

lay [383]. Beyond these a high, flat-topped hill rises along the northern sky-line, with a steep western front, and passes eastward under two lofty conical eminences. Below that steep western front lies Loch Leven [358, 373], and the two cones are the East and West Lomonds of Fife [333, 357]. Far to the east the cones of Largo Law [334, 354] and Kellie Law mark the sites of two of the numerous volcanic vents in the eastern part of Fife. All the islands in the Firth likewise consist either wholly or chiefly of erupted rock. On the southern side of the Forth the traveller sees along the eastern horizon the lower Carboniferous volcanic group of the Garlton Hills, with Traprain Law, North Berwick Law, and the Bass Rock [355]; while on the western horizon he can mark a corresponding series of volcanic rocks rise from the plain of the Forth at Stirling into the flat-topped Campsie Fells above which the top of Ben Lomond appears.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh, the localities best deserving of the time and attention of the geological visitor, are Arthur's Seat, Corstorphine Hill, Blackford and Braid Hills. At **Arthur's Seat** [see Section No. IV. on the Geological Map] a remarkably interesting group of volcanic rocks of Lower Carboniferous age forms the lower and northern part of the hill. The durable basalt-rocks run as prominent north and south ridges, while the softer sandstones, shales, and volcanic tuffs have been hollowed out into valleys. The usual ascent of the hill from the north side is along the crest of one of these ridges (the Long Row), between the valley of the Hunter's Bog on the west, and that of the Dry Dam on the east. The southern and higher portion of the hill consists mainly of a coarse, volcanic agglomerate, which fills a vent subsequently opened (possibly in Permian time) through the older ejections [338]. The summit is a plug of basalt rising through the agglomerate, and sending veins into it, which are well seen on the west front. The Queen's Drive on the south side of the hill has exposed an instructive section of the agglomerate, from under which the prolongations of two of the ridges seen on the north side run down to Duddingston Loch. At the west end of the section on the Queen's Drive, a well-preserved, glaciated surface of rock may be seen, the striæ running in the direction of the narrow gully, through which the road has been made [361].

Corstorphine Hill [356] presents a much greater area