

volume on account of the coal-measures of their central regions. Both these mountains have their summits composed of basalt exactly resembling that of Rowley, and in each this basalt forms a double ridge.

The trap here clearly occurs in overlying masses, forming tops to the mountains, and distinctly reposing on the coal-measures. It thus agrees in position with the Rowley Hills; and both their points are distinctly visible from each other. Mr. Bakewell states that he observed in connexion with the basaltic cap of the Titterstone Clee, a vast fissure or dyke more than 100 yards wide filled with the same basalt which intersected the hill, cutting through the coal-fields. It rises from an unknown depth and appears to have forced a part of the coal to the surface. Where the basalt comes in contact with the coal, it has injured its quality and reduced it to a sooty state.

In the lower grounds, on the east of the Clee hills at Hewlet, an amygdaloid occurs, with calcareous glands; but its position and relations are not stated.

The greenstone which occurs on the limits of the Coalbrookdale Coal-field at Steeraway and Little Wenlock Hills, appears rather to be associated with the transition limestone than with the coal-measures; and therefore will most properly be classed and described among the traps associated with the transition rocks. To many it may indeed appear that the trap rocks have so many marks of a peculiar origin, as to render the subdivision of them, according to the formations into which they have been perhaps intruded, improper. But that subdivision may (however the theoretical question be viewed) be defended on the ground of convenience: and to neglect it would be to pronounce a decided opinion on a much controverted hypothesis; a province which this work entirely disclaims.

On the south of the Clee hills, in Worcestershire, the summits of the Abberley Hills also present trap rocks: but in this instance again, they appear to be associated with transition limestone.