

coast-sections, these thrust-planes could hardly be distinguished from ordinary stratification-planes, like which they have been plicated, faulted and denuded (dotted lines in Fig. 311). Here and there an outlier of horizontally displaced Lewisian gneiss may be seen capping a hill of quartzite and limestone like an ordinary overlying formation.

The general trend of all the foldings and ruptures is N.N.E. and S.S.W., and as the steeper fronts of the folds face the west, the direction of movement has obviously been from the opposite quarter. That there has been an enormous thrust from the eastward is further shown by a series of remarkable internal rearrangements that have been superinduced upon the rocks. Every mass of rock, irrespective of lithological character and structure, is traversed by striated surfaces, which lie approximately parallel with those of the thrust-planes, and are covered with a fine parallel lineation running in a W.N.W. and E.S.E. direction. Along many zones near the thrust-planes, and for a long way above them, the most perfect shear-structure has been developed (Fig. 256). The coarse pegmatites in the gneiss have had their pink felspar and milky quartz crushed and drawn out into fine parallel laminae, till they assume the aspect of a rhyolite in which fluxion-structure has been exceptionally well developed. Hornblende-rock passes into hornblende-schist. Sandstones, quartzites, and shales become finely micaceous schists. The annelid-tubes in the quartzite are flattened and drawn out into ribbons. New minerals, especially mica, have been abundantly developed along the superinduced divisional planes, and, in many cases, their longer axes are ranged in the same dominant direction from E.S.E. to W.N.W.

The whole of these rocks have undergone such intense shearing during their westward displacement that their original characters have in many cases been obliterated. Among them, however, can be recognized bands of gneiss which undoubtedly belong to the underlying Lewisian series. With these are intercalated lenticular strips of Cambrian quartzite and limestone. In some areas the Torridon sandstone has been heaped on itself, sheared, and driven westward in large slices, the sandstones passing into sericitic schists and the conglomerates having their pebbles flattened and elongated, while the matrix has become full of secondary mica. Eastward, above one of the most marked and persistent thrust-planes, the prevailing rock is a flaggy fissile micaceous gneiss or gneissose flagstone ("Moine schist,"