

by the rows of glands being disposed, when double, not side by side, as in the common European pines and firs, but alternately (see *Wond.* pp. 625 and 663.). The localities which furnished Mr. Witham with an abundance of specimens, are at *Lennel Braes*, on the banks of the Tweed, near Coldstream, and at Allanbank Mill, in Berwickshire (see *Obs. Foss. Veg.* p. 14.). It may be interesting to mention, that some slices of these woods prepared for the microscope (presented to me by the late Dr. Henry, of Manchester), not only expose the vegetable organization in an admirable manner, but also form beautiful objects for the exhibition of polarization.

In the New Red sandstone several species of an extinct genus of Coniferæ, named *Voltzia*, are found at Sultz-aux-bains, near Strasburg (*Wond.* p. 685.). The Lias contains stems and branches of Coniferæ, with their leaves, and cones. I select for illustration (*Lign.* 40.) a remarkably perfect specimen of *Araucaria*, in the cabinet of the Misses Philpot (figured in *Foss. Flor.*), and which has been so admirably cleared from the Lias in which it was imbedded, that even the surface of the leaves is distinctly visible. It closely resembles a twig of the Norfolk Island pine, the *Altingia excelsa*.

The Oolite formation contains drifted fragments of coniferous wood, associated at Stonesfield with leaves and fruits of Cycadeæ, marine plants and shells, insects, and the bones of reptiles and of