

slightly oblique to the long axis of the loch, but almost parallel to that of the 50-foot basins. The latter in turn have their longer axes somewhat oblique to the strike of the Torridonian strata.

*Loch Ghnuragarstidh* is a shallow loch lying along the strike of the Torridon Sandstone, with an exposure of Lewisian gneiss near its outlet, its greatest depth being 37 feet. A long ridge of sand and gravel, probably a moraine, occurs near its mouth, so that this lake may lie partly in drift and partly in rock.

*Loch Tollie* is a true rock basin of very irregular shape, surrounded by Lewisian gneiss, the deepest sounding being 86 feet. This basin belongs to the shallow plateau type so common in the Archæan area in the west of Sutherland. Its irregularity is due to the folding and intense shearing of the component members of the Lewisian gneiss in that region. Glacial striæ are met with at several localities round the loch, varying in direction from W. 10° N. to W. 41° N. The dominant strike of the foliation of the gneiss is west-north-west and east-south-east. The long axes of the bays in the loch are more in accordance with the direction of the ice-flow than with the strike of the foliation.

*Loch Clair* lies partly in moraine drift and partly in thrust Torridonian strata. Drift occurs at the outlet and along its western margin, and all the islands are composed of moraines.

*Loch Coulin* is separated from Loch Clair by an alluvial fan brought down by the Allt na Luib. The river Coulin has silted up the greater part of the upper end of the lake, and its limits have been still further restricted by detritus borne downwards by the streams on the north.