

lead (*galena*) discovered, and worked with some success. Fine masses of blue fluor (provincially termed *blue John*), and double refracting calcareous spar, were also obtained. On the opposite bank of the Derwent, beneath the limestone, and extending along the road-side for two or three hundred yards, a bed of *toadstone*, evidently the continuation of that at the base of the High Tor, is distinctly exposed.

Proceeding northwards, the line of mural precipices, of which the High Tor is the most elevated point, gradually descends; but there is a bold and bare rock, called the Church Tor, from the church of the village of Matlock being situated near its summit, that requires particular remark; for on the face of this cliff the strata present a series of curves, or rather arches, nowhere broken, but having such an appearance as would result from an expansive force from beneath, uplifting a group of horizontal strata, while yet in a soft or plastic state. The upper beds of limestone at the Church Tor abound in marine shells (*Spirifera*, see p. 380, particularly the large species, *S. giganteus*). Such are the appearances presented by the strata in this locality, on the right bank of the Derwent. On the opposite side of the valley, are beds of limestone, many of them varying in mineral constitution from those we have examined, being of a light yellowish dun, or cream colour (hence called *Dun-stone*), and containing magnesia; in these strata, traces of fossil plants are