organic remains, that the strata may be compared with the more fossiliferous deposits of the original and typical Silurian region. The following table (page 1273) shows the succession of strata which follow continuously those given in the table on page 1252.[92]

Silurian rocks cover large continuous tracts in the northeast and southeast of Ireland, while at many places in the interior of the island, even to the western coast, they rise up in isolated areas from under younger formations. It is evident that, except where Cambrian and pre-Cambrian rocks appear, they spread across the whole country, though now so largely concealed by the Carboniferous formations. The Scottish type of sediments and of fossils is prolonged into Down and the other counties in the northeast and east. As already stated, the Glenkiln shales with their characteristic graptolites, traced to the southwestern coast-line of Scotland, reappear in full force on the Irish shore, and strike inland along the same persistent southeasterly line. They are found as far south as the southern coast of County Waterford and as far west as the flanks of the Slieve Bernagh Mountains in County Clare. In like manner the Hartfell or Caradoc-Bala shales with their distinctive graptolites are found in County Down, and probably occur in many other districts, while the Llandovery group of Birkhill has been recognized not only in Down, but in Tyrone, Fermanagh, and other counties. Abundant evidence of contemporaneous volcanic action has been obtained from the Silurian rocks of the east of Ireland.[93] Upper Silurian rocks representing the Llandovery and Wenlock formations attain an enormous development in the west of Ireland. In the picturesque tract between Lough Mask and Killary Harbor, where they reach a thickness of more than 7000 feet, they consist of massive conglomerates, sandstones, and shales, with Llandovery and Wenlock fossils and intercalated felsites, diabases and tuffs. Again, in the Dingle promontory of County Kerry, Upper Silurian strata full of Wenlock fossils contain the most impressive proofs of contemporaneous volcanic action; agglomerates, tuffs, and volcanic blocks

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[92] See Lapworth, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. xxxiv. 1878, xxxviii. 1882; Geol. Mag. 1889, pp. 20, 59; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1879, 1880.

[93] Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. xlvii. 1891, Presidential Address, p. 150, and authorities there cited.