

points occur in which masses of this rock are found interposed between the beds of this sandstone. As these points nearly

*crystalline limestone*, of a dirty-white, without organic remains. (Near the headland termed the parson and clerk.) 12. *Dark grey limestone*, without organic remains, near Teignmouth. 13. *Same*, full of coralloids. Same spot.

It may be added, that insulated fragments, and occasionally crystals of semivitreous felspar are met with in the marly beds. A pit near Exeter afforded me an interesting specimen of three macles united in a single groupe. Generally this variety of felspar seems to have resisted the action of those causes which have produced the disintegration of its parent rock.

The fragments which I have attempted to describe are, for the most part, mixed promiscuously in the same strata. Occasionally particular substances predominate, but rarely, or never (as far as my observation went) to the total exclusion of all others. The porphyritic and quartzose fragments have usually their angles but slightly rounded, in some cases, not even perceptibly so. The calcareous portions have generally more the appearance of being worn (as would from their softness be the case) by attrition. These facts, added to the consideration that the porphyritic or felspathic portions bear no resemblance to the one solid rock which appears to be subordinate to this formation (namely, the amygdaloid of Thorverton) will, perhaps, be sufficient to establish the mechanical origin of the breccia in question. We shall then have to inquire whence its contents might be derived.

The *calcareous fragments* bear a resemblance sufficiently close to the limestones of Chudleigh and Babicomb. A limestone more abundant in coralloids is found yet nearer in the neighbourhood of Lindridge. The limestone also of Bickington, near Ashburton, contains many of these fossils. The fragments of the *greywacké* class may readily be traced to the rocks of that species which lie in most places immediately beneath the marle, and with which indeed the transition limestones of the country are interstratified. Of the *granitic and porphyritic* fragments, those marked A, 1, 2, 3, have all the characters of a rock frequently intermixed either as veins or irregular masses, both with that rock and with the neighbouring schistus. It will be found thus distributed a little beyond Bovey Tracey. I have met with aggregates nearly similar at the junction of granite and schist at Ivy Bridge, and at Buckland in the Moor. The remaining felspathic fragments I have little hesitation in referring to that class of rocks which are known by the name of Elvans, and found in numberless instances traversing the metaliferous slate of Devon and Cornwall. In the latter country, they have been more frequently observed, both from the greater extent of those sections of the Killas which are offered by its coasts, and the frequency and magnitude of the excavations made by the miner. In Devon I have noticed them near Tavistock, near Buckland Monachorum, and in the course as the West Okement, and have no doubt that they might be detected in various other quarters, especially near the junctions of the granite and slate. The only instance of dissimilarity which I have observed in the occurrence in some cases of large crystalline masses of the felspar, which I have termed semivitreous, and stated to form a part of the rocks marked D 1, 2, 3, 4. My limited collection of Elvans does not afford any analogous specimen, but when we remember that nearly every mine in Cornwall presents one or more varieties of this rock, and how endless are the minute shades of difference which characterize them, it will, I think, be allowed that there is nothing improbable in the supposition that the