not that of the original volcanoes, but is due to denudation. Occasionally the rocks of a neck have been so worn away that a great hollow, suggestive of the original crater, occupies their site. (Fintry Hills, Stirlingshire.)[34]

It might be supposed that necks should always rise on

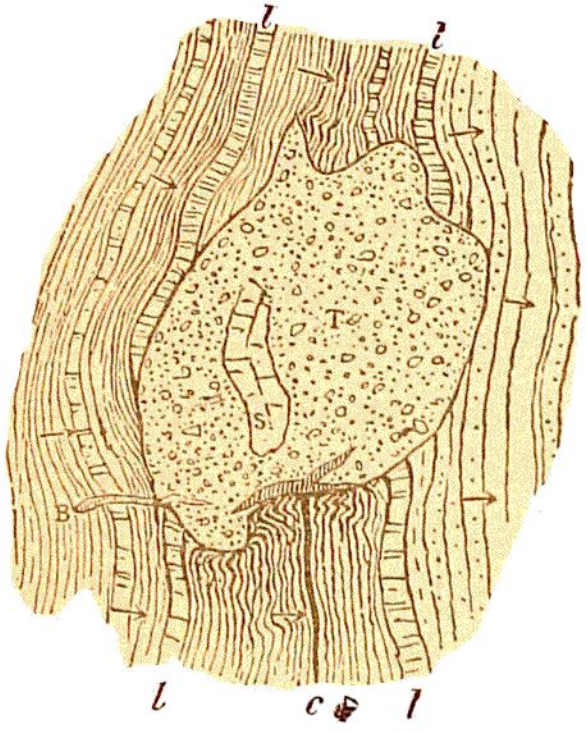

Fig. 297.—Plan of Neck, shore, near St. Monans, Fife.

l l, beds of limestone; *c*, thin coal-seam; B, basalt veins; S, large bed or block of sandstone. The Neck, T, measures about 60 by 37 yards. The arrows mark the dip of the strata.

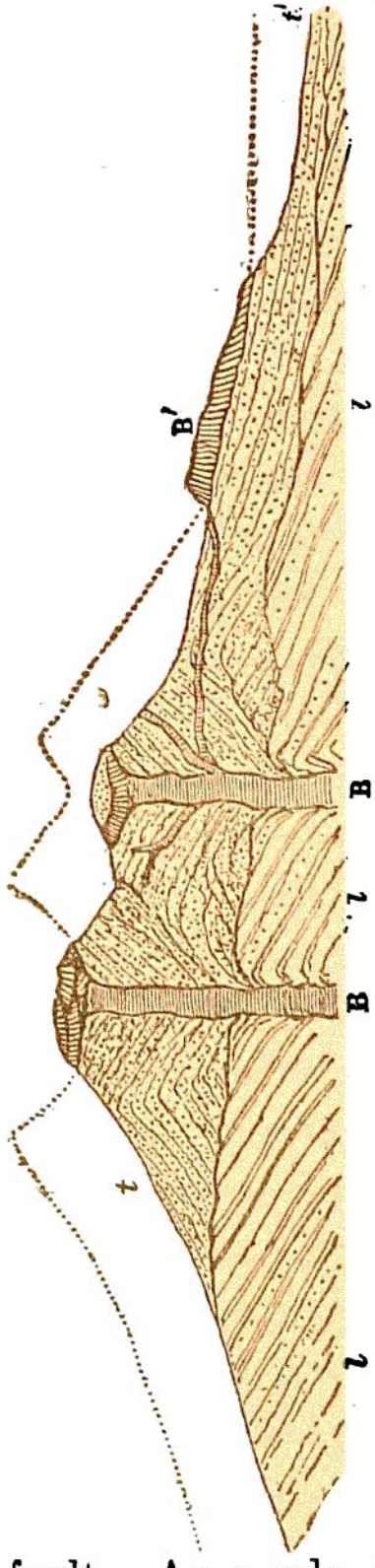

Fig. 298.—Section of the volcanic neck of Largo Law, Fife.

l l, Lower Carboniferous strata; *t*, tuff of cones; *t'*, tuff of area around the cones; B B, basalt filling central pipes of the vents and lateral veins; B', basalt, which may have flowed out at the surface. The dotted lines are suggestive of the original outline of the hill.

lines of fissure. But in central Scotland, where they abound in rocks of Carboniferous age, it is quite exceptional to find one placed on a fault. As a rule, they seem

[34] For some striking views of denuded volcanic necks see Captain Dutton's Report on Mount Taylor and the Zuñi Plateau, 6th Ann. Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey, 1884–85. Compare also Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin. vol. xxxv. 1888, p. 100.