Amygdaloidal trap of the vicinity of Exeter. Along a line of from five miles north to five miles south of Exeter, many

brown crystalline felspar, quartz, and common schorl. A 2. Same with felspar, somewhat darker, and more crystalline. A 3. Same mixture, with lighter-coloured felspar, and the schorl distributed in small contemporaneous veins, as well as intermixed in the mass. B. Felspar same as A nodules of quartz, and minute portions, apparently crystalline, of *chlorit?* Structure semiporphyritic. C 1. Minute aggregate of earthy felspar, of a pale dirty-red, quartz, and chlorit. C 2. Same with the felspar, less earthy, and of a deeper red. D. Porphyritic base, of a purplish-white apparently a minute aggregation of earthy felspar and quartz, imbedded quartz in small nodules, and some crystalline felspar (semivitreous.) D 2. The same with the quartz so much predominant in its base as to give it, at first sight, the aspect of a sandstone, or greywacké.† D 3. Same with imbedded semivitreous felspar, and common felspar in various stages of decomposition (from the bed of the river Exe). D 4. Base more felspathic, and of a deeper purple, much disintegrated, with the exception of the semivitreous felspar. Many cavities filled with earthy felspar. D 5. Porphyry, base compact felspar, of a greyish-white, having imbedded small nodules of quartz, and penetrated by numerous cavities, apparently left by the disintegration of crystals of felspar, and the loss of the powdery matter so produced. (This remarkable character I have observed in more than one porphyry from Cornwall.) E. Base, a minute aggregation of earthy felspar, quartz, and chlorit, coloured green by the latter, imbedded minute crystals of flesh-coloured felspar, and small nodules of quartz. (Descent of Haldon on the eastern side.) All these occur in various stages of disintegration Those porphyries approaching the nearest in colour to the marle which surrounds them are, when far advanced in this state, not readily distinguishable from that substance, the outline of the original fragment being so broken down and lost, that it appears to pass insensibly into the imbedding mass. Hence, perhaps, some geologists, of no inconsiderable authority, have been induced to suspect that these, and, by consequence, the other fragments imbedded in the red marle, were of a formation contemporaneous with itself.‡ A minute and accurate inspection of the coast between Dawlish and Teignmouth must, however, I think, convince us of the truth of the commoner, or at least earlier, opinion which regards them as derived from the breaking up of the inferior strata. Other fragments imbedded in the marle are *greywacké*, or *compact sandstone*. F 1. *Compact greywacké*, of a dirty-white, much ironshot, having the aspect of a sandstone with a very small intermixture of argillaceous matter. F. 2. *Compact greywacké*, quartz more predominant, and closely aggregated ironshot throughout of a reddish-grey. F. 3. *Same*, of a greyish-black, with contemporaneous veins of white quartz. G 1. *Black compact siliceous rock*, of a very close texture, resembling *lydian stone*. G 2. *The same* intersected in all directions by small veins of ragged quartz, so as nearly to resemble a breccia, occasional cavities filled with brown manganese ochre. H. Small fragments, apparently of the reddish *greywacké slate*, provincially termed *shillat*. This list might be increased by the enumeration of some more trifling varieties in the compact greywacké. *Calcareous rock.* I 1. *Semi-*

† It is distinguishable, however, by its fusing readily before the blowpipe into a vitreous globule. On breaking too the larger masses, the interior is found to be somewhat more felspathic.

‡ See Dr. Kidd's Essay, p. 109. I have every reason to believe that in this opinion my respected friend was by no means singular.