

but we must call attention to the fact that the white (sometimes internally blue) *oolitic* limestone there occurring is associated not only with dark shales (clunch), and light marly beds, altogether of a considerable thickness, at least 100 feet, but is also overlaid by an important deposit of red, whitish, and greenish argillaceous strata, altogether of the same nature as the "old red formation" of the vicinity. The whole series of the south Clee hills may be thus expressed in general terms:—



- Jewstone basalt. Coal formation. — Two, three, or more beds of coal, some of it coked, some of it cannel coal; under it occur
- g* Conglomerates and other gritstones, some of them iron-specked and heavy. (Galena occurs in some beds.)
 - f* Red and coloured clays.
 - e* Bluish clunch beds.
 - d* { Light yellow, marly and argillaceous beds.
 - { Calcareous layers, sandy or marly.
 - c* Black clunch fossiliferous. (*Crinoidea*, *spirifera*, *terebratula*.)
 - b* Limestone in solid beds, generally oolitic, much disturbed in the stratification, as in the sketch below (*Ctenacanthus* and other fossils.)
It is worked for marble at Orelton.
 - a* Thick red clays and sandstones.

Admitting the limestone and shale beds (*b*, *c*, *d*, *e*) to be the equivalent of the lower scar limestone (Derbyshire limestone) of the north of England, the quartzose conglomerate (*g*) may be ranked as millstone grit; and the red and white clays (*f*) must be considered as a recurring bed of the old red marl, interpolated among the carboniferous rocks, just as the red grits and clays of Orton and Ravenstone dale have been described as marking one form of a transition between the old red sandstone and the carboniferous formation, on the border of the primary districts of Westmoreland.