aided by the downward pressure of sliding detritus or "soilcap," suffices to bend over the edges of fissile strata, which,

though really dipping into the hill, are thus made to appear superficially to dip away from it (Fig. 236). Similar // effects, with even proofs of contortion, Fig. 236.-Deceptive super-ficial dip. may be noticed under bowlder clay,



or in other situations where the rocks have been bent over and crushed by a mass of ice.

When the dip is outward in every direction from a central point, it is said to be quâ-quâ-versal (A in Fig. 238). Strata thus affected are thrown into a dome-shaped structure, while when the dip is toward a central point they have a basin-shaped structure.

Outcrop.-The edges of strata which appear at the surface of the ground are termed their Outcrop or Basset. If the strata are quite horizontal, the direction of outcrop depends on inequalities of the ground and variations in amount of denudation. Perfectly level ground lying upon horizontal beds shows, of course, no outcrop, for the surface coincides with a plane of stratification. But occasional water-courses have been eroded below the general level, so as to reveal along their sides outcrops of the strata. The remarkable sinuosities of outcrop produced by the unequal erosion of horizontal strata are illustrated in Fig. 237, where A is a map of a piece of ground deeply trenched by valleys, and B that of an area comparatively little denuded. In both cases the outcrops are seen to wind round the sides of the slopes.

Where strata are inclined, the course of their outcrop is regulated partly by the direction and amount of inclination. and partly by the form of the ground. When with low