

visible at certain localities on either side of Loch Creagach, and on the ridges east and west of the lower end of Loch Laoghal, where they pass underneath the sill-like mass of granite and its apophyses. For a distance of upwards of 2 miles from the foot of Loch Laoghal granite occurs on both banks of the lake, but in the southern portion the granite extends continuously along the west side, while the crystalline schists occur at intervals on the east side.

Though these three lakes are now separated from each other, they may be regarded as one sheet of water, as they are nearly at the same level. The strip between Loch Slaim and Loch Creagach consists partly of moraine matter and partly of the same material arranged in the form of terraces rising to about the 400-foot contour-line. The barrier between Lochs Creagach and Laoghal is composed partly of terraced morainic matter, partly of alluvium brought down by the stream draining the north slope of Beinn's Tomaine, and partly of gravelly material driven along the spit by the prevalent west wind.

An alluvial terrace, about the 400-foot level, connects the three lakes, thereby indicating that they must have been at one time continuous. This feature does not occur in the upper part of Loch Laoghal, where the unmodified moraines extend downwards to the present shore of the loch. It is not improbable, therefore, that the upper portion may have been occupied by a glacier while the barrier of moraines beyond Loch Slaim was being lowered.

But though these lakes are ponded back by moraines at the surface, it would appear that the lower portions of Loch Creagach and Loch Laoghal may be rock basins, for at a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Loch Slaim the river Borgie flows over a rocky floor of hornblendic gneiss at a height of 304 feet, while the surface level of the two upper lochs is 369 feet. The difference between these elevations is 65 feet. On referring to the chart of the soundings, it will be seen that the greatest depth of Loch Creagach is 84 feet, of the lower basin of Loch Laoghal 217 feet, and of the upper basin 137 feet. If, then, we assume that the rocky barrier $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Loch Slaim, near Dailaneas, crosses the valley at the same level (304 feet) underneath the drift, then it follows that the depth of water below the rocky barrier is in the case of Loch Creagach 19 feet, of the lower basin of Loch Laoghal 152 feet, and of the upper basin 72 feet. The deepest part of Loch Laoghal occurs where the valley is most constricted, and where the hills on either side are loftiest.

Although no glacial markings have been found in the immediate neighbourhood of the lochs, the striæ in the surrounding district show that the ice-movement during the period of maximum glaciation was slightly west of north. The dispersal of the boulders and the disposition of the moraines indicate that during the later glaciation a confluent glacier moved northwards from the interior, one branch skirting the