

and more unequal texture of the rocks of the Highland-like tracts, combined with a greater rainfall and consequent intenser erosion on the western than on the eastern side of the country. The wonderful uniformity of scenery throughout the uplands is only a faithful reflex of the remarkable persistence of the same geological structure. Any marked change in the character and durability of the rocks is sure to make itself apparent in the form of the ground. Thus the bands of hard grit and fine conglomerate, which run in continuous parallel bands in a south-west and north-east direction along the uplands, show themselves in more rugged strips of hill, on the sides and crests of which the naked rock more frequently protrudes in crags and scars. Such are the heights that range south-westwards from Queensberry Hill across Nithsdale into Galloway. The shales, on the other hand, crumble down into finer debris, and consequently produce long smooth declivities, such as the green slopes of the Lowther Hills.

The intrusive igneous rocks likewise give rise to local peculiarities of configuration. The granite hills of Galloway, though never peaked, display their lines of low grey cliff, from which many a block has been scattered over the lower grounds. The detached bosses of felsite, or the necks of ancient Carboniferous volcanoes, stand out as prominent cones, while the sheets of Old Red Sandstone and Carboniferous lava range in lines of terraced escarpment. The best locality for tracing the influence of such igneous rocks upon landscape is in the tract of Border country between Birrenswark and the Merse of Berwickshire. Among the more prominent eminences of this kind are Tinnis Hill, and Watch Hill in Liddesdale, Pike Fell (and part of Arkleton Fell) in Ewesdale, Greatmoor, Maiden Paps, Scawd Law, Leap Hill, and Windburgh Fell at the head of the Slitrig