

1834; and there parted, 'never to meet again in North Wales.' The results of their respective researches were made known from time to time, but it was not until the year 1835 that the terms Cambrian and Silurian were introduced. In July of that year Murchison introduced the term Silurian for his system of rocks¹; while Sedgwick, ever given to procrastination in writing, but spurred on perhaps by the energy of his friend, announced the term Cambrian for his system, in a joint paper with Murchison 'On the Silurian and Cambrian Systems,' which was communicated to the British Association, and published in December 1835.² In that paper, printed in abstract, each author dealt with his special work; and Sedgwick remarked that his Upper Cambrian 'occupies the greatest part of the chain of the Berwyns, where it is connected with the Llandeilo flags of the Silurian System.' At a later date he admitted that many of the fossils in his Upper Cambrian were identical with those of the lower division of the Silurian System, and that the true distinctive zoological characters of the group had not been well ascertained.³

Herein lies the crux of a controversy that should never have arisen, or, at any rate, should never have led to the bitterness which ultimately arose.

The Bala Beds in the Upper Cambrian of Sedgwick were approximately equivalent to the Caradoc Beds (in part) in the Lower Silurian of Murchison; but the latter author had at the time grouped as Caradoc the strata since distinguished as May Hill Sandstone.

Some years elapsed before the true succession was clearly established; inasmuch as both geologists had many new facts to gather, and not a few mistaken notions to rectify. Meanwhile, in 1839, Murchison published his monumental work on the 'Silurian System,' and dedicated it to Sedgwick.

¹ *Phil. Mag.* 1835, p. 48.

² *Ibid.* p. 484; and *Rep. Brit. Assoc. for 1835, Trans. of Sections, 1836,* p. 60.

³ *Proc. Geol. Soc.* ii. 1838, p. 679.