

rare in strata of the Transition, and Tertiary series.†

The Cycadeæ form a beautiful family of plants whose external habit resembles that of Palms, whilst their internal structure approximates in several essential characters to that of Coniferæ. In a third respect, (viz. the *Gyrate Vernation*, or mode in which the leaves are curled up at their

† I learn by letter from Count Sternberg, (Aug. 1835.) that he has found Cycadeæ and Zamites in the Coal formation of Bohemia, of which he will publish figures in the 7th and 8th Cahier of his *Flore du Monde primitif*. This is, I believe, the first example of the recognition of plants of this family in strata of the Carboniferous series.

During a recent visit to the extensive and admirably arranged geological collection in the Museum at Strasbourg, I was informed by M. Voltz that the stem of a *Cycadites* in that Museum, described by M. Ad. Brongniart as a *Mantellia*, from the Muschelkalk of Luneville, is derived from the Lias near that Town. M. Voltz knows no example of any *Cycadites* from the Muschelkalk. Stems and leaves of Cycadeæ occur also in the Lias at Lyme Regis. (Lind. Foss. Fl. Pl. 143.)

The most abundant deposit of fossil leaves of Cycadeæ in England, is in the Oolitic formation on the coast of Yorkshire, between Whitby and Scarborough, (See Phillips' *Illustrations of the Geology of Yorkshire*.) Leaves of this family occur also in the Oolitic slate of Stonesfield. Lindley and Hutton, *Foss. Flora*, Pl. 172, 175.

In Lindley and Hutton's *Fossil Flora*, Pl. 136, Figures are given of Cones which he refers to the genus *Zamia*, from the sandstone of the Wealden formation at Yaverland on the South coast of the I. of Wight.

M. Ad. Brongniart has established a new fossil genus *Nilsonia*, in the family of Cycadeæ, which occurs at Hoer in Scania, in strata, either of the Wealden or Green-sand formation; and another genus, *Pterophyllum*, which is found from the New red sand-stone upwards to the Wealden formation.