

sionally imbedded in the pure quartz pebbles called *mocha stones*, in which they appear with their natural colour, and apparently floating in the transparent medium. A beautiful green moss, with a *Conferva* twined round its base, is figured *Lign.* 6. from a specimen of the late Dr. M'Culloch. It appears related to *Hypnum* (*Geol. Trans.* Vol. II.).

VASCULAR CRYPTOGAMIA.—The plants of this class possess, as the name implies, a more complicated structure than the preceding, having vascular tissue as varied as in the flowering or phanerogamous orders.

EQUISETUM.—The common species of *Equisetum*, or *Marestail*, is a plant that grows in marshy tracts, and on the banks of ditches and rivers; it has a jointed stalk, garnished with elegant sheaths which embrace the stem, and verticillate linear leaves. It grows to the height of two feet, and is half an inch in diameter. In the fossil state there are many plants allied to the *Equisetum*, but only a few that are generically the same. A species which I discovered in the Ashburnham limestone at Pounceford (*Geol. S. E.* p. 245.), must have closely resembled the *Equisetum fluviatile*: it has an articulated stem, and cylindrical, regularly dentated sheaths, embracing the stem at the joints (see *Lign.* 7.).

A transverse slice of these stems, exhibits under the microscope a cellular structure filled with calc-