

when dry, and when wet plastic and creamy, not unlike cocoa and milk of a pink brown colour. The material is made up of probably 90 per cent. of clayey matter with minute mineral particles less than 0.05 mm. in diameter, the remaining 10 per cent. consisting of mineral particles with a mean diameter of 0.15 mm. Quartz is the principal mineral species, but small grains of pink microcline-felspar are very abundant, and it is apparently to this mineral that the pink colour of the deposit is due; the microcline shows cross-hatching, and is much kaolinized. The washed mineral grains have a decided pink tinge, which is, however, much more pronounced in the fine washings. Besides quartz and felspar, white and brown mica, hornblende, garnet, and magnetite were observed. There is little or no vegetable matter.

The particulars regarding the lochs in this basin are collected together in the table on p. 232 for convenience of reference and comparison. From this table it will be seen that in the fourteen lochs under consideration, which cover an area of nearly 15 square miles, nearly 2500 soundings were taken, or an average of 167 soundings per square mile of surface. The aggregate volume of water contained in the lochs is estimated at 44,500 millions of cubic feet, and the area draining into them is $185\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ times the area of the lochs.

NOTES ON THE GEOLOGY OF THE LOCH MAREE DISTRICT.

By B. N. PEACH, LL.D., F.R.S., and J. HORNE, LL.D., F.R.S. With Geological Map (Plate LI.). Published by permission of the Director of the Geological Survey.

The Loch Maree district presents features of special geological importance relating to the subdivisions of the Archæan rocks, to the topography of the old pre-Torridonian land surface, and to the series of terrestrial movements which affected the north-west Highlands in post-Cambrian time. Throughout the mountainous region, stretching north to Dundonnell forest and south to Achnashellach and Glen Shieldaig, excellent sections are to be found showing the geological structure of that region.

The Archæan rocks (\mathfrak{A} on map), lying to the west of the great post-Cambrian displacements, occur mainly in the north-west of the area, where they form a broad tract of mountainous ground between Loch na Sheallag and Loch Maree, and westwards by Torrisdale to Gairloch. There is also an important development of them on both sides of Loch Torridon above Loch Shieldaig, and they likewise appear as inliers, surrounded by Torridon Sandstone, as, for instance, on the southern slope of Beinn Dearg north of Liathach. Within the territory affected