

Glen Salach, is of pre-Torridonian age, and has no connection with the later post-Cambrian movements. It developed a line of weakness, which, when stripped of the overlying Torridon Sandstone and Cambrian strata, would aid erosion either by the action of running water or land ice. Several faults enter the lake on the south side between Tobeg and Rudh' an Alttoir, which, trending in a north-east direction, are coincident with inlets at the margin. Indeed, it is not improbable that the sudden deflection of the lake between Loch Assynt Lodge and Little Assynt—its course there being south-west and north-east—may be due to faults in the same direction, entering the lake at Little Assynt.

Loch Leitr Easarch.—This is a shallow rock-basin on the Archæan plateau, which, as already indicated, was originally an arm of Loch Assynt. Its long axis, trending north-west, coincides in direction with that of the Glen Salach fault, but the deepest sounding—70 feet—does not lie in the line of this pre-Torridonian dislocation, but in a small basin to the south of it.

Loch Beannach is another shallow rock-basin on the Archæan gneiss with very irregular outlines, its greatest depth being 38 feet. Numerous rock knobs project above the surface of the water. The long arm trending north-west to Loch an Dubh Uidh coincides in direction with an epidiorite dyke and with a line of disruption, but the numerous small bays reflect the varying lithological characters of the Archæan gneiss.

Loch Druim Suardalain and *Loch na Doire Daraich* are two shallow rock-basins lying in the consequent valley of the Glen Canisp river (Amhainn na Clach Airidh). A chain of small lakes lies along this ancient valley, all of which are rock-basins now in course of being silted up. The greatest depth of Loch Druim Suardalain is 31 feet. Several small faults cross this lake in a north-east direction, which produce a slight displacement of the intrusive dykes, but they do not seem to have modified the floor of the loch as indicated by the soundings. Loch na Doire Daraich is only about 9 feet deep.

Loch Cròcach and *Loch an Tuirc* are likewise shallow rock-basins on the bare Archæan floor. The long axis of the former loch, which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, lies in the line of a well-marked fault which has been traced for miles across the Archæan plateau. There can be little doubt that the straight feature of the west shore is due to this dislocation. Numerous *roches moutonnées* rise above the surface of the lake towards the east side. Again, in the case of Loch an Tuirc, a fault which shifts the intrusive dykes enters the lake at its outlet, and crosses it in a north-easterly direction. The straight feature on the south side coincides with a zone of newer shearing in the Archæan gneiss trending east and west.

Loch Veyatie and *Fronn Loch* —These lakes lie in rock-basins in the