

referred to the palms. A few large stems, approaching in their external characters to the *Yucca*, or *Dracæna*, occur in the coal, as previously noticed. The Stonesfield slate has yielded some examples of plants of this family; a beautiful stem from that deposit is figured by Count Sternberg (*Flor. der Vorwelt*, plate 30.). One of the most remarkable liliacèous plants of the British strata was discovered by myself, associated with bones of large reptiles, in Tilgate Forest, nearly thirty years since.* M. Brongniart considers it to be generically distinct from all known recent and fossil plants.

CLATHRARIA (*latticed-stem*).—Stem composed of an axis having the surface covered with reticulated fibres, and of a false bark formed by the union of the consolidated bases of the petioles, whose insertions are rhomboidal and transverse.

Of this plant (which I have named *C. Lyellii*), the trunk, and its axis, roots, leaves, and probably the fruit, have been discovered.† The external surface of the stem is covered with transverse, lozenge-shaped, elevated scars, separated by lateral depressions. In young specimens these scars are arched above, and angular below, and there is much

* It is described and figured in the Fossils of Tilgate Forest, Plates 1, 2, and 3.

† A fine suite of specimens collected by me in Tilgate Forest is now in the British Museum.