

The loch is a flat-bottomed shallow basin, 45 per cent. of the lake-floor being covered by more than 5 feet of water. The temperature of the surface water on the date of the survey was 54°·8 Fahr., while a reading at the bottom in 7 feet gave 55°·0.

The particulars regarding the lochs in the Conon basin are collected together in the table on p. 282 for convenience of reference and comparison. From this table it will be seen that in the sixteen lochs under consideration, which cover an area of over 11½ square miles, nearly 2200 soundings were taken, or an average of 188 soundings per square mile of surface. The aggregate volume of water contained in the lochs is estimated at nearly 30,000 millions of cubic feet, and the area draining into them is over 366 square miles, or 31½ times the area of the lochs.

NOTES ON THE GEOLOGY OF THE CONON BASIN.

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The rock groups entering into the geological structure of the Conon basin and the area including Strath Glass and Strath Rusdale, north of Ben Wyvis, belong to the crystalline schists and the Old Red Sandstone. A line drawn from a point in Strath Rusdale above Ardross Castle, south-west by Eileneach in Strath Glass, Achterneed station, the Falls of Rogie, and across the Conon to Glen Orrin above Muirtown House, roughly marks the boundary between the metamorphic rocks to the west and the Old Red Sandstone bordering the Cromarty firth. It will thus be seen that the crystalline schists form not only the greater part of the basin, but also the highest and wildest territory.

From the researches of the Geological Survey, extending over the greater portion of the area under description, it would appear that the metamorphic rocks may be arranged in two divisions (1) a group of acid, basic, and ultrabasic rocks, resembling certain types of Lewisian gneiss of pre-Torridonian age along the western seaboard of Sutherland and Ross; (2) the Moine series, representing altered sediments and including the main subdivisions, (*a*) granulitic quartz-schists or quartz biotite granulites, (*b*) flaky muscovite biotite schists or gneiss frequently garnetiferous, and passing into flaggy mica-schists (pelitic schists).

Though the group of rocks of Lewisian type comprises certain acid granulitic gneisses that closely resemble the quartzose members of the Moine series, yet their dominant feature is the alternation of acid and basic materials in the form of biotite and hornblende gneisses. With