

of the region, we prefer not to discuss its features in connection with the theory of the glacial origin of lake basins.

Lochan Fada is a simple rock basin resting partly on Torridon Sandstone and partly on Lewisian gneiss. Along the greater part of its course it coincides with an old pre-Torridonian valley, trending in a west-north-west direction. At its eastern end it is bounded by the continuation of the Glen Fhasaigh fault, which brings down the Cambrian quartzite, Fucoid beds, Serpulite grit, limestone, and overlying Archæan gneiss above the Glen Logan or Kishorn thrust-plane. The sudden deepening of the loch at its lower end is evidently related to this fault, because harder and more durable strata on the east side of this fault have been brought against the softer Torridon Sandstone to the west. It is important to note that the downthrow side of this fault is towards the east; in other words, the eastern floor of Lochan Fada is not faulted down to the west. It is interesting to note that the deepest part of the basin, and the deepest sounding (248 feet), lie between Slioch and Ben Tarsuinn, where the erosion of the ice during the maximum glaciation would probably be greatest.

Loch Garbhaig, which is situated to the north of Ben Slioch, is a small lake over a mile in length, and evidently a rock basin from the appearance of Lewisian gneiss at its exit, where it is drained by the Amhainn na Fuirneis. The soundings prove the existence of two basins separated by a ridge, the eastern one reaching a depth of 93 feet, and the western 50 feet close to its outlet. This lake lies mainly along the junction of the Archæan rocks and Torridon Sandstone, the older rocks forming the greater part of the north shore, and the red sandstone the larger part of the south margin. A tongue of Torridon breccia occupies a hollow in the Archæan rocks on the north shore, where it rests on a mass of hornblende-schist. This breccia appears in an island in the loch, which forms part of the ridge separating the two basins. The loch may therefore be regarded as a rock basin eroded by ice, mainly out of Torridon Sandstone along its line of junction with the Archæan floor.

Loch Kernsary is very irregular in shape, and has four basins below the 50-foot level, the deepest sounding—93 feet—being found near its north-west extremity. The Archæan gneiss forms part of its north-east shore, while the Torridonian rocks floor the remaining portions, save near the west limit of the north shore, where a boss of Lewisian gneiss projects through the Torridon Sandstone. As the Torridon sandstones and conglomerates dip at angles varying from 20° to 35° to the north-west, we may infer that those sediments are resting on a very uneven floor of gneiss. The bed of the lake, therefore, may here correspond with the pre-Torridonian surface, the softer Torridon Sandstone being more easily removed than the more durable gneiss. Striæ pointing in a north-west direction are found round the lake, the trend of which is