

Fig. 484.

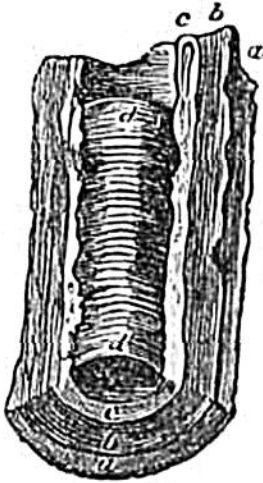
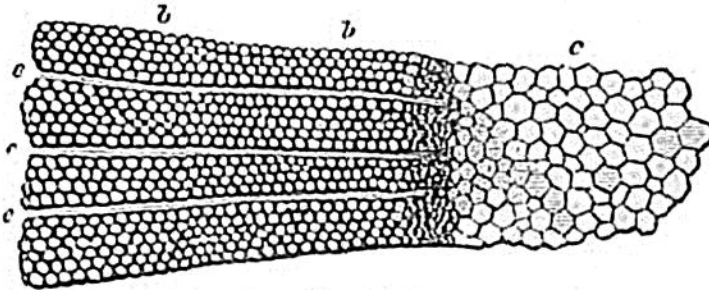


Fig. 484. Fragment of coniferous wood, *Dadoxylon*, Endlicher, fractured longitudinally; from Coalbrook Dale. W. O. Williamson.*

- a. Bark.
- b. Woody zone or fibre (pleuronchyma).
- c. Medulla or pith.
- d. Cast of hollow pith, or "Sternbergia."

Fig. 485.



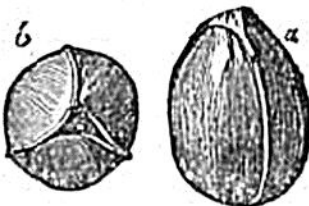
Magnified portion of fig. 484; transverse section.

- c. Pith.
- b, b. Woody fibre.
- e, e. Medullary rays.

In the above specimen the structure of the wood (b, figs. 484 and 485) is coniferous, and the fossil is referable to Endlicher's fossil genus *Dadoxylon*.

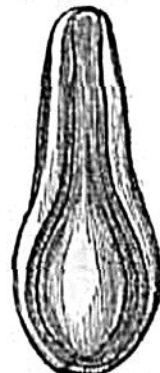
The fossil named *Trigonocarpum* (figs. 486 and 487), formerly supposed

Fig. 486.



Trigonocarpum ovatum, Lindley & Hutton.
Peel Quarry, Lancashire.

Fig. 487.



Trigonocarpum oliviforme, Lindley,
with its fleshy envelope. Felling
Colliery, Newcastle.

to be the fruit of a palm, may now, according to Dr. Hooker, be referred like the *Sternbergia*, to the *Coniferæ*. Its geological importance is great, for so abundant is it in the Coal Measures, that in certain localities the fruit of some species may be procured by the bushel; nor is there any part of the formation where they do not occur, except the underclays and

* Manchester Philos. Mem. vol. ix. 1851.