

Still further east, this characteristic zone has been followed from Ben Wyvis across Strath Glass and Strath Rusdale to the hills near Fearn.

The constant reappearance, throughout the metamorphic area of the Conon basin, of the two main subdivisions of the Moine series suggests the repetition of these zones by folding. Indeed, such is the view adopted by the Geological Survey, and hence the actual thickness of this series may be much more limited than the persistent dip of the strata in one direction would lead us to suppose. The researches of the Survey indicate a probable order of succession in these schists which obtains in the tract between Ben Wyvis and Ben Dearg, and between Garve and the Carron that flows into the Dornoch firth.

In the flaky muscovite biotite schists, and in the quartzose granulites, bands of garnet amphibolite and hornblende schists occur, which have a wide distribution and are characteristic of certain horizons.

Reference must now be made to the foliated granite, intrusive in the Moine series, which is one of the most interesting features in the geology of the Conon basin. Its boundaries are of prime importance, because the distribution of the boulders supplies valuable evidence regarding the direction of the ice-flow during the glacial period. There are two important masses of these older intrusive rocks. The larger one extends from Carn nan Aigheinn, near the head of Strath Rannoch, north-east by Carn Chuinneag to Cnoc an Liath-bhaid beyond Strath Rusdale, and measures about 12 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth. The smaller one stretches from the hills above Loch Luichart north-east by Inchbae to Carn More east of Strath Rannoch, being about 5 miles long and less than 3 miles broad. Again, on the north shore of Loch Luichart there are four outcrops of foliated granite, evidently belonging to the same set of intrusions. The Inchbae type of augen-gneiss or granite is well known, with large porphyritic crystals of orthoclase felspar oriented in a definite direction, enclosed in a granulitic ground-mass of quartz, felspar, and micas, together with crystals of garnet and sphene. This coarse porphyritic variety is largely developed in the Carn Chuinneag mass, where it is associated with foliated riebeckite granite or augen gneiss. Frequently the rock is fine grained, and merges into a finely crystalline schist.

Evidence has been obtained that these older granite masses with their basic modifications were intruded into the series of Moine sediments before they were converted into crystalline schists. A well-marked aureole of contact metamorphism accompanied this intrusion, which in places has been obscured by subsequent deformation. But at intervals round the margin the sediments are hornfelsed, and still show their original bedding-planes, while garnets and crystals of andalusite have been developed. It is further apparent that the granite masses and the Moine sediments have been subjected to a common series of dynamic stresses, for the planes of schistosity in the granite are