

in the Firth of Clyde are striated in the same way. Bute, for instance, is a notable example, for the striæ, after coming down the glens of Cowal and passing beneath the Kyles, reappear on the Bute shores, actually mount the slopes of the island, so as to go right across it at a height of more than five hundred feet, and descend upon the firth on the south-west side (Fig. 55).

Again, we can sometimes trace the glacial groovings out of one glen or sea-loch over a high watershed into another valley. Thus from Loch Lomond, these strange almost indelible markings can be seen striking through the short cross valley at Tarbet and descending upon Loch

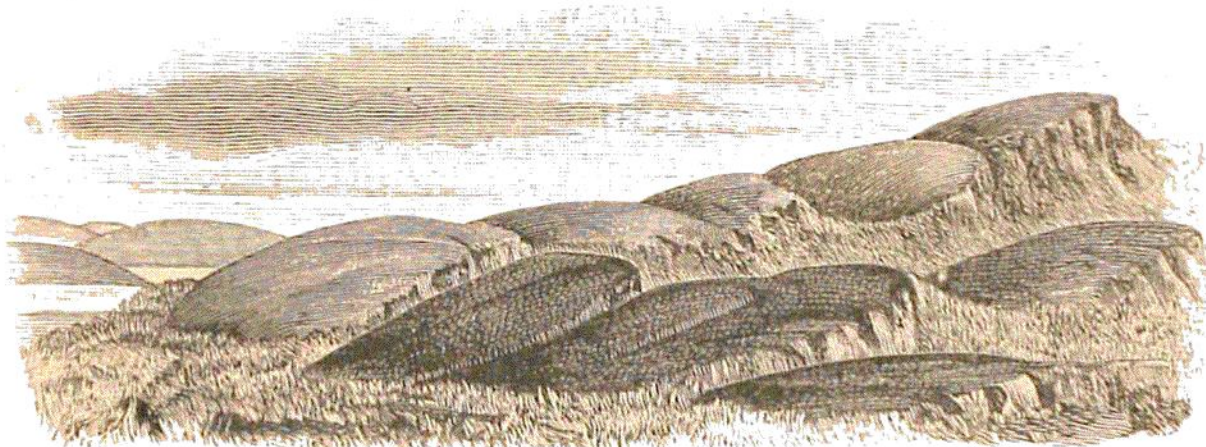


FIG. 55.—Ice-worn rocks near Summit of Barone Hill, Bute.

Long at Arrochar. From the latter loch, again, they may be followed over the watershed which separates that fjord from the Gareloch, and thence down the latter valley into the Clyde.¹ In Loch Fyne also, continuing in the line of the upper part of that valley, they are not deflected when this loch makes a bend south of Ardrishaig, but actually ascend the hills above Tarbert, and cross heights of eight hundred feet into the Sound of Jura.²

There is no great sea-loch or glen on the west coast where

¹ C. Maclaren.—*Edin. New. Phil. Jour.*, vol. xl.

² T. F. Jamieson.—*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xviii. p. 177.