

of Glas Bheinn, we encounter the Glencoul thrust (T in section), the first of the series of powerful displacements in the Assynt region. Overlying this plane there is a mass of Archæan gneiss, covered unconformably by both divisions of the Cambrian quartzite with their characteristic igneous sills. Along the western slope of Glas Bheinn the quartzites are inverted, but the sequence can be interpreted by means of the subdivisions of the pipe-rock, based on the characters of the worm-casts from which that zone derives its name. Eastwards we find the Poll an Droighinn thrust (T' in section), and still further east, beyond Loch Cuaran, the Ben More thrust (T'' in section). By means of these displacements, additional slices of the Archæan floor with the overlying Cambrian sediments and intrusive sheets have been driven westwards like the materials above the Glencoe thrust-plane. The visitor to that district may study the relations of the Ben More thrust-plane and the materials above and below it on the southern slope of that mountain in the Beallach (pass) of Coniveall. A considerable thickness of Torridon Sandstone there intervenes between the Archæan gneiss and the Cambrian quartzites, which does not appear in the line of section further north between Quinag and the river Cassley. Indeed, on Ben More Assynt, the double unconformability of the Cambrian quartzite on the Torridon Sandstone and the Archæan gneiss is well seen. In the deep corries on the south side of Ben More Assynt, the observer finds a great development of the Lewisian gneiss with its dykes of epidiorite, forming a rocky slope about 1000 feet high, which presents many of the characteristic features of the old Archæan floor west of Quinag. Eastwards again, towards the river Cassley, beyond the Cambrian quartzites, fucoid beds, serpulite grit, and limestone, appears the Moine thrust, which brings forward a great succession of crystalline schists (Moine schists, M in section), to which reference will immediately be made.

One of the romantic features of the geology of the Assynt region is the isolation by denudation of materials overlying the Ben More thrust-plane. Two outliers of this nature occur west of Breabag, on Beinn nan Cnaimhseag and Beinn an Fhuarain, where slices of Torridon Sandstone and basal Cambrian quartzite overlie Cambrian limestone. Indeed, in the more southerly mass (see map) a small core of Archæan gneiss with an intrusive dyke of epidiorite appears in the midst of the younger formations. These outliers clearly point to the original westward extension of the materials overlying the Ben More thrust-plane having been separated from the main mass east of Breabag by prolonged denudation. It is worthy of note that, though the structure of the disturbed area in the mountainous region of Assynt is highly complicated, still by the zonal mapping of the various rock groups, the relations of the displaced materials can be satisfactorily determined.

The Moine thrust (T^{iv} in section) is the most easterly of the great