

Beds of this system flank the chain of the Grampians, and the range of Lammermuir, and occur in Argyleshire, and in the west of Scotland. In Ireland, slate borders the region of primary rocks. Wales may be described as a grand slate formation, with a considerable expansion of indurated conglomerates or greywacké. The slate district of Cornwall is well known. Charnwood Forest, part of Anglesea, and the Isle of Man, are formed of beds belonging to this system. The following tabular arrangement explains the relative position and characters of the subdivisions adopted by Professor Sedgwick :—

#### CAMBRIAN, OR SLATE SYSTEM OF NORTH WALES.

(Commencing with the uppermost.)

*Plynlymmon rocks.*—Grauwacké and slate, with beds of conglomerates. Thickness, several thousand yards.

*Bala limestone.*—Dark limestone, associated with slate, containing a few species of shells and corals.

*Snowdon rocks.*—Slates, fine-grained, and of various shades of purple, blue, and green. Fine and coarse grauwacké and conglomerate. A few organic remains. Thickness, probably several thousand yards.

The upper dark coloured schists contain a few corals and fuci; and Professor Phillips has discovered in the strata of Snowdon two species of corals (*cyathophylla*), and six of shells belonging to the ancient genera of the family *terebratula*. The fineness of grain, general aspect, hardness, and texture