

these are associated bands of garnet, amphibolite, and hornblende schist that have been mapped for some distance both in the Fannich mountains and near Scardroy, in the basin of the Meig. In some areas schists of the ultra-basic type appear that represent original masses of peridotite. This group forms isolated areas or inliers in the midst of the Moine series, being regarded as older than the latter, and probably representing the floor or platform on which the members of the Moine series rest. It is significant that different bands of the so-called Lewisian gneisses in the Conon basin are in contact with the crystalline Moine schists of sedimentary origin, and that different subdivisions of the latter overlap the former.

These gneisses of Lewisian type appear at intervals, sometimes forming comparatively narrow zones, and, again, rather broad belts. On the north and west slopes of the Fannich mountains they have been traced for several miles, being there overlain and underlain by the flaky muscovite biotite schists of the Moine series. Southwards between Strath Bran and the basin of the Meig, near Scardroy, there is a large development of them, where their relations to the Moine schists are well displayed. They likewise appear in Glen Orrin, and southwards towards Glen Strathfarrar, and eastwards near Loch Luichart.

With the exception of certain masses of foliated and unfoliated, intrusive, igneous rocks, the members of the Moine series occupy the rest of the area covered by the crystalline schists. Their lithological characters are comparatively uniform. The two main subdivisions, already indicated, graduate into each other in certain localities, thus forming an intermediate type between the highly quartzose granulitic schists on the one hand and the flaky muscovite biotite schists on the other. The members of the Moine series, which have the largest development and the widest distribution, consist of granulitic quartz-schists or quartz biotite granulites, but the pelitic schists sometimes form the most elevated ground, as, for instance, on Sgùrr Mor Fannich (3637 feet), the highest of the Fannich mountains.\* The boundary line between the two main subdivisions of the Moine series is highly involved, showing intricate rapid folding, frequently isoclinal, and pointing to intense reduplication of the strata. The most prominent belts of the garnetiferous muscovite schists have a wide distribution in the basin of the Conon. For example, they appear in the Fannich mountains, and extend south-west by Ben Fionn and Loch Rosque to Moruisg, east of Glen Carron. They likewise appear in Glen Orrin and Glen Meig, and prominent bands have been traced more or less continuously from Strath Bran north-north-west by Aultguish and the hills west of Strath Vaich to Glen Beg and Glen Alladale, in the basin of Strath Carron.

---

\* The quartz-schists contain pebbly bands in places, thus clearly showing their derivative origin.