

or Orcadian and the upper divisions of this formation are represented, the latter occurring between Tain and Tarbat Ness and northwards along the shore by Dornoch.

*Gorm Loch Mòr*.—This lake, situated in the high plateau east of Ben More, lies in a rock basin formed mainly of Cambrian quartzite. Part of the floor, where the Garbh Allt enters the loch, may be composed of thrust Lewisian gneiss underlying these quartzites. The deepest sounding is 91 feet, and at the outlet the water flows over ledges of the higher or "pipe-rock" zone of the quartzite. Around the lake, the traces of glaciation are extremely abundant. Both the striæ and the disposition of the carried boulders prove that, during the greatest extension of the later glaciers, the ice radiating from the east side of the Ben More range crossed the ridge in a north-east direction beyond Gorm Loch Mòr and overflowed into Loch Shin. At a later stage, the glacier that issued from Coire a' Mhadaidh curved round Cailleach an t-Sniomha on the west side of Gorm Loch Mòr, and moved north-west by Glen Beg to the head of Loch Glencoul. The quartzite plateau in the east part of the lake is dotted over with moraines, which there form the islands.

*Loch Ailsh* is a shallow lake—the greatest depth being 24 feet—partly enveloped in drift and solid rock. It rests on various zones of Cambrian age, including the quartzite, Fucoid beds, serpulite grit, and limestone with intrusive igneous materials, all overlying the Ben More thrust-plane. From the covering of drift, it is uncertain whether this lake is a true rock basin. Its surface level is 498·5 feet, and the rock first appears at the outlet at a height of 490 feet above Ordnance datum line.

*Loch Craggie* is a true rock basin, the deepest sounding being 40 feet. The rocky barrier is formed by siliceous schists and mica-schists that are well exposed in the stream below the outlet and by the side of the road along the north bank of the lake. The height of the surface of the water above sea-level is 505·95 feet, and that of the solid rock where the bridge spans the Craggie burn below the outlet is 505 feet. The direction of the ice-movement during the later glaciation was parallel with the long axis of the lake.

*Loch an Daubh* lies along a line of dislocation or fault that has been traced for a long distance in the crystalline schists south-westwards towards the head of Loch Broom. In the streams draining the hill slope on the northmost side the strata are exposed, which there consist of quartzose granulites with intercalations of mica-schist. On the higher part of the declivity the beds dip at gentle angles to the south-east, but on approaching the lake they are thrown into rapid folds parallel with its long axis, and are much crushed and shattered. At its lower end the lake is invaded by cones of alluvium brought down by the streams on either side.