

of the glacial period, even the highest mountains in the Loch Maree district were overridden by the ice. Some of the evidence pointing to this conclusion may here be referred to. Along the top of Ben Slioch (3217 feet), which, as already indicated, is composed of Torridon Sandstone, blocks of thrust Archæan gneiss, Cambrian quartzite, and Moine schists are met with, all of which have been derived from the east. Similar evidence is obtained on Meall Ghuibhais (2882 feet), on the south side of Loch Maree. Again, in the Coulin forest, on the lofty ridge running south from Sgurr Dubh (2566 feet) to Beinn Liath Mhor (3034 feet), striæ have been recorded pointing in a westerly direction at elevations ranging from 1750 to 2000 feet. Blocks of crystalline schist derived from the area east of the Moine thrust, and occasional fragments of thrust Archæan gneiss, appear on this ridge. Further south on Sgurr Ruadh, ice-markings pointing a few degrees to the north of west occur at an elevation of 2500 feet. The top of Ruadh Stac (2919 feet), on the east side of Glen Kishorn, is finely glaciated, the striæ pointing W. 25° N. The summit of Meall a' Chinn Dearg (3095 feet), composed chiefly of Torridon Sandstones and grits, is strewn with transported blocks of Cambrian quartzite. Similar evidence might be adduced regarding that part of the Applecross area which is shown in the south-west corner of the map. For there, on Beinn Bhan (2936 feet), striæ have been recorded underneath the 2750 feet contour-line trending W. 13° to 20° N. Blocks of the Eastern or Moine schists appear at that level, and are fairly plentiful below 2500 feet. From these facts the inference seems obvious that during the maximum glaciation the western part of Ross-shire must have been completely overridden by ice moving in a westerly direction towards the sea.

The westerly flow of the ice is confirmed by the transport of the boulders in the drift deposits, which consist mainly of moraines in the area lying to the west of the Moine schists, and these contain numerous blocks of quartzose-schist and mica-schist derived from the east.

After the disappearance of the great ice-sheet there ensued a period of confluent valley glaciers. The direction of the ice-flow during this later glaciation is represented on the map by feathered arrows. On referring to the map, it will be seen that the prominent mountain groups north and south of Loch Maree formed independent centres of glaciation. In many of the valleys there is a splendid development of both lateral and terminal moraines. The closing phases of the glaciation of the region are indicated by the moraines encircling some of the high corries, and by similar deposits resting on the 50-foot beach at the head of Loch Torridon, where they have been recorded by our colleague, Mr Huxman.

A glance at the map will show that Loch Maree is by far the largest rock basin in that district; but as it lies along the line of a powerful fault, which has given rise to a prominent feature in the topography