

stretched eastward across what is now a region of mountain and glen is indicated not merely by its position but by the fact that its basalt must belong to the lower part of the volcanic series, for it is immediately underlain by the thin band of Cretaceous rocks which form part of the immediate floor on which the lavas were poured out. A large fault, with a throw of probably about 1500 feet, separates it from the continuation of the same rocks in the great escarpment of Morven.

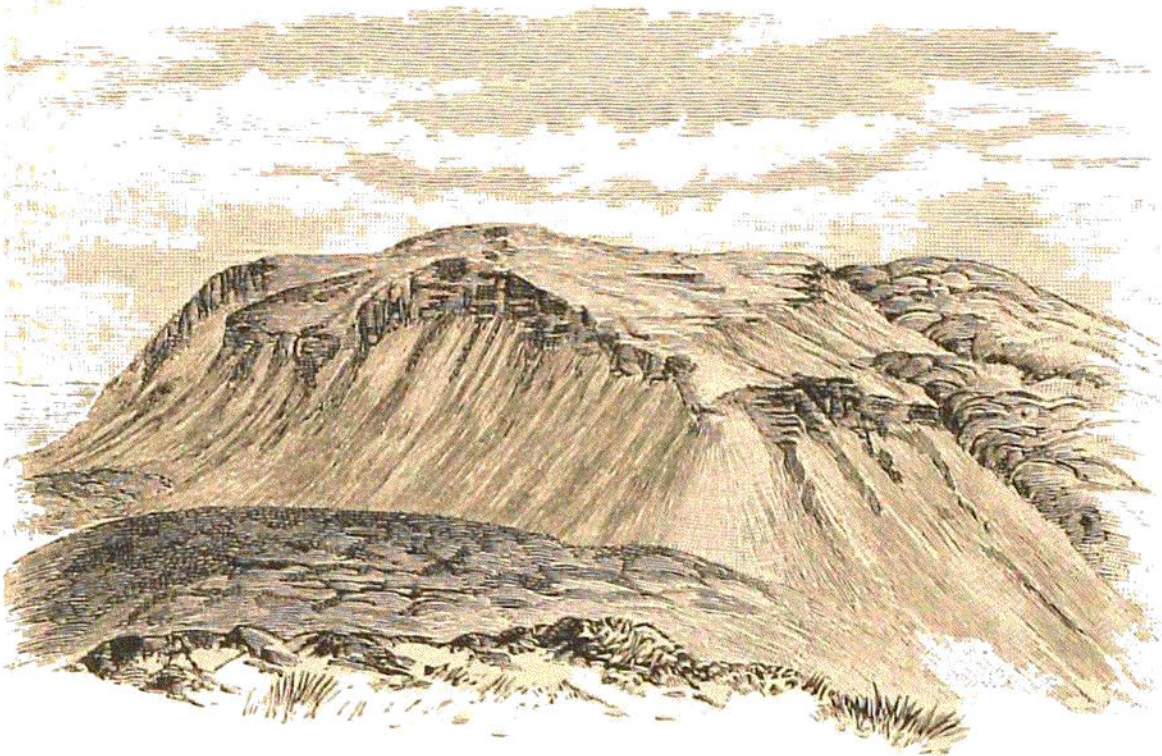


FIG. 33.—Ben Iadain, Morven. The hummocky lower ground is formed of the Highland schists; the flat parallel sheets of basalt, overlying Secondary strata, cap the hill, and are shown to be brought down against the schists by two parallel faults.

But not only do the detached outliers bear emphatic testimony to the enormous erosion of the level sheets of basalt. Their evidence is supplemented and enforced by that of the numerous glens and lochs which have been excavated in the plateaux. Let any one, for instance, sail through the Sound of Mull and note the level bars of rock on either side. That these were once prolonged across