

*Subdivisions.* — 1. Sandstone, quartzose conglomerates, and shale, with but few fossils.

2. Flagstones, marls, and concretionary limestones; provincially termed *corn-stones*; laminated reddish and greenish micaceous sandstones, (*prov. tilestones.*) Peculiar genera of fish; orthocerata, and many species of marine shells.

*Obs.*—This group is called *Devonian*, because it is so largely developed in Devonshire. It lies immediately beneath the mountain limestone. The sandstones are in various states of induration, and when slaty, are employed for roofing. The red colour predominates in the marls, and is derived from peroxide of iron. The formation of these rocks has manifestly resulted from the waste of ancient slate rocks, their detritus being cemented together by red sand or marl, into coarse conglomerates.

In South Devonshire, beautiful coralline marbles occur in this group; with many marine shells, and several remarkable genera of fishes.

#### PALÆOZOIC\* FORMATIONS.

X. The SILURIAN SYSTEM. (*Wond.* p. 695. *Ly.* II. p. 159.) Marine limestones, shales, sandstones,

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\* *Palæozoic*—containing ancient animal remains; a term applied to the older fossiliferous strata.