

a red argillaceous sandstone several feet in thickness. The conglomerate lies on felspar in mass, containing a few laminae of calcareous spar and some crystals of quartz, forming the roof of a mine of black oxide of manganese which is worked to open day. The red argillaceous sandstone occupies the surface of the country from Upton Pyne to Thorverton, where there are several quarries, all of which are described as being in a *calcareous amygdaloid*, varying in nature considerably in different places. In some parts, the nodules are small, and very closely united in clusters in the base, forming nearly a homogeneous mass, with here and there nodules of a much larger size than the rest, imbedded in it. In other places the nodules are about the bigness of a pea, all of the same size, and consist of rhomboidal sparry laminae. There are other places where the base of the amygdaloid has the appearance of a sandstone, in which a small number of calcareous nodules are imbedded, which are externally coloured green by the steatite, and exactly resemble those entering into the composition of some of the amygdaloids of Derbyshire, and of the Pentland hills near Edinburgh. (G. T. vol. i. p. 99 & seq.)

The Rev. J. J. Conybeare has given the following more precise mineralogical description. (Annals, Sept. 1821.)

Its general aspect is that of a granular mass, somewhat loosely compacted, of a purplish-brown colour, more or less intense (given most probably by the oxide of manganese in which it abounds.) In this paste are imbedded, or rather intermixed, in such quantities as to form a very considerable part of the whole mass, minute portions of calcareous spar, mica, or chlorite, in a state of semi-disintegration, and indurated clay (lithomarge?), sometimes tinged by copper, and sometimes by manganese. This latter substance, as well as the calc spar, frequently traverses the rock in small veins. The cells of the amygdaloidal portions are filled or lined with brown oxide of manganese, with calc spar and a coarse jasper. The nodules of the latter are not remarkable either for their size or beauty. The character of the rock is so obscured by this abundant admixture of substances apparently adventitious, as to render it very difficult to pronounce with any certainty as to its essential constituents. These we should, I apprehend, in the present state of our knowledge, assume to be granular or earthy felspar, and one or more of the following: hornblende, augite, bronzite, or hyperstene, probably the second of these. My specimens do not afford distinct indications of any of them. The more compact portions fuse before the blowpipe, sometimes into black glass more or less slaggy, sometimes into a dirty-white enamel more or less mixed with