

in the course of the movement. On Cul Mor, north of Cul Beag, our colleague Mr. Hinxman found a boulder of nepheline-ægirine syenite just below the 2000-foot contour-line, which must have been derived from the Cnoc na Sroine and Aultnacallagach igneous mass (see Geological Map). No part of that mass reaches an elevation greater than 1306 feet, so that this boulder, during the westerly movement of the ice, must have been raised at least about 600 feet above its parent source.

There is hardly any trace of boulder clay within the mountainous part of Assynt. This deposit appears in some of the valleys occupied by the Moine schists, as for instance, in the catchment basins of the Cassley and the Oykell, and in the valleys of the Cromalt hills. The drift deposits consist chiefly of moraines which have indeed a wide distribution. An examination of the morainic material, and of the boulders on the mounds, points to a period of confluent glaciers when the mountainous part of Assynt, together with the Cromalt hills, Cul Mor, Cul Beag, and the Coigach mountains, became independent centres of dispersion. The feathered arrows on the geological map indicate this later movement, and show a marked contrast from the persistent westerly trend of the earlier glaciation. A glance at the map will show, for instance, how from the north-east slope of the Glas Bheinn and Ben More Assynt range the later ice spread over the moorland plateau east of Gorm Loch Mor and Fionn Loch Mor onwards in the direction of Loch Shin. This plateau is covered with moraine mounds which contain boulders and debris of Cambrian quartzite, borne from the mountains to the west on to the area occupied by the Moine schists. Again, in the valley of the Cassley that drains the great corries east of Ben More Assynt and Carn na Convaroan, boulders of Cambrian quartzite have been traced for about 15 miles down to Invercassley. Again, on the Moine schist plateau east of Loch Ailsh and south-east of Sgonnan Mor, moraines occur containing blocks of Cambrian quartzite and thrust Archæan gneiss from that area. Further, on the west side of Glas Bheinn and Ben More Assynt, in the neighbourhood of Inchnadamph, part of this confluent glacier ice streamed northwards up the Skiag valley, carrying boulders of the intrusive porphyrite of Beinn Gharbh in its train. Local ice streamed off the eastern slopes of Canisp and Beinn Gharbh, which coalesced with that radiating from Breabag. In like manner, from the eastern slopes of Cul Mor and Cul Beag, local glaciers diverged which united with that moving off the Cromalt hills, and were deflected westwards towards the Archæan plateau and northwards towards Strath Kanaird.

On referring to the geological map, it will be seen that most of the lochs lie within the area occupied by the Archæan gneiss. As the region is remarkably free of drift, the lochs lie in hollows in the solid rock, and are therefore rock-basins. Indeed, any one who visits the