the Farrar the general strike of the crystalline schists, with the exception of local variations, is north-north-east and south-south-west, or north-east and south-west—that is to say, obliquely across the course of the main valley.

The basin of the Farrar is traversed by a powerful dislocation, which passes from the Conon valley in a south-west direction by Gleann Chorainn and the head of the river Orrin, thence across Loch Monar to the south-west shoulder of Riabhachan. It forms a well-marked feature, and is accompanied by much brecciation and staining of the rocks, as may be seen along its course to the north-east of Loch Monar. At certain localities, parallel or branching faults, presumably connected with the main dislocation, are met with, which modify to some extent the surface features.

During the period of confluent glaciers, the ice radiating from the mass of high ground south of Loch Monar, embracing Sgurr na Lapaich (3773 feet) and an Riabhachan (3696 feet), and from the heights between that lake and Gleann Fhiodhaig to the north, flowed eastwards down Glen Strath Farrar, and streamed northwards through some of the passes towards the Orrin and Glen Fhiodhaig, and westwards in the direction of the valley of the Ling. At a later stage it escaped only by Strath Farrar. The diverging movement through the various passes is indicated partly by ice-markings and partly by the disposition of the moraines.

Loch Monar is a true rock basin carved mainly out of the crystalline schists of the Moine series, modified by the movements accompanying the Strath Conon fault and its branches, to which reference has already been made. The lip of the basin is now about half a mile below the present outlet of the lake, the intervening area being silted up by the alluvium brought down by Allt Coire na Faochaige—a tributary which joins the main stream opposite Monar Lodge. The rocks forming the barrier of the lake are well seen in the gorge of the Garbh-uisge, where they consist of massive siliceous Moine schists, intensely plicated along vertical axes trending north-east and south-west.

In the narrow part of the lake immediately above Monar Lodge there is a small subsidiary basin, which may be accounted for by inequalities in the hardness of the rocks, and by the irregular distribution of the drift on the west side of the loch. The deep part of the main basin coincides with the belt of crushed strata accompanying the Strath Conon fault that crosses the lake near Lub-an-Inbhir and the parallel dislocation above Creag na h-Iolaire. A third fault, trending east and west, enters the loch at the mouth of the Allt nan Uan, which has produced considerable brecciation of the rocks.

The shallow bar near the head of the loch is due to a spit of sand, brought down partly by the Allt Riabhachan and partly by the stream at Pait, which has been distributed by the action of the waves.