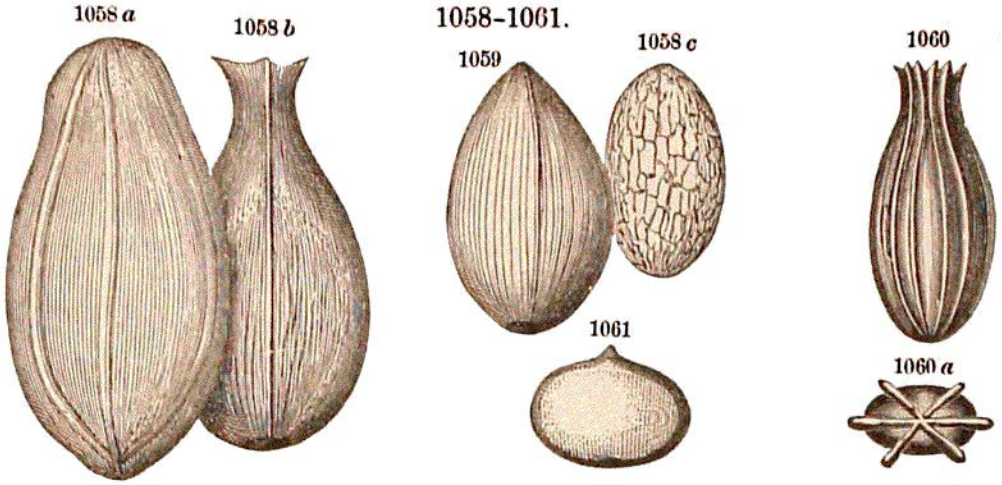
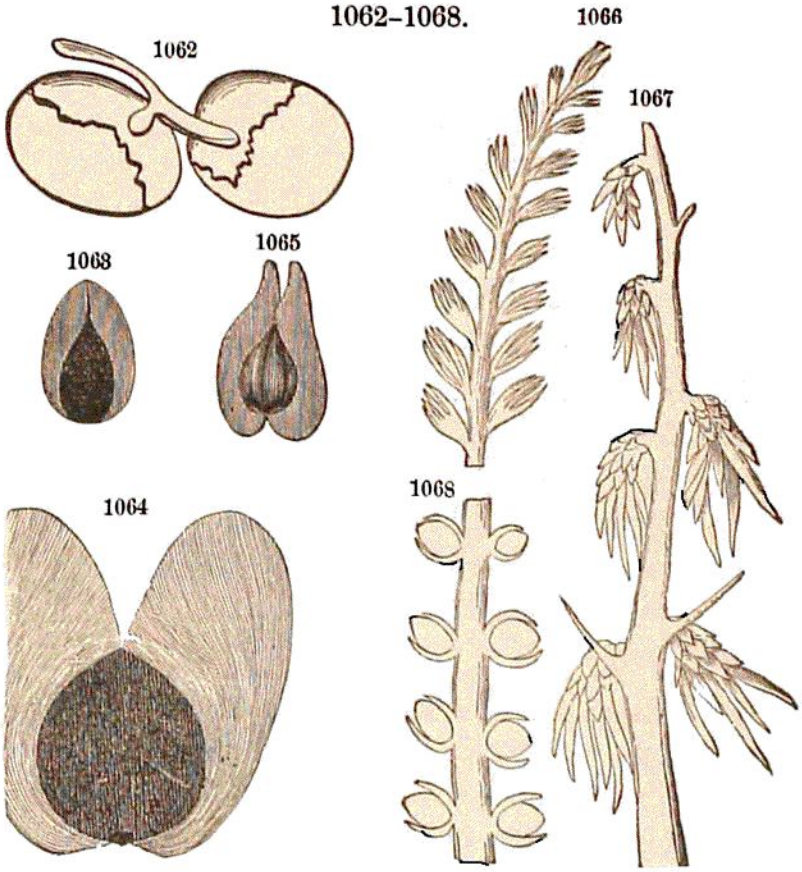
The fruit of *Cordaites* (*Cordaicarpus*) *Gutbieri* is represented in Fig. 1062.



Fruits. — Figs. 1058 *a*, *b*, *c*, Trigonocarpus tricuspidatus; *a*, the exterior husk or rind; *b*, the nut separate from the rind; *c*, kernel; 1059, nut of Trigonocarpus —— ?; 1060, T. ornatus; 1060 *a*, vertical view of summit, showing the ribs of the surface; 1061, Cardiocarpus bicuspidatus. Newberry.

The *Cordaites* had a large pith, like that named *Artisia* and *Sternbergia*, as figured by Lesquereux on plate lxxxi. of his Pennsylvania Report. The genera *Lepidoxylon*, *Dicranophyllum*, *Tæniophyllum* are related to Cordaites, and probably others in which the pith is large.



Fruits. — Fig. 1062, Cordaicarpus Gutbieri; 1063, Cardiocarpus elongatus; 1064, C. samaræformis; 1065, C. bisectus; 1066, Botryoconus (Antholithes) Pitcairniæ ?; 1067, B. priscus; 1068, Cordaianthus, flower (fruit ?) of a Cordaites. Fig. 1062, Lesquereux; 1063, 1064, 1066–1068, Newberry; 1065, Dawson.

3. **Gymnosperms related to the Yews.** — The other Gymnosperms of the era, usually called Conifers, were probably related to the Taxineæ or Yews, which have single fruit instead of cones, and vary widely in foliage, the leaves sometimes broad, and occasionally Fern-like. From such trees came probably the fossil nuts, as suggested by Hooker. The above figures are from Newberry's Ohio Report. Fig. 1058 represents one of the three-sided or six-sided fruits, called *Trigonocarpus:* 1058 *a*, the husk; *b*, the nut; *c*, the kernel. Fig. 1059

http://www.geology.19thcenturyscience.org/books/1896-Dana-ManGeol/README.htm