

the beds enclosed in the greywacké, and which therefore are considered as *subordinate* to that formation. The conglomerates and sandstones are found in all the intervening vallies, and the great valley on the western side of the Quantock hills is wholly composed of them. They are not however confined to the vallies, but are sometimes found on the sides of the hills, at a very considerable elevation; (G. T. vol. iii. p. 356) and even so high as near the summit of the Quantock range, where rounded fragments of greywacké, cemented by a deep red clay, form a mass of extreme hardness.

By this description of these deposits it appears that they have both, in this neighbourhood, resulted from the ruin of the greywacké formation, since they not only enclose fragments of it, but also of the limestone imbedded in it, and the fragments are sometimes rounded. In some places the quantity of calcareous nodules in the conglomerate is so great that it is quarried for the purpose of obtaining lime from it, as near the village of Alcombe, at the foot of one of the lateral branches of Grabbist hill, and at Torr, Tor Weston, and Vellow, where by the quarriers it is termed *Popple* (pebble?) rock. In other places, it is almost entirely siliceous. In another, it contained the green carbonate and sulphuret of copper. The sandstone, at least, may be considered as a member of the numerous series of rocks constituting what is commonly called the red marle, sometimes the red rock. Near Timberscombe the conglomerate is covered by a friable and marly sandstone. The rich vale of Taunton Dean is believed to consist of rocks of this description. (G. T. vol. iii. p. 359.)

From the vale of Taunton in the south of Somersetshire, the principal mass of the red marle, sandstone and conglomerate, (after detaching that long narrow tongue of these formations, which, as has been observed, runs in between the chains of Quantock and Exmoor, and advances westwards among the grauwacké hills almost as far as Porlock) proceeds south into Devonshire, its line of junction with the transition chains ranging a little west of the river Tone, and afterwards nearly following the Exe and ranging between it and the Culm as far as Silverton (about five miles north of Exeter). There is, however, an insulated and outlying groupe of transition hills within this tract, surrounding Collumpton both on the north and south. From Silverton, a long tongue of this formation runs in westwards among the transition hills along the valley of Crediton, whence the junction trends round by Upton Pine and Piuhoë to Exeter, proceeding thence with a nearly uniform southern course by Chudleigh and the river Teign to the channel at the south-west angle of Torbay, where it ends; that