

Hotel, where the grits have been made schistose, and where the felspars have been partially broken down and reconstructed. Near the outcrop of the Kishorn thrust, west of Glen Carron, the Lewisian gneiss is sheared and rolled out, passing into flaser gneiss and schist with a platy or fluxion structure.

East of the Moine thrust, which runs south from Dundonnell by Loch an Nid, the heights of Kinlochewe, and Loch Coulin to Glen Carron, the area represented on the map is occupied by crystalline schists of a remarkably uniform type. They consist mainly of flaggy granulitic quartzose schists and mica-schists, with prominent belts of garnetiferous muscovite-biotite schists. The latter are well developed on Fionn Bheinn, north of Achnasheen, and on Sgurr Mor Fannich, where they form conspicuous crags. Near the Moine thrust, and, indeed, for some miles to the east of the plane of that thrust, the Eastern or Moine schists have a persistent dip to the south-east. In the Fannich mountains they are over-folded on a stupendous scale, and similar evidence is obtained in the group of mountains north of Achnasheen.

Reference must now be made to the faults that affected the area after the post-Cambrian thrusts. Of these by far the most important is the great line of displacement that crosses the region in a north-west and south-east direction, coinciding with the long axis of Loch Maree, which may be termed the Loch Maree fault. It has been traced in a north-west direction along the river Ewe, by the south margin of Loch Ewe, towards Loch an Drainc, where the Torridon Sandstone on the north-east side is faulted down against the Lewisian gneiss at Poolewe. At Kinlochewe this dislocation has been traced up Glen Dochartie and onwards in the direction of Ledgown. Indeed, the probable continuation of this fault has been recently found far to the south-east—in the basin of the Conon. Where the line of fault is not obscured by drift, it gives rise to a prominent feature on the surface of the ground. This powerful fault shifts the outcrops of the Moine and Kishorn thrust-planes, and likewise of the overfolded strata associated with these thrusts. It further shifts the outcrop of the normal fault in Glen Fhasaigh, which runs in a north-east direction between the head of Loch Maree and Lochan Fada (see map). The continuation of the Fhasaigh fault is to be found in Glen Grudie, on the south side of Loch Maree, so that its outcrop is shifted at least for a distance of two miles by the Loch Maree dislocation.

In the north-west part of the area, in Isle Ewe, and in the promontory between Loch Ewe and Gruinard Bay, there is a strip of Triassic Sandstone (*f* on map) thrown down by two powerful faults.

Throughout the Loch Maree district, and especially in the mountainous region embracing the Torridon Sandstone and the Cambrian quartzite, there is evidence of intense glaciation. During the climax