

and calcareous flagstones: abounding in shells, corals, *trilobites*, and crinoidea, many of which are of peculiar types.

Subdivisions.

Upper Silurian, thickness about 4000 feet.	<p><i>Ludlow rocks</i> — slightly micaceous grey-coloured sandstone. Blue and grey argillaceous limestone. Dark-coloured shales and flag-stones, with concretions of earthy limestone, containing marine shells, orthocerata, spiriferæ, and trilobites. <i>Fishes.</i></p> <p><i>Wenlock, or Dudley limestone</i>—sub-crystalline blue and grey limestone, abounding in trilobites, crinoidea, polyparia, spiriferæ, orthocerata, &c.</p> <p><i>Wenlock shale</i> — dark grey argillaceous shale, with nodules of sandstone.</p>
Lower Silurian, thickness about 3500 feet.	<p><i>Caradoc sandstone</i>—shelly limestones, and finely laminated, slightly micaceous, greenish sandstones. Corals, mollusca, trilobites.</p> <p><i>Llandeilo flags and limestones.</i> Freestone, conglomeritic grits, and limestones. Dark-coloured flags. Beds of schist with abundance of trilobites and mollusca.</p>

Obs.—The Silurian System, (from the *Silures*, the ancient Britons who inhabited the region where these strata are most distinctly developed,) occupies the border counties of England and Wales, and spreads over a considerable area of South Wales; forming a link, which connects the carboniferous series with the ancient slate rocks of that country. The strata are entirely of marine origin, and many