

(*Palædaphus devoniensis* and *Byssacanthus Gosseleti*) have been obtained from the Belgian and north of France area. The characteristic *Holoptychius nobilissimus* has been detected in the Psammite de Condroz, which in Belgium forms a characteristic sandy portion of the Upper Devonian rocks. These are interesting facts, as helping to link the Devonian and Old Red Sandstone types together. But they are as yet too few and unsupported to warrant any large deduction as to stratigraphical correlations between these types. The fishes of the Old Red Sandstone are noticed on p. 1320.

§ 2. Local Development

Britain.¹³⁵—The name “Devonian” was first applied by Sedgwick and Murchison to the rocks of North and South Devon and Cornwall, whence a suite of fossils was obtained which Lonsdale pronounced to be intermediate in character between Silurian and Carboniferous. The passage of these strata into Silurian rocks has not been satisfactorily determined,¹³⁶ but they clearly graduate upward into Carboniferous strata. Considerable difference exists between the development of the Devonian rocks in the north and south of Devonshire. In the former area they consist of sandy and muddy materials in the form of sandstones, grits, and slates. In South Devonshire on the other hand they in-

¹³⁵ Sedgwick and Murchison, *Trans. Geol. Soc.* 2d ser. v. p. 633. Sedgwick, *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* viii. p. 1. Lonsdale, *Proc. Geol. Soc.* iii. p. 281. R. A. Godwin-Austen, *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (2) vi. p. 433. J. W. Salter, *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* xix. p. 474. T. M. Hall, *op. cit.* xxiii. p. 371. Etheridge, *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* xxiii. 1867, 568, where a copious bibliography up to date will be found; also *op. cit.* xxxvii. Address, p. 178. A. Champernowne and W. A. E. Ussher, *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* 1879, p. 532. A. Champernowne, *op. cit.* 1889, p. 369. W. A. E. Ussher, *Geol. Mag.* 1881, p. 441, *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* 1890, p. 487. E. Kayser, *Neues Jahrb.* 1889, i. p. 189. The Devonian rocks of Cornwall and Devon have undergone much crumpling and have suffered considerable metamorphism. Their fossils are often singularly distorted, and mica has been almost everywhere abundantly developed in their argillaceous and calcareous portions. Much of the so-called “slate” or “killas” of these districts is a lustrous phyllite. On distortion of the fossils, see D. Sharpe, *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* iii.

¹³⁶ The recent discovery by Mr. Fox and Mr. Teall of radiolarian cherts at the Lizard in Cornwall, and the tracing of these cherts eastward into the Silurian tract of Gorrán may furnish a base-line for determining the relations of Silurian and Devonian rocks in the southwest of England.