rocks of Devonshire and Cornwall. Thus the most ancient fossiliferous strata will constitute three great systems, which pass into each other, namely, the Carboniferous, Devonian, and Silurian. The culmiferous deposits of Devonshire were probably once connected with the coal formation on the north side of the Bristol Channel: the vegetable fossils which they contain are identical with those of the coal basin of South Wales. These sections (Tab. 121), by the eminent geologists above named, will serve to illustrate the subject, and render further observations unnecessary. In the section (Fig. 1) from NN.E. to SS.W., the culmiferous beds (*a*) are seen to form a trough, and repose on each side on the slates and calcareous sandstones (*b*, *b*) of the old red or *Devonian* system. The section (Fig. 2), from north to south, shows the carboniferous strata (*a*), flanked on the north side only by the old red slaty rocks (*b*), the granite of Dartmoor (*c*) having been protruded on the southern edge; "while the old red system re-appears in the southern part of the county, terminated by a band of micaceo-chloritic schists, which are perfectly parallel to the great disturbing axis of Cornwall and Devon, and are probably altered or metamorphosed strata." *

10. THE OLD RED SANDSTONE, or DEVONIAN

* Classification of the older stratified rocks of Devonshire and Cornwall, by the Rev. Professor Sedgwick and R. I. Murchison, Esq. Annals of Philosophy, No. 89. April, 1839.