

Fig. 8. Profiles of folds in zone of north-trending folds (B_n), Stack of Glencoul area.

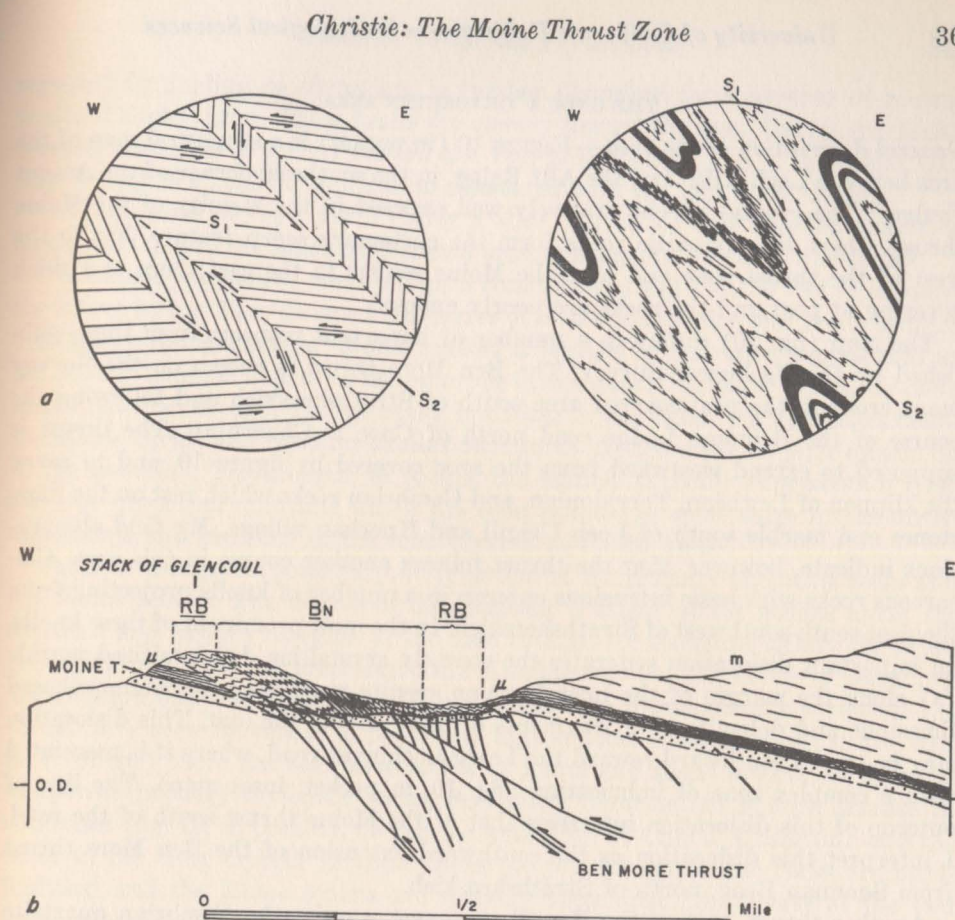


Fig. 9. *a*. Diagrams illustrating development of B_n -folds in zone of secondary deformation, Stack of Glencoul area. S_1 is foliation in primary mylonitic rocks; S_2 is the new s -plane produced during secondary deformation. *b*. Diagrammatic section across Stack of Glencoul area, showing relationship of the structural zones (RB and B_n) to the Ben More thrust.

of quartzite and pegmatitic rocks (in black) has probably had some influence on the formation of the folds, as there seems to be complete transposition of S_1 to S_2 where no competent layers are present.

At certain localities the primary mylonitic rocks and the Moine schists near the Moine thrust are traversed by parallel systems of planar quartz veins. The veins, which are usually between 1 and 5 mm thick, are approximately normal to the foliation and to the lineation in the rocks; that is, they are almost vertical, and the strike is slightly east of north. These veins are also present locally in the secondary mylonitic rocks, notably in the brecciated schists south of Loch an Eircill. In these rocks the veins are considerably sheared and dip at variable angles toward the east. The veins must have originated by the infilling of extension fissures at some period before the phase of secondary deformation. I consider that they were internally rotated by slip on the s -planes during the phase of secondary deformation. The sense of slip on the s -planes must have been such that the upper layers moved over the lower from east to west.