

Fig. 334.—Section from Quinaig (2653 feet) eastward through Glasven (2541 feet), Sutherland (Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. 1888, p. 418). Cambrian.—7. Limestone; 6. Serpulite grit; 5. Fucoid beds; 4, 3. Upper and lower Quartzite. Pre-Cambrian.—2. Torridon Sandstones; 1. Lewisian gneiss. T. Thrust-planes; T'. Maximum Do.

Torridon sandstones one of the most interesting is the production of pegmatitic veins in them, like those which traverse eruptive rocks. These strata have been crushed and stretched in such a manner that ruptures, often lenticular in form, have been produced in them. In the cavities thus caused there has been a deposition of quartz and of quartz and pink felspar (Fig. 335).

With regard to the rocks which have been thus displaced and meta-

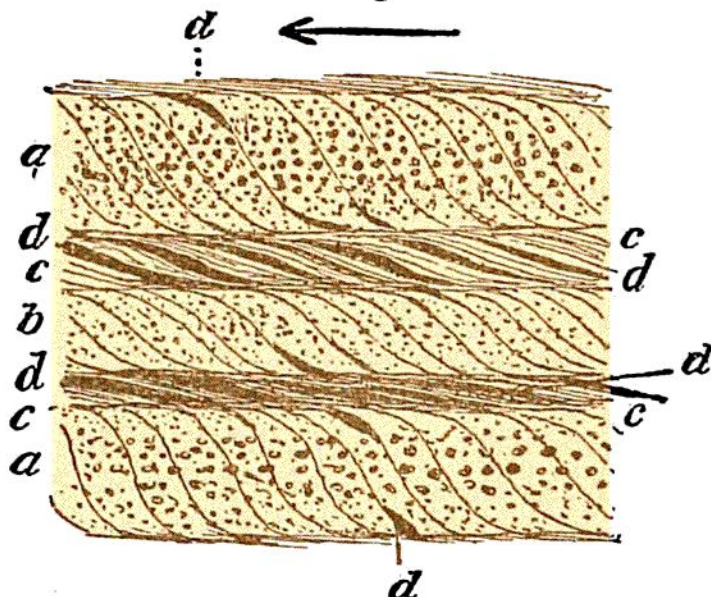


Fig. 335.—Diagram of altered Torridon sandstone, Coinne-mheall, Assynt.

a, Coarse grit or arkose; b, finer do.; c, shale; d, pegmatitic material developed as a consequence of the crushing of the rocks by movement in the direction of the arrow.

morphosed, it is extremely difficult to form a satisfactory opinion as to the probable source and original condition of many of them. Portions of the Lewisian gneiss can be recognized, and in the west of Inverness-shire this rock probably constitutes a large proportion of the reconstructed schistose series which has been thrust westward over the Cambrian limestones and quartzites. The Torridon sandstones also can occasionally be identified, and they may constitute a