IX. THE OLD RED SANDSTONE SYSTEM.*—Consisting of various strata of conglomerate, sandstone, marl, and limestone; the prevailing colour of a chocolate red; contains shells, corals, and fishes, many of which are peculiar.

X. THE SILURIAN SYSTEM.—Composed of marine limestones, shales, sandstones, and calcareous flags; abounding in shells, many of new forms; and swarming with corals, crinoidea, and trilobites.

XI. THE CAMBRIAN, OR GRAUWACKE SYSTEM.—Consists principally of a largely developed series of slate rocks and conglomerates, containing shells and corals.

METAMORPHIC ROCKS.

Destitute of Organic Remains.

Stratified.

XII. THE MICA SCHIST.—Sedimentary rocks, altered by high temperature; mica slate, quartz rock, crystalline limestone, gneiss, and hornblende schist, &c., exhibiting no traces of organic remains.

XIII. THE GNEISS SYSTEM.—Formed of gneiss, sienite, and quartz rock, alternating with clay slate, mica schist, &c.

Unstratified.

XIV. GRANITE.—In amorphous masses and veins; porphyry, serpentine, trap, &c.

The proportionate thickness of the rocks hitherto examined in England is estimated as follows;† but

* *Vide* "Geology of the Silurian Region," 2 vols. 4to. with numerous plates and map, by Roderick Impey Murchison, Esq. V.P.G.S. The most splendid and important work on British Geology that has yet appeared.

† Professor Phillips.