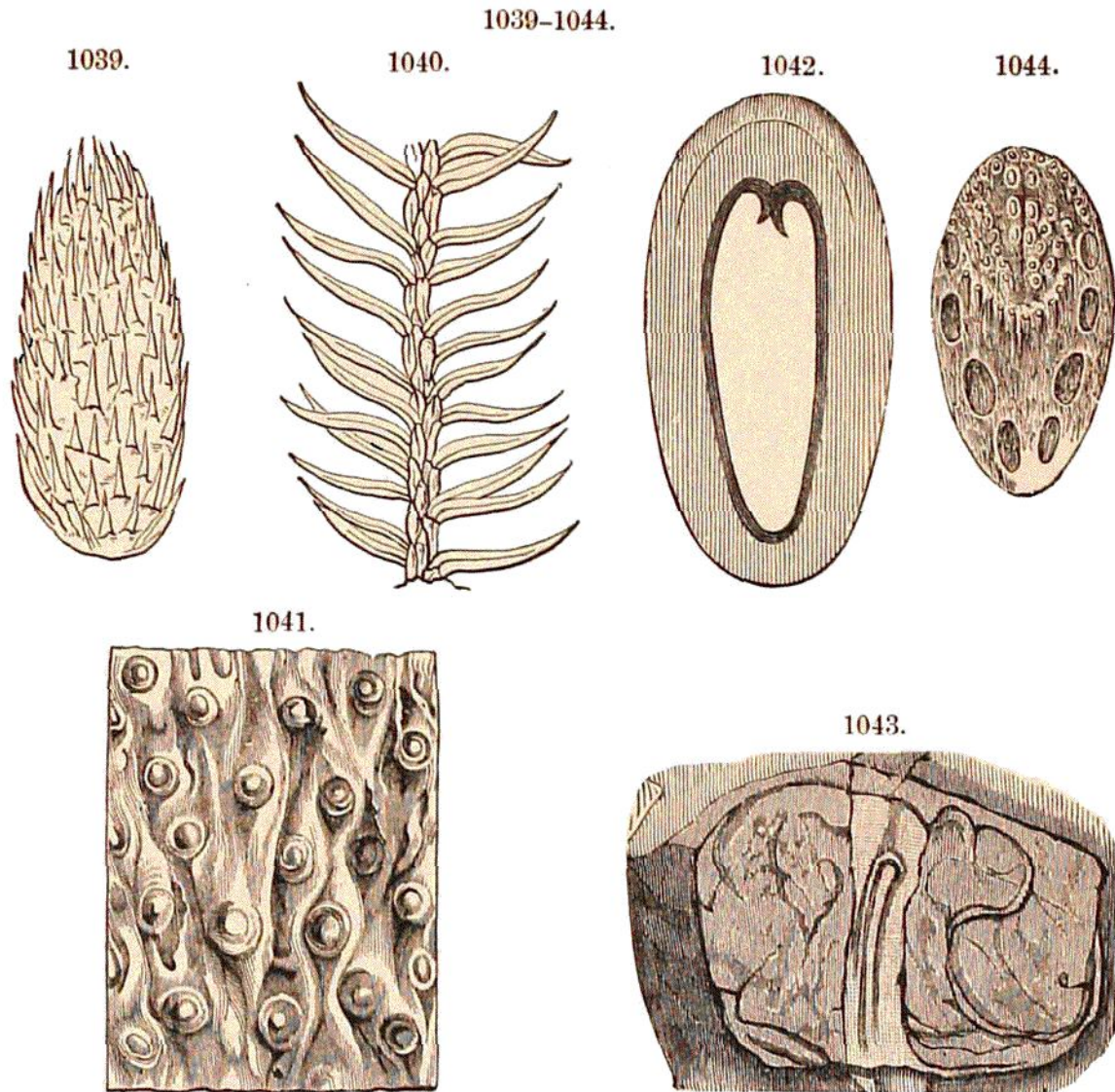


dites, are slender, small-leaved, and much like those of *Lycopodium dendroideum*, though often large. The *Halonia*, Fig. 1035, is a decorticated stem or rootlet of uncertain relations. Two species of *Sigillaria* are represented in Figs. 1037, 1038. The figures show that the scars are peculiar in having at the center a dot, and a short convex line either side; the exterior of the stem is generally vertically banded or costate, as in the figures.



LYCOPODS. — Fig. 1039, *Lepidostrobus hastatus* (or cone of a *Lepidodendron*); 1040, *Lepidodendron lanceolatum*, Lx.; 1041, *Stigmara*. SCARS OF TREE-FERNS. — Fig. 1042, *Stemmatopteris punctata* ($\times \frac{1}{2}$); 1043, *Megaphyton McLayi*; 1044, *Cyathia compta*. Figs. 1039-1043, Lesquereux; except 1041, Dawson.

In both *Sigillarids* and *Lepidodendrids*, the appearance of the scars of the same species varied much with age; moreover, the same scar is wholly different in form at the surface from what it is below, as Figs. 1037, 1038 illustrate. The trunk, while woody and firm outside, consisted inside mostly of cellular tissue, with usually a very large pith along the center; and hence the stumps easily became hollow by decay. Such hollow stumps, filled with sand or clay, are common in the Coal-measures; and sometimes there remain only casts of them in sand having a scarred exterior.