

different from those of the Lower Silurian, and that the Cambrian system was identical with the Lower Silurian. Murchison made known this opinion for the first time in a Presidential Address which he delivered at the Geological Society. Sedgwick was deeply hurt, and immediately began (1842 and 1843) a new investigation of Wales, in which he was assisted by the palæontologist Salter. In 1852, he upheld the independence of the Cambrian series, contending that under the Llandeilo of Murchison, which he recognised from the identity in the fossils to be contemporaneous with the Bala Beds and designated *Upper Cambrian*, there was another complex of strata about 10,000 feet in thickness. In this complex, Sedgwick distinguished two main divisions, the Festiniog and Bangor groups, with the subordinate members Arenig flags and shales, Tremadoc slates, Lingula flags, Harlech grits and shales, and Llanberis shales.

Murchison was not persuaded by Sedgwick's results, and demanded a palæontological foundation for the Cambrian system. In the year 1854, a somewhat shortened and completely re-modelled edition of the *Silurian System* appeared in octavo form, under the title *Siluria*. Murchison in this edition treated the "Cambrian Series" merely as a local facies of the Lower Silurian division, and set aside its claims to be regarded as an independent system. Murchison's *Siluria* begins with the oldest fossiliferous deposits in Wales (the Longmynd group) and provides in ascending order a detailed description of the Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian systems in England, concluding with a comparative account of the corresponding formations in the other parts of Europe and North America.

The members of the Geological Survey, to whom the investigation of Wales was entrusted, followed the views of Murchison, the Cambrian system disappeared from the official maps, and the colour for Silurian rocks was carried over the whole of the area previously allotted to the Cambrian system. Sedgwick, embittered by the want of recognition for his Cambrian system, published (1851-55) a large work on the divisions and the fossils of the British Palæozoic deposits, and protested in strong terms against the views held by his former friend and fellow-worker Murchison. He insisted upon the independence of the Cambrian system, and wished to limit the Silurian system to the Ludlow and Wenlock