

Ludlow are more than 3,000 feet in thickness. The original extent of this long-buried island, may have been about 24 miles in length by 14 in breadth, about the size of the Isle of Man.

The same fate was undergone by the Llandeilo and Caradoc rocks, that with lavas, ashes, and intrusive greenstones, now lie between Builth and Llandegley in Radnorshire. This island was, however, lower and smaller, its length having been about 20 miles, by 10 at its greatest breadth.

That these two tracts of land stood as islands in an early Upper Silurian sea, I have no doubt; and on grounds less definite, I am of opinion, that at the very beginning of the Upper Silurian epoch, the greater part of Wales, both south and north, formed land, some of it higher than now, for since that time the Lower Silurian rocks of that region have undergone great and repeated denudations. As, however, the deposition of the Upper Silurian formations progressed, a steady submersion took place of the neighbouring land, from the waste of which, sediments were derived; but whether or not its highest mountains were swallowed up and buried before the close of the Upper Silurian epoch I am quite unable to say. That this entire burying of the Lower Silurian rocks of Cumberland took place, seems most probable; and while the Lower Silurian rocks of the Highlands of Scotland, and the West of Ireland, certainly formed high land during the beginning of Upper Silurian times, I have no precise data by which to determine what was their subsequent fate.

A section of the Silurian strata, as seen near Caer Caradoc and Wenlock, is shown in fig. 22.

The same kind of development passes southward beyond Ludlow, forming beautiful scarped woody ter-