

coniferæ, and dicotyledonous trees. Large water-worn fragments, perforated by teredines, and containing portions of their shelly tubes, are abundant, as at Bognor, Bracklesham, and most other localities of the London Clay. The tortuous channels made by the borers, are frequently lined or filled up with calcareous spar, of various shades of grey, blue, and amber colour, while the fibrous structure of the wood is of a deep brown, or light fawn; the surface of polished slabs of this fossil wood present, therefore, a beautiful figured appearance from the sections of the sparry tubes.*

LILIACEÆ.—This family of endogenous plants comprises many of the most beautiful species; those with annual stems, as the lily, hyacinth, tulip, &c. are celebrated for the variety and splendour of their blossoms. Some of the arborescent forms, as the tulip-tree, attain a large size; but the flowers of this division are proportionably small. In a fossil state, stems, leaves, fruits, and even the imprints of the flowers, have been discovered. Among these are species related to *Sagittaria* (arrow-head), *Smilax* (bind-weed), and *Convallaria* (lily of the valley). Some liliaceous leaves have been found in the carboniferous strata, and may possibly belong to the same plants as the trigonal fruits we have

* Slabs of this kind are generally kept by the lapidaries at Bognor, Worthing, &c. and sold at 2s. or 2s. 6d. each.