

spreads far and wide over the limestone platform, forms the uppermost stratum of the mass, the occurrence of which, at this point, had been overlooked by geologists, until Mr. Hall and I observed it in 1841. He immediately suggested to me that it might be connected with the opening in the escarpment at St. David's, about three miles to the northwest, which I determined to examine the year after.

On a close inspection of the drift in the cliffs between *c* and *d*, we find it to be composed at the top of red clay, from twenty to thirty feet thick, below which is a conglomerate, including boulders of granitic and trappean rocks, of northern origin, mixed with fragments of the Niagara limestone. One angular block of the latter is no less than fifteen feet in diameter, having been evidently detached from the original wall of the chasm during its denudation. Below this come beds of white sand and loam, to which succeed gravel cemented into a conglomerate by carbonate of lime, the pebbles being of sandstone, limestone, and hornblende rock. Under this conglomerate are laminated clays, being the lowest visible strata.

Ascending the steep bank formed of these materials, we soon reach the general level of the tableland, and pass over it for two miles before we begin to enter the depression, which, deepening gradually, carries us down to St. David's. This valley is entirely excavated in the boulder formation, and we may infer that the latter maintains its full depth between St. David's and the whirlpool, from sections obtained in sinking wells in the intervening township