

Ordnance datum line. The axis of the upper part of the loch coincides with the strike of the crystalline schists, while that of the lower is obliquely across it. It is interesting to note that the deepest basin has been excavated out of the flaky muscovite biotite schists, while the shallow part about the middle of the loch north of Creag Mhor corresponds with a belt of highly siliceous Moine schists folded over a core of gneiss of Lewisian type. The head of the lake nearly coincides with the Strath Conon fault already referred to, which crosses the lake in a north-north-east direction, and has there produced considerable brecciation of the strata. Only a small part has been silted up at the western end by the alluvial material brought down by the Bran and the Grudie.

*Loch a' Chroisg* and *Loch Crann*.—The former lake is evidently a rock basin, for, though at its outlet it flows over alluvial deposits that mark the site of an old lake, the rocky barrier appears about 2 miles east of Achnasheen, where the 400-foot contour-line crosses the Bran river. The surface of the loch is 508 feet above Ordnance datum, and the deepest sounding is 168 feet, so that the depth of the loch below the rocky barrier beyond Achnasheen is 60 feet. Loch Crann has been separated from Loch a' Chroisg by a cone of alluvium brought down by the streams on both sides of the valley at that point.

*Loch Achanalt* and *Loch a' Chuilinn* represent the remains of a lake which once extended for 4 miles up the valley to Dosmuckeran, the level of which has been lowered by the Bran. The materials cut through during this process of denudation consisted of moraine matter, but the river has now reached the solid rock. The terraces round Loch Achanalt and Loch a' Chuilinn rise to a height of 20 feet above the surface of these sheets of water. The deepest sounding in the former is 9 feet, and in the latter 43 feet. While Loch Achanalt is being rapidly silted up by alluvial detritus, Loch a' Chuilinn preserves its character of a rock basin. At its outlet the water flows over an ice-moulded surface of granulitic quartzose schist. The strike of the strata is nearly parallel with the long axis of the loch.

*Loch Beannachan*.—As already indicated, this lake lies along the line of the powerful fault that has been traced in a south-east direction from Loch Maree and Glen Docherty.

*Loch Garve* is evidently the remnant of a much larger sheet of water that formerly extended from Little Garve down to the Falls of Rogie—a distance of about 4 miles. The former level of the lake has been lowered by the erosion of the drift deposits and the cutting of the rock gorge at the Falls of Rogie. The surface of the present loch is 220 feet above Ordnance datum line, and the deepest sounding is 105 feet. The 200-foot contour-line crosses the stream at these waterfalls. Hence, on the assumption that the Moine schists and epidiorite sills exposed at