

in the Isle of Portland, where an entire forest of pines appears to have been transformed into stone, in the very spot on which it flourished; the Cycadeæ still shooting up, as it were, between the trunks, and the roots of the trees, though changed into flint, extending into the bed of mould from which they originally derived their support; thus realizing the fable of the petrified city in Arabian story, whose inhabitants were turned into stone, yet preserved the positions which they occupied when alive (*Wond.* p. 361.).

In the Wealden deposits of Sussex, Kent, and Surrey, I have not observed a single fragment of coniferous wood; but the ironstone of Heathfield (*Geol. S. E.* p. 240.) has yielded to my researches branches, stems, and foliage of plants related to the Cypress, or Thuya, collocated with small seed-vessels, apparently of some species of *Restiaceæ*, an order of low rush-like plants, natives of New Holland. These remains, like the fruits of the *Zamiæ* (*Lign.* 39.) are often invested with hydrate of alumine.

The arenaceous limestones of the Kentish rag in Kent and Sussex, in some localities, abound in water-worn masses of coniferous wood, which are often perforated by various boring mollusca, as teredo, fistulana, pholas, &c. In the Iguanodon quarry of Kentish rag, near Maidstone, which the researches of that accurate and indefatigable observer, Mr. Bensted, have rendered classic ground, large quantities of these remains are found, and also