

bounded on the north-west by a fault called by the miners the green rock fault, and on the surface above this fault appears a low narrow hillock of greenstone; all the beds rise with an angle rapidly increasing as they approach this fault, advancing in a few yards from 6° to 25°. Among the beds worked in the colliery, is one of greenstone similar to that of the neighbouring hillock. This bed is in appearance conformably interstratified where it is pierced in the workings; but varies remarkably in thickness, being in one shaft 24, and in a second only 12 feet. In a third shaft, which crosses the strata usually above and below it, it is entirely wanting; and it is observable that its thickness increases in approaching the green rock fault. From these appearances Mr. Aikin concludes that the green rock hillock is part of a thick vertical dyke of greenstone; and that this seeming bed is only a wedge-shaped prolongation of that dyke intruded among the regular strata; if so, it affords an example of the case represented in the beginning of this article on Dr. Mac Culloch's authority; but it is fair to state that the absolute junction of the bed and fault have never been laid open. The faults affecting the other bed of the colliery, affect this likewise; which is an important fact, as proving that it existed among the coal-measures (however introduced) before the convulsions producing those faults took place.

The substrata immediately beneath this bed of greenstone appear to be altered by it, differing in their character where it does not exist; thus the sandstone immediately beneath it is indurated, and the shale and coal beneath (though preserved from actual contact by that sandstone,) are yet deprived of their bitumen and much altered in other respects.

The rock in question appears to be a greenstone consisting principally of felspar and amorphous hornblende, and also contains carbonate of lime. In the *Annals of Philosophy* for Sept. 1818, is a farther account of the ridge of greenstone mentioned in the beginning of this article. This ridge appears to extend a mile in length, varying in breadth from half a mile to 40 yards: at the point of it called Pouck hill a quarry has been opened, which exhibits columnar masses of basalt dipping towards a central point which is traversed by a vertical dyke. Prehnite, mesotype, and sulphate of barytes occur in this quarry.

VII. SECONDARY TRAPS OF SHROPSHIRE.

In the south-east angle of this county, the twin mountains called the Titterstone Clee Hill and the brown Clee Hill rise to an imposing height: they have before been mentioned in this