terraced plateaux and abrupt conical hills of Skye, Rum, and Mull. The valleys run for the most part in a north-west and south-east direction, and this is also generally true of the sea-lochs.

The south-eastern region of the Highlands, or that which lies east of the Great Glen, is more diversified in geological structure, and consequently presents greater contrasts of scenery. In the first place, its valleys chiefly run in a south-west and north-east direction, and so also do most of its lakes and sea-lochs. This feature is strikingly exhibited in the western part of Argyllshire. But there are also numerous and important transverse valleys, of which that of the Garry and Tay is the most conspicuous example. Again, the watershed in this region is arranged somewhat differently. It first strikes eastward round the head of Loch Laggan and then swings southward, pursuing a sinuous course till it emerges from the Highlands on the east side of Loch Lomond. But the westward flowing streams are still short, while those that run north-east and east have long courses and drain wide tracts of high ground. The Tay, in particular, pours a larger body of water into the sea than any other river in Britain.

Moreover, the occurrence of many bosses of granite and other eruptive rocks gives rise to various interruptions in the monotonous scenery of the crystalline schists which constitute the greater part of the south-eastern region of the Highlands. A marked contrast may be traced between the configuration of the north-eastern and that of other parts of this region. Towards the north-east, the Grampians rise into wide flat-topped heights or elevated moors often over 3000, and sometimes exceeding 4000 feet in height, and bounded by steep declivities, or not infrequently by precipices (Fig. 37). Seen from an eminence on their surface, these