

Cambrian limestone rarely appears in the undisturbed area; in the displaced masses west of Glas Bheinn towards the head of Loch Kishorn it is largely represented.

The evidence bearing on the post-Cambrian movements obtained in the Loch Maree district is of special interest. On referring to the map, it will be seen that the belt affected by these movements runs southwards from Dundonnell by Kinlochewe, Beinn Eighe, and the Coulin forest to Glen Carron and Loch Kishorn. Throughout this area the geological structure is extremely complicated, but certain sections may be referred to as illustrating the continual variation in the relations of the rocks. The simplest type is met with in the Dundonnell forest, where on the west slope of Creag Rainich there are two powerful thrusts running parallel with each other for some distance in a north-north-east and south-south-west direction. West of these lines of displacement the Cambrian sequence is undisturbed from the basal quartzites to the Fucoid beds. On the horizon of the latter the first powerful thrust is met with, which brings forward a slice of Torridon Sandstone with a core of Archæan gneiss. Not far to the east the second thrust supervenes, which ushers in the crystalline schists overlying the Moine thrust-plane. A repetition of this structure in a more complicated form is found in the tract between Glen Fhasaigh and the heights of Kinlochewe, where the mass of displaced gneiss with its intrusive dykes is admirably displayed between the Moine thrust to the east and the outcrop of the Kishorn and Kinlochewe thrust-plane west of Ben a' Vuinie.

In the region stretching south from the head of Loch Maree by Beinn Eighe and the Coulin and Achnashellach forests to Loch Kishorn the structure is more complicated. For to the west of the two great lines of displacement just referred to, which have been traced south to Loch Kishorn and Glen Carron, the Torridon Sandstone and Cambrian strata have been repeated by a series of inverted folds and minor thrusts. Hence we find strips of Cambrian quartzite alternating with Torridon Sandstone, the strata having a general dip towards the south-east as if they formed part of a normal ascending sequence. The clear sections, however, on Beinn Eighe, on Sgurr Dubh, Beinn Liath Mhor, Sgurr Ruadh, and other peaks, show the overfolding and reversed faults which are the prominent features of the structure of that region. Still further south, towards the head of Loch Kishorn, and west of the slice of Archæan gneiss overlying the Kishorn thrust-plane, there is a constant repetition of the Fucoid beds and Cambrian limestone by inverted folds and reversed faults.

In the Loch Maree district, as in Assynt, there is evidence of the development of new structures resulting from the post-Cambrian movements. The deformation of the Torridon Sandstone, west of the Moine thrust, is well displayed in the stream south of the Kinlochewe