

In North Wales narrow streaks of Old Red Sandstone here and there crop out between the Upper Silurian rocks, and the Carboniferous Limestone of Flintshire and Denbighshire, and the same with bands of cornstone forms the fine escarpment of Traeth Dulas in Anglesey, where the sandstone lies directly on Lower Silurian rocks.

In the northern counties also, at Kirkby Lonsdale, Sedbergh, and Kendal, and all along the base of the Carboniferous Limestone between Orton in Westmoreland, and Greystock Park in Cumberland, patches and a long line of Old Red Sandstones, marls, and conglomerates occur.

A broad belt of Old Red Sandstone crosses Scotland in a north-east direction between the Firth of Clyde and the Firths of Forth and Tay, and Stonehaven in Kincardineshire, and Montrose. Patches lie in Arran, Bute, &c. The whole lies unconformably on Lower Silurian clay slates, and dips to the south-east under the *Carboniferous rocks* that occupy the great central depression through which the Forth and Clyde chiefly run. On the south-east side of this broad undulating hollow the Old Red Sandstone again rises from beneath the *Coal-measures* with a general north-west dip, and skirting the Lammermuir Hills, strikes south-west into the sea south of Ayr. On the south side of the Lammermuir Hills, it again appears on the hills between St. Abb's Head and Hawick, dipping under the Carboniferous rocks that, without a break, stretch from Berwick to the neighbourhood of Derby.

North of Stonehaven detached patches of Old Red Sandstone occur on the mainland as far as Pentland Firth, beyond which it forms the greater part of the Orkneys, and small portions of the Shetland Islands.