

In the south-western Highlands, the influence of geological structure is manifested by the remarkable predominance of longitudinal valleys. Loch Linnhe, Loch Awe, Loch Fyne, and Loch Long are conspicuous examples, but the same relation is revealed by many smaller valleys. The long narrow sea-lochs of Craignish, Swene, Killisport, and Tarbert have been cut out along bands of schist and slate, which all run from south-west to north-east; and even the direction of the little creeks and headlands and the form of the islands have been largely determined by the same cause. This is the reason why along that part of the coast, island, promontory, bay, and sea-loch seem all ranged in parallel lines bearing towards the south-west.

In the wide tract of hilly ground lying between the line of the Great Glen and the eastern sea-board of the country, the valleys exhibit a curious intermixture of the transverse and longitudinal types. It is impossible to give any satisfactory explanation of this intermixture, for the evidence that might have been available for the determination of the question has been destroyed by the prolonged denudation of the country. Many well-marked transverse valleys occur in that region, and their relation to the general axis of the country is clear enough. The river-valleys of Forfarshire supply good examples. But in innumerable cases the streams neither flow in direct transverse lines nor yet in a longitudinal direction, but wander to and fro across the strike of the rocks, with which the trend of these valleys has obviously nothing to do.

The Valley of the Dee, for instance, is neither properly a longitudinal nor a transverse valley, though more of the latter than of the former. But perhaps the most singular example of a conjunction of the two valley-systems, and of a defiance of any relation to lines of axis or geological struc-