

possession are mere casts, formed of a reddish sandstone.

KNORRIA.—Stems marked with projecting scars of petioles, disposed spirally. To this genus the authors of the *Foss. Flor.* refer those fossil plants, the leaves of which were densely arranged in a spiral manner, and have left projecting scars. The annexed figure (*Lign.* 32, fig. 2.) represents part of a beautiful specimen, which is stated to bear a close resemblance to a very young branch of Yew: the structure is unknown.

Although the following fossil vegetables belong to families which will subsequently be noticed, their occurrence in the carboniferous Flora induces me to describe them in this place.

STERNBERGIA.—The stems which belong to this genus occur in the Newcastle coal-field (*Foss. Flor.*). They are generally of sandstone, and are invested with a thin carbonaceous crust, or rind. When this coaly matter flakes off, the surface of the stem is found to be marked with annular depressions and gentle risings, which are intersected in some parts by perpendicular lines. These stems resemble the trunks of the *Yucca*, and *Dracæna*, or dragon-blood plant.

ASTEROPHYLLITES (*star-like leaf*).—Plants with verticillate leaves are not uncommon in the coal-