

		Thick- ness.	Subdivisions.	Lithological Cha- racters.
Upper Silurians.	Ludlow Formation.	2000	Upper Lud- low rock.	Slightly micaceous, gray coloured, thin- bedded sandstone. Subcrystalline gray or blue argillaceous limestone.
			Aymestry limestone.	
			Lower Lud- low rock.	
	Wenlock Formation.	1800	Wenlock limestone.	Highly concretion- ary subcrystalline gray and blue lime- stone. Argillaceous shale, liver and dark gray coloured, rarely micaceous, with nodules of earthy limestone.
			Wenlock shale.	
Lower Silurians.	Caradoc Formation.	2500	Flags.	Thin-bedded, im- pure, shelly lime- stone, and finely laminated, slightly micaceous, green- ish sandstone. Thick-bedded, red, purple, green, and white freestones; conglomeritic quartzose grits, sandy and gritty limestones.
			Sandstones, grits, and limestones.	
	Llandeilo Formation.	1200		Dark-coloured flags, mostly calcareous, with some sand- stone and schist.

On a careful examination of the vicinity of Ludlow, all the upper parts of the Silurian rocks may be perfectly traced and clearly discriminated: it is in the vale of the Towey (Dinevawr) that the lower formation is best exhibited. If we were to introduce among these rocks the same principles of classification as those adopted among the secondary strata, perhaps it might appear doubtful how far the Silurian rocks really deserve to be classed as a "system" in the sense in which this term is now generally employed. The characters of the whole series graduate from one group to another so completely,