

Loch. The soundings also prove that there is a steep cliff along the south shore parallel to this line of shearing, which is continued west-north-west beyond the lake towards the Fionn Loch.

Of all the lakes within the Archæan plateau, *Loch Skinaskink* presents the most irregular outlines. Still, it is obvious that its southern portion lies along a consequent valley, which rises between Cul Mor and Cul Beag. The lake is now drained by the river Polly, which, where it leaves the loch, flows over a barrier of Archæan gneiss. The longer axis of the loch south-west of Eilean Mor coincides with the trend of the early foliation of the gneiss and of certain intrusive dykes. The north-west margin of the loch has been determined by a pre-Torridonian line of fault, which shifts the outcrops of the intrusive dykes.

Numerous rocky islets rise above the level of the loch, which, together with the soundings, reflect the varying character of the Archæan gneiss and intrusive dykes. Various faults enter the loch, which in many cases have given rise to well-marked inlets. The deepest sounding is 216 feet, which occurs not far to the south of Eilean Mor, in the line of the longest axis from south-east to north-west, and where that axis is intersected by a north-east and south-west fault.

*Loch Lurgain* lies wholly within the Torridon Sandstone area, and is a true rock-basin, for at its outlet it flows over a barrier of rock into Loch Bada na h-Achlaise. The trend of the upper part obliquely crosses the strike of the Torridon Sandstone, while that of the lower is more or less parallel to it. About midway down the loch, *roches moutonnées* appear, and the soundings there vary from 20 to 56 feet. Above these islands there is a simple basin, the deepest sounding being 156 feet north-east of Beinn Eun. Below the islands the basin is comparatively simple, the greatest depth being 148 feet. At the foot of the loch, immediately in front of the rocky barrier, the basin enclosed by the 100-foot contour-line is broader than further up the lake.

*Loch Bad a' Ghail* is a true rock-basin, which, save at its lower end, where the rocky barrier is composed of Archæan gneiss, is floored by Torridon Sandstone. The soundings show that this lake forms two well-marked basins. The greatest depth of the upper one is 180 feet, which is a few feet below sea-level, and the deepest sounding of the lower basin is 153 feet. The ice-movement, as indicated by the striæ, seems to have coincided generally with the direction of this lake and Loch Lurgain. Morainic drift is met with at intervals along the shores of these lakes.

*Loch Owskeich* is likewise a rock-basin, the barrier being formed of Torridon Sandstone. The loch, save at its upper end, where there is a ridge of Archæan gneiss, is floored by Torridon Sandstone. The soundings show that this lake has been modified by a powerful north-