

sometimes look not unlike volcanoes, as North Berwick Law and Largo Law, for instance, their form is entirely due to denudation. The connection between internal form and internal structure may be understood by comparing the sketch of Largo Law in Fig. 74 with the diagram of the arrangement of the rocks in that hill as represented in Fig. 80. It will be observed that no trace of the original cone remains, the existing prominence of the hill being due to the greater durability of its rocks, which has enabled them to withstand

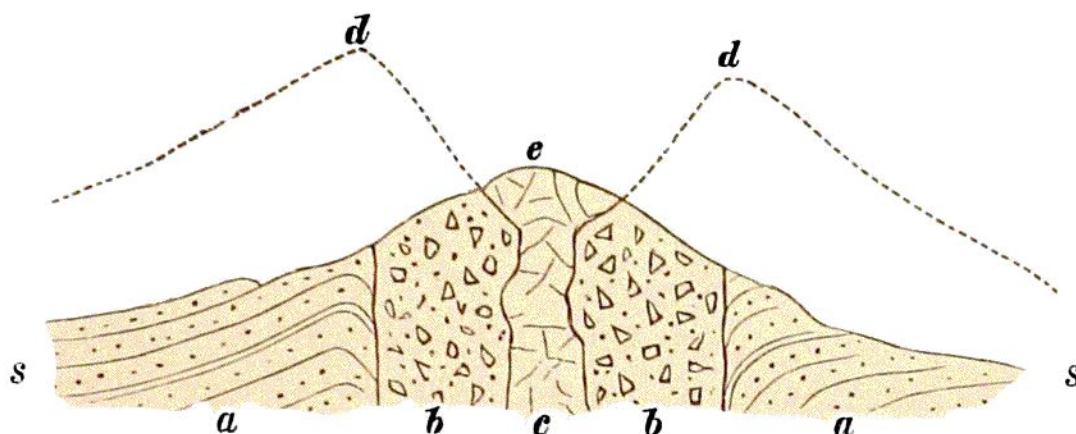


FIG. 80.—Section of Volcanic Neck. *a*, Strata through which the volcanic vent has been opened. *b*, Coarse agglomerate filling up the chimney of the volcano, and traversed by a column of basalt (*c*), which probably marks the last eruption. The position of the crater is indicated by *e*, the original form of the volcano by the dotted lines *dd*, and the present form of the ground by the line *ss*.

the general abrasion of the surface better than the surrounding strata. The reason that such hills take a conical outline seems to be the same as that which I have suggested with regard to quartzite mountains. Felsites and other igneous rocks which are uniform in texture, likewise structureless and readily decomposing tuffs and agglomerates, instead of breaking up into large blocks, crumble into loose angular shivers, or into mere gravel and earth which slide down and form a smooth covering for the lower parts of the hill, leaving the upper slopes exposed to continual waste, so that, as the hill moulders away, it grows more conical. In the