

both areas there is a lithological passage and conformity between the Cambrian and Menevian strata, fig. 62, p. 322.

Four species of sponges are at present known in the Menevian beds of St. David's, named by Mr. Hicks. They are all of his genus *Protospongia*, and one of them, *P. fenestrata*, is found in the underlying Cambrian strata, also one Cystidean, *Protocystites Menevensis*, a few Annelid tracks, and more than thirty species of Trilobites of the genera *Agnostus*, *Arionellus*, *Anapolenus*, *Conocoryphe*, *Erinnys*, *Holocephalina*, *Paradoxides*, and *Carrausia*. Of these, seven species belong to the genus *Agnostus*, one of which, *A. Cambrensis*, is also found in the Cambrian rocks, as its name implies. There are seven species of *Conocoryphe*, three of which are also Cambrian species, viz. *C. aplanata*, *C. Bufo*, and *C. humerosa*. *Paradoxides aurora* is also common to both formations, and a few Brachiopoda, such as *Discina pileolus*, *Lingulella ferruginea* and *Obolella sagittalis*. Of Pteropods the genus *Theca* is common, but, as far as I know, no Lammellibranch molluscs or Gasteropoda are found in these strata.

The *Lingula flags* rest conformably on, and in fact pass by lithological gradations into the Menevian beds (fig. 62, p. 322). They are best developed in Merionethshire, Carnarvonshire, and at St. David's, and consist of black and gray slaty rocks with beds of grit.

In these a marked and distinctive suite of fossils occurs, the chief of which are *Lingulella Davisii*, and many genera of Crustacea—*Conocoryphe bucephala* and two others, *Agnostus* (4), *Paradoxides* (2), *Holocephalina* (1), *Anapolenus* (2), *Erinnys*, and *Conocephalus*—all Trilobites; also a phyllopod crustacean,