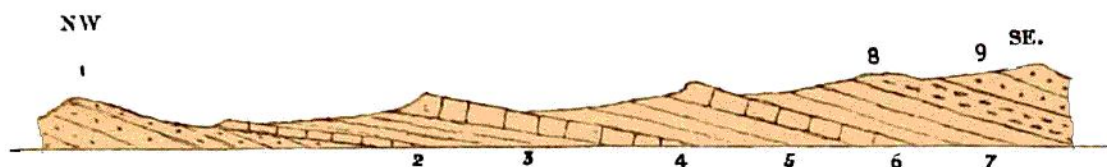


ances, but beyond that into South Wales the limestones disappear, or are occasionally only very feebly represented, and the whole consists chiefly of shales, sometimes sandy, in which no definite lines of subdivision for the subformations can be drawn.

FIG. 22.



1. *Curadoc sandstone (Lower Silurian).*
 2. Upper Llandovery limestone and sandstone
lying unconformably on No. 1.
 3. Wenlock shale.
 4. Wenlock limestone.
 5. Lower Ludlow shales, concretionary.
 6. Aymestry limestone.
 7. Upper Ludlow sandy flags and shales.
 8. Passage beds, and
 9. *Old Red Sandstone.*
- } Upper Silurian.

Far east of this, at Usk, Woolhope, May Hill, the Malvern and Abberley Hills, and at Dudley and Walsall, the limestone formations (so-called) are well developed, while in North Wales the Upper Silurian rocks chiefly consist of shales and interstratified grits without any bands of limestone. Near Llangollen, where the shaly strata are much affected by cleavage, they become true slate. In Scotland, the Upper Silurian rocks occur between the Solway Firth and the Cheviot Hills, and are said to lie unconformably on the Lower Silurian strata. Further north they only occupy small areas near Lesmahago, and at the north-west base of the Pentland Hills.

All of these formations are in general terms fossiliferous. The Wenlock limestone is in great part