

tions. I may add, that many of the brecciated clays and shales of the Wealden, if indurated, would also closely resemble this conglomerate.

It would be a waste of time, in a popular discourse, to enter upon a minute description of the varied mineralogical characters, or of the geographical distribution, of the Cambrian strata. These beds almost universally occur on the flanks of the primary rocks; rising up into the most lofty mountain chains, and dipping beneath the newer secondary deposits. This section, by Mr. Conybeare (Pl. 10), from the Irish Sea, through Cumberland, by Durham, to the North Sea, will serve to illustrate the above remarks; it shows the elevation of Skiddaw and Saddleback, peaks 3000 feet high, by a central mass of granite; and the disruptions of the secondary strata by the intrusion of primary rocks. The relative position of the different members of the Cambrian group is seen in this section (Pl. 9, fig. 2).

Some of the slate rocks of Wales are so charged with a species of trilobite, that millions must be imbedded in those rocks:* in Normandy and Germany, similar remains are not less abundant; my collection contains specimens presented by MM. Cuvier and Brongniart. In North America, the slate system extends over immense areas; orthoceratites and spiriferæ, as in Great Britain, have been found in some of the beds.

* De la Beche.