and also in the limestone. The mapping of these intrusive sheets has shown the complicated character of the geological structure of that region. The petrographical characters of these igneous materials have been studied by Mr. Teall, and are of special interest. They comprise the plutonic mass of Cnoc na Sroine and Loch Borralan, and the numerous sills and dykes that traverse the Torridonian and Cambrian sediments. The former seems to have resulted from the consolidation of alkaline magmas rich in soda; at the one end of the series there is the quartz-syenite of Cnoc na Sroine, and at the other the basic augite-syenite, nepheline-syenite, and borolanite. The sills and dykes include two well-marked types—viz., hornblende-felspar rocks, and felsites with alkali felspar and ægirine.

Before proceeding to the description of the eastern or Moine schists (m on map), reference must be made to those terrestrial movements which affected that region in post-Cambrian time, whereby the Cambrian rocks were piled on each other, and huge slices of the floor of Archæan gneiss with the overlying Torridonian and Cambrian sediments were driven westwards and made to override the underlying piled-up strata. The structure is admirably shown in the horizontal section extending from Quinag to the river Cassley, placed below the map, showing the surface geology of the Assynt district. On referring to that section, it will be seen that at its western limit on Quinag, where the rocks are undisturbed, the Torridon Sandstone rests on a highly eroded platform of Archæan gneiss, being itself unconformably overlaid in turn by the Cambrian quartzites, fucoid beds, and serpulite grit (3, 4, 5, and 6 in section). In the valley of the Skiag, north of Loch Assynt, the first disruption line or thrust-plane is met with, above which lie various members of the Cambrian system, chiefly the fucoid beds, serpulite grit, and limestone, with their accompanying intrusive sheets of igneous material, all of them being driven together by minor thrusts or reversed faults or folds.

Crossing the limestone plateau at Achumore to the western base