

curs in wood from the Coal formation of Nova Scotia and New Holland.

The same ordinary structure of Pines predominates in the fossil wood of the Lias at Whitby; trunks of Araucarias also are found there in the same Lias; and branches, with the leaves still adhering to them, in the Lias at Lyme Regis.†

Professor Lindley justly remarks that it is an important fact, that at the period of the deposit of the Lias, the vegetation was similar to that of the Southern Hemisphere, not alone in the single fact of the presence of Cycadeæ, but that the Pines were also of the nature of species now found only to the south of the equator. Of

each other, and are sometimes circular, but mostly polygonal. Mr. Nicol has counted a row of not less than fifty discs in a length of the twentieth part of an inch, the diameter of each disc not exceeding the thousandth part of an inch; but even the smallest of these are of enormous size, when compared with the fibres of the partitions bounding the vessels in which they occur.

† A trunk of Araucaria forty-seven feet long was found in Cragleith Quarry, near Edinburgh, 1830. (See Witham's Fossil Vegetables, 1833, Pl. 5.) Another, three feet in diameter, and more than twenty-four feet long, was discovered in the same quarries in 1833. (See Nicol on Fossil Coniferæ, Edin. New Phil. Journal, Jan. 1834). The longitudinal sections of this Tree exhibit, like the recent Araucaria excelsa, small polygonal discs, arranged in double, and triple and quadruple rows within the longitudinal vessels; so also does a similar section from the Coal field of New Holland.

† See Lindley and Hutton's Fossil Flora, Pl. 88. A fossil cone referrible to Coniferæ, and possibly to the genus Araucaria, from the Lias of Lyme Regis, is represented at Plate 89 of the same work.