

ing. I have referred to that valley as being as old as the Permian period. That it was filled up with Permian deposits, and remained so in early Tertiary time, is shown by the great dyke which crosses it near Moffat. Since then the valley has been cleared out, most of the Permian breccia and sandstone has been removed, and the dyke has been laid bare along the slopes and bottom. The dyke forms no prominent surface feature at Moffat, but a few miles to the south-east where it crosses the Glengap Burn, near the Wamphray Water, it runs as a prominent rib down each side of the valley (Fig. 68). A more striking proof of the excavation of the valley since the time of the dyke could not be desired. Other dykes cross the valley of the Clyde below Crawford, so that the erosion of that hollow also has been effected since early Tertiary time.