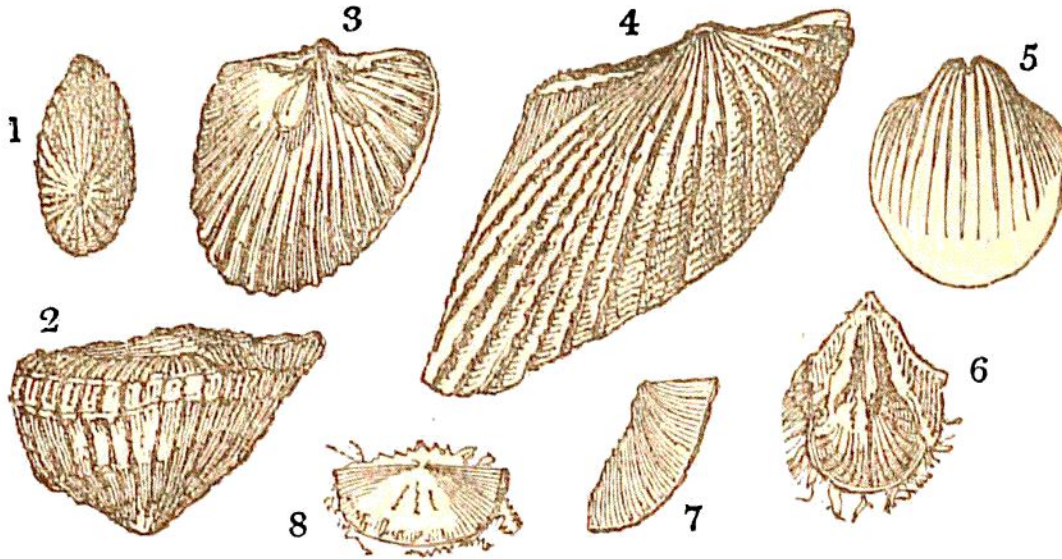


of the gneiss and mica schist be correct, which was established upon the globe.



FOSSILS FROM SNOWDON, 1835.

- Fig. 1. *Cyathophyllum*.  
 2. *Cyathophyllum* apparently the same as one found in the Silurian system.  
 3. *Terebratula* distinct from *T. prisca*, of Schlotheim.  
 4. *Spirifera* with knotted ridges.  
 5. *Producta* (or *Leptæna*).  
 6. *Terebratula*.  
 7. *Spirifera* with fine radiating striæ.  
 8. *Leptæna* like *L. lata* of the Silurian rocks.

*Geographical Extent.*— In the British islands, fortunately, this valuable system of rocks is extensively developed along the flanks of the great mountain ranges. A narrow band of clay slate and grauwacke accompanies the south-eastern flank of the Grampians, from Stonehaven, by Dunkeld, Comrie, Loch Venacher, Luss on Loch Lomond, the lower end of Loch Long, part of Bute, and the north-eastern part of Arran. Detached portions occur in Aberdeenshire, at Balachulish, about Dalmally, &c.

The Lammermuir hills and the connected ranges from St. Abb's Head to Port Patrick, consist principally of these rocks: a range of similar rocks, in the same direction, extends from Donaghadee to Longford; and, with the exception of the Mourne mountains, occupies the sea-coast to the mouth of the Boyne. East of the granite of Wicklow and Carlow is a large tract of argillaceous