

undulating plains, rising here and there into long featureless ridges. It is the porphyrites, diabases, basalts, tuffs, and other igneous rocks which, rising up into bold hills, have relieved the uniformity of the surface, and have given rise to much of what we recognise as distinctive of Lowland scenery. It will be seen that the greater prominence of these materials is a fresh and impressive proof of enormous denudation.

So much, then, for the various rocks out of which the landscapes of central Scotland have been sculptured. Let

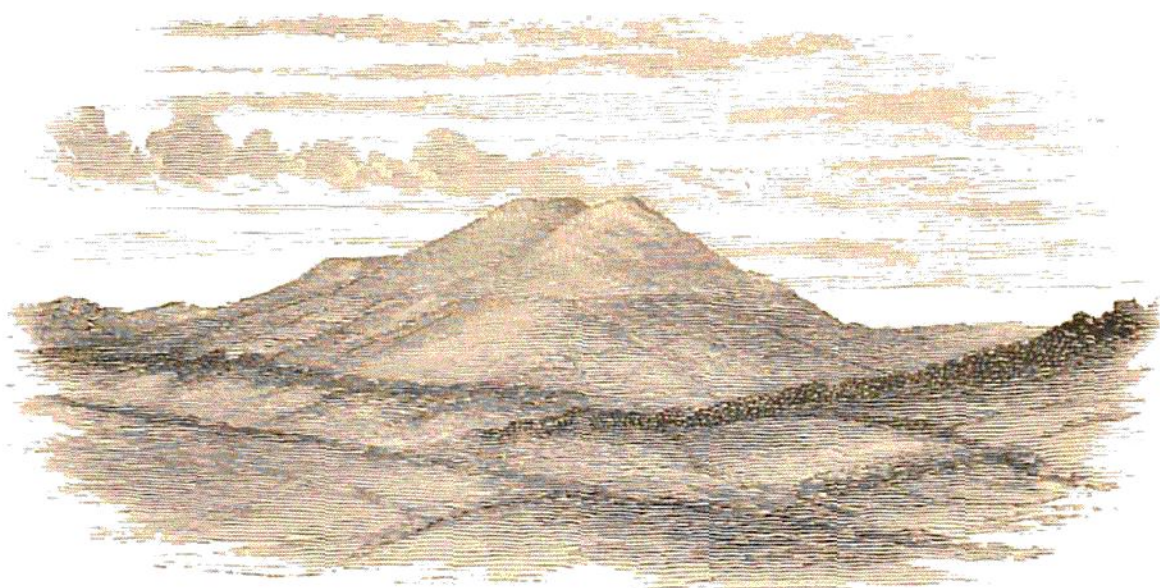


FIG. 74.—Largo Law, Fife. A volcanic neck, probably of Permian age (see Fig. 80).

us next inquire how far the process of sculpture has been helped or hindered by the manner in which the materials have been arranged with regard to each other, in other words, by the geological structure of the district. Allusion has already been made to long lines of fault which have defined the remarkably straight boundary of the southern edge of the Highlands, and of the northern margin of the Southern Uplands. The Highland boundary-dislocation begins on the Kincardineshire coast, and can be traced completely across the kingdom to the Firth of Clyde. It