may lie far to the east beneath the Oolitic, Cretaceous, and Eocene strata of the London basin.

The Culm-measures of Devonshire, though of true Carboniferous age, and probably representing much of the series, are nearly unproductive of coal. Near their base there are intermittent thin streaks of limestone, which may feebly represent part of the great masses of Somerset and South Wales, just as the thin worthless coals represent the numerous seams of these coal-fields. But the conditions of deposition in the areas were apparently very different. In the Devonshire area the purely terrestrial intervals, marked by the growth of land plants *in situ*, seem to have been infrequent and transitory, and from bottom to top common aqueous strata prevail.

Further north, in the neighbourhood of Newent, narrow bands of poor Coal-measures are barely traceable between the Old Red and the New Red Sandstones, and still further north, round Bewdley, there lies the coal-field of the Forest of Wyre, consisting of strata by no means very productive of coal-beds. They lie directly on the Old Red Sandstone, the Carboniferous Limestone being absent. The Coalbrookdale coal-field joins that of the Forest of Wyre, and lies partly on a thin development of Carboniferous Limestone, and partly unconformably on Upper Silurian rocks. On the north-west, the lower part of the *New Red Sandstone* is faulted against it, and on the east it is overlaid by *Permian* strata. It contains several bands of good nodular ironstones, which often yield *Producta*, *Conularia*, *Orbicula*, *Limulus*, and other marine remains, and in some of the strata fossil beetles, dragonflies, and spiders have been found. There are in places 22 beds of coal in this field, about 10 of which are workable, some