

by Mr. Maw entirely to rock structure, produced by cleavage on beds of different texture.

He considered that in the main the Bangor beds were the equivalents of the Pebidian of Dr. Hicks, while the Caernarvon beds nearly represented his Dimetian. But he thought there was as yet no proof of an unconformity between these formations. He would explain the apparent unconformity at St. David's by a continuation of bends and faults and joints mistaken for bedding, and would refer the brecciated rock of Low Moor, near St. David's to the Pebidian, thus taking it on the wrong side of the supposed unconformity. He thought that the green beds in the Dimetian were, in all the cases where he had been able to examine them, originally dykes.

He saw, therefore, no reason, from an examination of other areas, to suspect any different explanation from that suggested by the examination of the Bangor and Caernarvon district, viz. that we have in the Bangor and Caernarvon beds one great volcanic series, on which the Cambrian conglomerates and grits rest with a probable unconformability.

An appendix by Prof. Bonney, on the microscopical examination of the rocks referred to, accompanied this paper.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"CONCRETIONARY BANDS" OR "CONGLOMERATES" OF LAMBAY ISLAND.

SIR,—In the paper "On the Borrowdale Series and Coniston Flags," in the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society for Aug. 1877, p. 479, the authors speak of "Concretionary bands" "called by" the late "Mr. Du Noyer, coarse conglomerates," and according to the late Prof. Jukes, containing "pebbles" with Silurian corals attached. In next page these "conglomerates" or "concretionary bands" are said to form a portion of an ash-breccia series, but no reason is given for what would seem to be an entirely unnecessary correction of the descriptions quoted from Mr. Du Noyer and Prof. Jukes; nor is it stated why the rocks are referred to as "concretionary bands."

These descriptions, quoted at p. 479, will of themselves show the difficulty of accepting the concretionary nature of the Lambay rock referred to; the matrix being of "black mud," inclosing pebbles of "cleaved slate," "grey grit," "grey limestone," "greenish-grey greenstone," "ash," and "limestone conglomerate inclosing rolled pebbles of greenstone": some of these fragments supporting attached Silurian corals.

The unqualified application of the word "concretionary," as an amendment to Mr. Du Noyer's "coarse conglomerate," to such rocks, seems a singular use of the term, though it can scarcely be meant to convey the idea that the writers quoted did not know the difference between concretionary rocks and conglomerates.

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MURREE, Oct. 1877.