Arranged in tabular form, the subdivisions of the Upper Silurian rocks of Wales and the adjoining counties of England are in descending order as follows:

	Base of Old Red Sandstone.		
3. Ludlow group.	Tilestones.		
	Downton Castle Sandstone, 90 feet.		
	Ledbury Shales, 270 feet.		
	Upper Ludlow Rock, 140 feet.		
	Aymestry Limestone, up to 30 or 40 feet.		
	Lower Ludlow Rock, 350 to 700 feet.		
2. Wenlock group.	Wenlock or Dudley Limestone, 300 feet	=	Denbighshire Grits of North Wales.
	Wenlock Shale, up to 2300 feet . . .		
	Woolhope or Barr Limestone and Shale, 150 feet		
1. Llandovery group.	Tarannon Shales, 1000 to 1500 feet.		
	Upper Llandovery Rocks and May Hill Sandstone, 800 feet.		
	Lower Llandovery Rocks, 600 to 1500 feet.		

1. Llandovery Group.—The most marked lithological character of this group in Britain is the occurrence of conglomerates which indicate the terrestrial disturbance and extensive denudation that followed the close of the deposition of the Lower Silurian rocks.

(*a*) *Lower Llandovery.*—In North Wales, the Bala beds, about five miles S.E. of Bala Lake, begin to be covered with gray grits, which gradually expand southward until they attain a thickness of 1000 or even 1500 feet. These overlying rocks are well displayed near the town of Llandovery, where they contain some conglomerate bands, and where Mr. Aveline detected an unconformability between them and the Bala group below them. Elsewhere they seem to graduate downward conformably into that group. They cover a considerable breadth of country in Cardigan and Carmarthenshire, owing to the numerous undulations into which they have been thrown, and they extend as far as Haverford West in Pembrokeshire. A marked change is now visible in the fossil contents of the rocks, as compared with those of the Lower Silurian subdivisions. Thus the familiar Lower Silurian types of trilobites become few or extinct, such as Agnostus, Ampyx, Asaphus, Ogygia, Remopleurides, Trinucleus, and their places are taken by species of Acidaspis, Encrinurus, Phacops, Proëtus, and other genera. A still more striking contrast occurs among the types of graptolites. The families of the Dicranograptidæ, Leptograptidæ, and Lasiograptidæ wholly disappear, and the forms which now take their place and distinguish the Upper Silurian rocks belong to the Monograptidæ