

In the same continental area, and partly on the Permian rocks, partly on older subjacent strata, the New Red Sandstone and Marl of our region were then deposited in lakes perhaps occasionally fresh, but as regards the marl certainly salt. These formations fill the Vale of Clwyd in North Wales, and in the centre of England range from the mouth of the Mersey round the borders of Wales to the estuary of the Severn, eastwards into Warwickshire, and thence northwards into Yorkshire, along the eastern border of the Magnesian limestone (*see* Map). They are absent in Scotland. In the centre of England the unequal hardness of its subdivisions sometimes gives rise to minor escarpments (Nos. 4 and 6, fig. 32, p. 154), most of them looking west over plains and undulating ground formed of soft red sandstone. Such escarpments are especially remarkable in the case of the Keuper sandstone, which lies at the base of the New Red Marl. These strata frequently form a good building stone, often white, and because of their hardness having better resisted denudation than the red sandstones below, they stand out as bold cliffy scarps facing west, with long gentle slopes to the east. Such are Hilsby Hill, that looks out upon the Mersey, near Frodsham; the beautiful terraced scarps of Delamere Forest, the grand castle-crowned cliff of Beeston by the North Western Railway, near Tarporley, and the beautiful heights, often well wooded, that stretch from thence to the south, and form the Peckforton Hills. There, among spots that haunt the memory, in the ancient park of Carden, scarped by nature and cut into terraced walks and caverns, among the red and white cliffs grow great rhododendrons, which sow themselves in every mossy cleft of the rocks; luxuriant brackens, male ferns, lady ferns,