

common on the banks of our woods and hedge-rows. This specimen (Tab. 138, fig. 3) exhibits the back of the leaf, with the fructification. The other vegetables belong to a new genus of coniferæ, named *Voltzia*, from the discoverer (Tab. 138, figs. 1, 2). They approach the *auracaria*, or Norfolk Island pine.\* Six species of fuci have been noticed in this formation. Here, for the first time, appear the plants allied to the cycadeæ.

In the oolite and lias we find coniferæ, liliaceæ, palms, ferns, and cycadeæ. The latter hold an intermediate place between the palms, ferns, and coniferæ. Some species are very short, as the *zamia*; others, thirty feet high, as the *cycas circinnalis*.† Leaves of cycadeæ are of frequent occurrence in the shale of the oolite near Scarborough, and several species have been obtained from the Stonesfield slate. The coniferæ of this epoch exhibit a condensation of the outer margin of each woody layer, denoting an increase of cold at the latter part of the autumnal season. In the oolite, the stems and fruit of a species of *pandanus* have been discovered. The *pandanus*, or screw-pine, (Tab. 129, fig. 3,) so named from the spiral arrangement of its leaves, abounds in the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and, with the cocoa-nut, is generally the first vegetable

\* *Essai d'une Flore du Grès bigarré*, par M. Adolphe Brongniart.

† A *zamia* is introduced in the foreground of the Frontispiece. It somewhat resembles a pine-apple, with a tuft of leaves on the apex.