

Greywacke to the Geological Society in the spring of 1833.¹ He continued to toil hard in the field, mapping on the ground his various formations, and making careful sections of their relations to each other. Every fresh traverse confirmed the general accuracy of his first observations, and supplied him with further illustrations of the persistence and distinctness of the several groups into which he had subdivided the Greywacke. At the beginning of 1834, he was able to present a revised and corrected table of his stratigraphical results, each formation being defined by its lithological characters and organic remains, and the subdivisions being nearly what they still remain.² The Ludlow rocks are shown to pass upward into the base of the Old Red Sandstone, and downward into the Wenlock group, which in turn is succeeded below by the Horderley and May Hill rocks, followed by the Builth and Llandeilo flags. By the summer of 1835, at the instigation of Élie de Beaumont and other geological friends, he had made up his mind as to the name that should be given to this remarkable assemblage or system of formations which he had disinterred from out of the chaos of Greywacke. Following the good rule that stratigraphical terms are most fitly formed on a geographical basis with reference to the regions wherein the rocks are most typically developed, he had looked about for some appropriate and euphonious term that would comprise his various formations and connect them with that borderland of England

¹ *Proc. Geol. Soc.* vol. i. (1833), p. 474.

² *Ibid.* vol. ii. (1834), p. 11.