

post-Cambrian displacements that affected that region, the outcrop of which is somewhat remarkable. On referring to the geological map, it will be seen that it can be traced from Loch nan Caorach and Gorm Loch Mor east of Glas Bheinn, southwards along the eastern base of the Ben More group of mountains to Loch Ailsh, thence across the Oykell to the Cromalt hills. Here the outcrop of the thrust-plane changes its course, and runs west along the base of these hills to Knockan, a distance of 6 miles, whence it runs southwards to Strath Kanaird. It will thus be seen that there is an extraordinary overlap of the Moine thrust-plane along the base of the Cromalt hills, for it passes transgressively across the Ben More thrust-plane and all underlying thrusts till the materials overlying it rest directly on the undisturbed Cambrian strata south of Knockan.

Near the Moine thrust the new structures resulting from the post-Cambrian movements are well developed. The lenticles of Lewisian gneiss and pegmatite are sheared and rolled out, the former passing into flaser gneiss and schist, and ultimately into a banded platy schist, while the latter show fluxion structure with felspar "eyes" like rhyolites. The Torridon Sandstone and Cambrian quartzites, the fucoïd beds and intrusive igneous sheets, are likewise sheared and rolled out, the new divisional planes being more or less parallel to that of the Moine thrust. Indeed, such is the transformation effected by these movements on the crystalline rocks and overlying sediments, that it is often difficult to determine the original characters of the component members. It is noteworthy, however, that all the crushed or mylonised rocks near the Moine thrust show a characteristic striping on the divisional planes due to orientation of the constituents in the direction of movement.

The strata overlying the Moine thrust-plane and stretching eastwards down the Cassley and the river Oykell and across the Cromalt hills are remarkably uniform in character. They consist to a large extent of flaggy quartzose schists, with partings and bands of mica-schists and occasional intrusive sheets or sills of igneous material which have a common foliation with the schists. The matrix of the quartz-schists is holo-crystalline and forms a granulitic mosaic, which is perhaps the characteristic feature of the group. Occasionally "eyes" of felspar appear in the schists, when the rocks might be described as flaser schists. There can be little doubt that the Moine schists are to a large extent, if not wholly, altered sediments, the age of which is still uncertain. Any one who has examined the Archæan rocks in the undisturbed area west of the Torridon Sandstone escarpment, has no difficulty in distinguishing the pyroxenic gneisses and intrusive dykes from the quartz-schists and mica-schists of the Moine series. These broad lithological distinctions have been of great service in interpreting the history of the glaciation of that region.