

by the Conon valley towards the Black Isle. The striæ, trending about east-south-east, found on the tops of Meall na Speirag and Beinn Liath Beag at elevations of about 2000 feet, on the watershed between the Blackwater and the streams flowing into Loch Luichart, clearly show the development of the ice during this period.

Important evidence regarding the transport of materials during the time of the confluent glaciers is furnished by the distribution of boulders of foliated granite and Old Red Sandstone on the slopes of Ben Wyvis. These have been carried from the west or west-north-west, and have been traced up to a height of 2400 feet on Carn Gorm and Little Wyvis, while their upper limit on Ben Wyvis itself is 2300 feet. It is further apparent that the ice moved through the pass between Little Wyvis and An Cabar, and streamed down the valley of Loch Glass north of Ben Wyvis. Still further north in Kildermorie forest and Strath Rusdale, the direction of the ice-flow was south of east, as proved by the striæ, and the transport of boulders of foliated granite or augen gneiss. From the period of confluent glaciers to the time of their disappearance in the upland glens, the various stages of retrocession are represented by the moraines.

*Loch Fannich.*—The soundings clearly show that this lake gradually deepens towards the eastern portion, the deepest sounding, 282 feet, being situated about a mile above the outlet. The hill-slopes on both sides of the loch for considerable distances are covered with morainic drift, save near the outlet, where there is a prominent barrier of rock. At the latter point the southern spur of An Coileachan approaches the northern margin of the lake, and is prolonged on the south side in An Cabhar and Carn na Beiste. Along the eastern side of this ridge, the quartzose granulites and muscovite biotite schists are isoclinally folded on vertical axes striking north and south—that is, at right angles to the course of the lower part of the loch. At the outlet, and for a mile below that point, the Grudie river flows on alluvial deposits, these materials having been largely contributed by side streams, and especially by Allt a' Choin Idir, draining from the north. Beyond the alluvium, at the 800-foot level, the Moine schists are exposed in the bed of the river and on the hill-slopes, and there is here no indication of a pre-glacial river channel filled with drift. The surface of Loch Fannich is 822 feet above Ordnance datum, so that the depth of the rock basin below the rocky barrier, visible about a mile beyond the outlet, is 260 feet.

*Loch Luichart.*—This lake is a true rock basin lying among the crystalline schists, with a barrier formed of these materials at its outlet. Where the stream issues from the loch, it runs through a narrow gorge of rock and over successive waterfalls. In this sheet of water there are three basins, of which the most westerly is the most important, its greatest depth being 164 feet. The surface of the lake is 250 feet above