

lip of the basin, above the point where the loch discharges into the river Hope, is composed of Lewisian gneiss on the east side and Cambrian quartzites on the west. No rock is visible at the mouth of the lake, nor in the course of the stream that connects it with the sea. On either side of the river Hope there are alluvial terraces, eroded partly out of solid rock and partly out of raised beach deposits. There are the remains of the 100-foot beach by the river Hope, and of the 50-foot beach at the head of the lake; hence it is evident that during their deposition the sea must have extended far up the valley.

The lower portion of the lake lies along a line of fault trending nearly north and south, which is evidently continued northwards along the channel of the river Hope, though concealed by the alluvial deposits. On either side of this line there has been a lateral shift of the outcrops of the various groups of rock, indicating a downthrow to the east. This dislocation has been proved to traverse that portion of land that juts into the loch on the west side about a mile south of Poll Ath-roinn, where the quartzose flagstones of the Moine series have been thrown down against a narrow belt of deformed Lewisian gneiss. Though the whole of Strath Mor (the valley above Loch Hope) has not been mapped by the Geological Survey, it is not improbable, judging from the straight feature, that the fault may be prolonged southwards, and may have been a prominent factor in determining the original course of the valley.

Though no rock is seen at the outlet of the lake, it is not improbable that it may be a rock basin. Its widest and deepest part lies within the area occupied by the eastern or Moine schists (Geological Survey), just above the belts of displaced and deformed Lewisian gneisses and the crushed schistose rocks in association with them. Bounded by the 75-foot contour-line, this upper basin extends for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the narrows, with an average breadth of one-third of a mile. A second basin, with a maximum depth of 104 feet, occurs further down, opposite Poll Ath-roinn, which is carved out of a belt of Lewisian gneiss and the mylonized rocks above the Moine thrust-plane.

As the surface of the water in Loch Hope is only 12 feet above sea-level, the greater part of the lake is below the level of the sea.

The striæ and the distribution of the drift indicate that during the early and later glaciations the ice moved from the south towards the north, so that the trend of the lake coincides generally with the direction of ice-movement.

Loch Laoghal, Loch Creagach, and Loch Slaim —The rocks underlying this chain of lochs consist of hornblendic gneisses exposed on either side of Loch Slaim, of granulitic micaceous gneisses of the Moine series, and the granite of Beinn Laoghal and Beinn's Tomaine. Along the northern margin of this granite mass the strike of the schists is nearly east and west, the general dip of the foliation planes being towards the south at angles varying from 20° to 70° . These rocks are