

Cader Idris, Aran Mowddwy, Arenig, and the Moelwyns, resting on the lava beds and ashes, and overlaid on the east by Upper Silurian strata, fig. 57, p. 304. They also form, with igneous rocks, the larger part of the Berwyn mountains, and with the Arenig slates the whole of the ground between the Stiper Stones and the Upper Silurian rocks of Chirbury and Montgomery, fig. 13, p. 59. The typical Caradoc Sandstone, crossing the strike, ranges between Church Stretton and Caer Caradoc, from whence it stretches in a broad band northward towards the Wrekin, and southward to Corston. The greater part of South Wales is formed of slates and grits of Llandeilo and Caradoc age, lying west and north of the Upper Silurian and Old Red Sandstone strata, and the same formations, associated with volcanic rocks, rise like an island surrounded by Upper Silurian strata, in the country between Builth and Llandegley in Radnorshire.

In South Wales, where they were first described by Murchison, the Llandeilo beds consist of sandy calcareous flags, black slaty rocks, and beds of grit and sandstone. A few beds of limestone occur in them in Carmarthenshire, at Llandeilo, and in Pembrokeshire near Narberth; and the Bala limestone is found higher in the series in the Caradoc or Bala beds of Merionethshire. They are often highly fossiliferous. There is a much larger development of fossils in the Llandeilo flags than in the pre-existing Silurian strata. The Trilobites of the Llandeilo beds are mostly peculiar to it, and the genera *Æglina*, *Barrandia*, and *Ogygia* are very common, *Ogygia Buchii* being especially characteristic. Viewed as a whole, however, the Llandeilo beds, as already stated, pass insensibly into, and have many genera and species in common with the Caradoc