

dicotyledons, may be collected in the Isle of Sheppey, and other places where the London Clay is exposed. (See *Excursion to the Isle of Sheppey*, Part III.) Cycadeous stems and coniferous wood may be procured in the Isle of Portland; and the foliage of several species of *Zamiæ* and ferns, in the carbonaceous deposits of the Oolite, on the Yorkshire coast, near Scarborough, and at Gristhorpe Bay. The Lias near Lyme Regis, Charmouth, and their vicinity, affords stems and branches of coniferous trees, and leaves of *Cycadeæ*. Ferns, *Sigillariæ*, *Calamites*, and the usual species of the carboniferous Flora, may be found in every coal-mine. Fuci, particularly a branched species, *Fucoides Targionii* (see vignette of the title-page), occur abundantly in the firestone, or upper green sand, at the foot of the chalk-downs, near Bignor, in Sussex; and sometimes in chalk flints.

A list of a few of the most remarkable British localities is subjoined. In addition to the suggestions already given as to the mode of collecting specimens of fossil plants, it may be necessary to state that the dicotyledonous leaves in the tertiary marls and clays, are generally very delicate and friable, and liable to flake off from the stone in the state of a carbonaceous film. This may, in a great measure, be prevented by carefully covering them with a thin coating of mastic varnish, before they are placed in the drawers of the cabinet. In extracting these specimens, a broad chisel will be found the