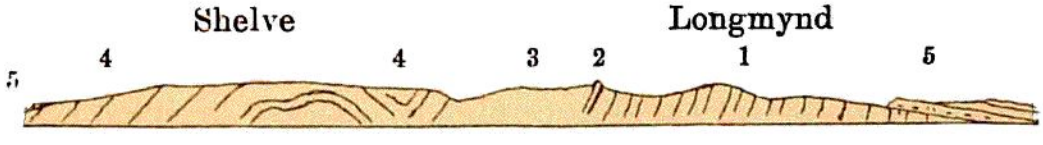
rocks will be seen by referring to fig. 62, p. 322. They form there the lowest central strata of a broad anticlinal curve. They are also well seen in the Passes of Llanberis and Nant Ffrancon in Carnarvonshire, where the celebrated slate quarries of Penrhyn and Llanberis lie in these strata. The slates are purple, purplish-blue, and green; and associated with them are beds of greenish and grey grits and conglomerates. It is important to observe that at Llanberis the latter contain numerous water-worn pebbles of felspathic traps, jasper, greenstone, black and purple slate, &c., so that these, forming part of the oldest rocks of Wales, have been partly derived from pre-existing rocky lands, similar to those that now form the neighbouring Silurian country, but no visible trace remains of this more ancient physical geography, except the pebbles in the conglomerate. In Anglesea the equivalent rocks are metamorphic chlorite and mica-schist and gneiss.

Cambrian strata also occur in the hills of the Longmynd of Shropshire, where the strata stand nearly on end. They consist of green, grey, and purple slaty rocks, grits, and conglomerates. The only traces of fossils yet discovered in these consist of worm-burrows, and a trilobite, *Palæopyge Ramsayi*.

FIG. 13.

Section across the Longmynd and Shelve country.



1. Cambrian grits and slates. 2. Lingula flags of the Stiper stones. 3. Tremadoc beds. 4. Llandeilo and Caradoc rocks with igneous interstratifications. 5. Upper Llandovery and Wenlock rocks.

At St. David's, in North Pembrokeshire, in equivalent strata, Mr. Hicks found the following fossils in