

sigillaria, the quincuncially ornamented stigmaria, &c. On making the most close comparison which the subject admits, we find that among the fossil ferns are arborescent species, to which we can only find parallels in warm or else Australian regions; that the same analogy to the productions of a warm climate is suggested by fossil equiseta, and confirmed by the lepidodendra, which seem related to existing lycopodiaceæ in structure, though enormously surpassing them in dimensions. Even the sigillariæ, when carefully studied, though they be not cacti nor euphorbiæ, nor arborescent ferns, are so much like those singular plants of hot climates, as to add considerably to the accumulating evidence in this direction.

The following is a brief summary of the plants:—

Cryptogamia vasculosa—		Equisetaceæ	-	about	20 species.
		Filices		above	100
		Lycopodiaceæ		about	60
Phanerogamia monocoty-					
ledonææ	-	-	-	-	10
	Coniferæ	-	-	-	10
	Cacteaceæ	-	-	-	50
	Indeterminate	-	-	-	50
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300 species.					

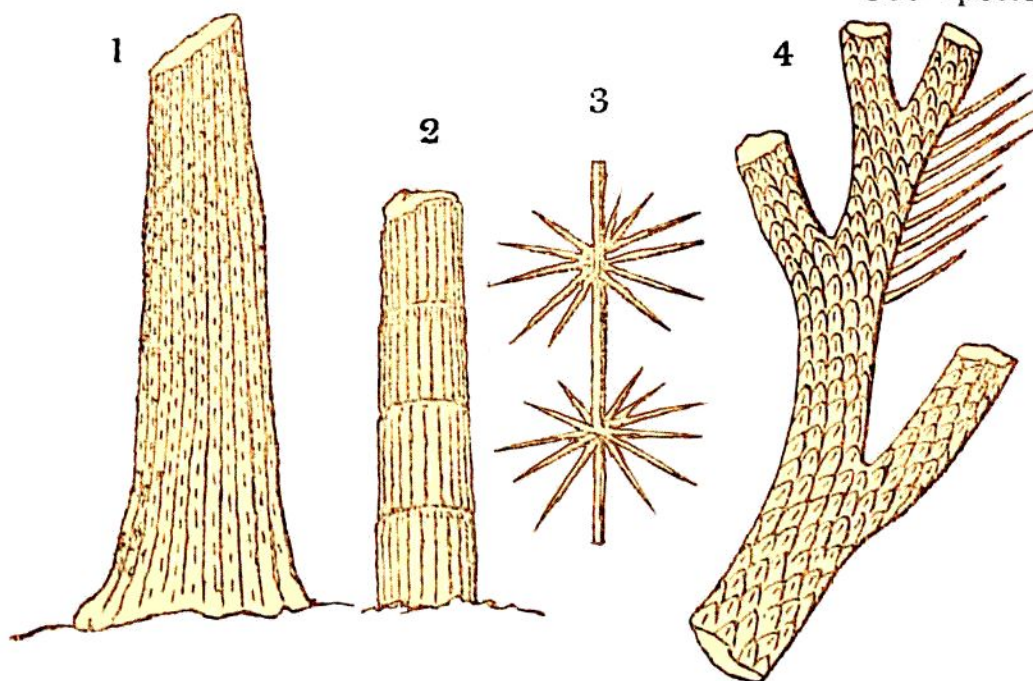


Fig. 1. Stem of sigillaria always denuded of leaves.
 2. Stem of a large calamites.
 3. Stem and leaves of asterophyllites.
 4. Branch and leaves of lepidodendron.