to the Society had not other avocations prevented his visiting London. He stated, however, that Sedgwick's memoir would shortly be read, and in the meanwhile he remarked :--

The base of the palæozoic deposits, as founded on the distinction of organic remains, may now, therefore, be considered to be firmly established; for the Lower Silurian type is thus shown by Professor Sedgwick himself to be the oldest which can be detected in North Wales.¹

This challenge roused Sedgwick to defend his Cambrian system, and the geological combat might have been carried on without the acrimony which was developed later, had not Warburton, by injudicious efforts to obtain peace at any price, thought fit to modify some of Sedgwick's statements.

In June 1843 Sedgwick brought before the Society his 'Outline of Geological Structure of North Wales,' and he was aided in his work by James de Carle Sowerby and J. W. Salter, the latter a youthful and cheerful companion who accompanied him during part of the time in the field. The paper was printed in abridged form ; and all the older fossiliferous strata of North and South Wales, beneath the Upper Silurian rocks of Murchison, were classed as the 'Great Protozoic group'² (see p. 96). Later on in the same year Sedgwick was again in North Wales with Salter, and the results were published in a paper read November 29, and entitled 'On the Older Palæozoic (*Protozoic*) Rocks of North Wales.'³

It was at this period, as remarked by Sedgwick, that Mr. Warburton, who was chosen president of the Geological Society in 1843, 'most kindly, as I thought, offered to reduce the successive communications of Mr. Salter and myself, embracing the labours of the two preceding summers, into a state fit for publication.'⁴

⁴ Preface to 'A Catalogue of the Collection of Cambrian and Silurian Fossils,' by J. W. Salter, 1873, p. xxvi. Salter's name was attached to the

¹ Proc. Geol. Soc. iv. pp. 73, 74. ² Ibid. iv. pp. 212, 223, 224.

⁸ Ibid. p. 251, and Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. i. p. 1.