

glands, arranged alternately, as in the *Araucaria*; and a fragment of one of the medullary rays remains attached near the middle of the specimen.

In this deposit of coniferous wood, two or more fruits of a *Zamia* have been discovered; one specimen, five and a half inches long, and of an elongated cylindrical form, covered with rhomboidal eminences, indicating the seeds, is figured and described as *Zamia Sussexiensis* by the author.*

In a bed of fossil coniferous wood, near Hythe, in Kent, a resinous substance has been discovered, partaking of the properties of amber and retinasphalt; it is characterised by its clear red colour, infusibility, and the difficulty with which it is acted upon by many chemical solvents.†

The White Chalk of England has afforded but few traces of plants of this family, or indeed of a higher order than the Cellulosæ. Fragments of coniferous wood are, however, occasionally found in the state of carbonaceous, or reddish brown friable masses, and when this substance is removed, the surface of the chalk is seen to be marked with impressions of ligneous fibres; sometimes the surface is studded over with little pyriform eminences, which are cretaceous casts of perforations that existed in the wood. These specimens, when all traces of the wood are absent, are very puzzling to those who

* Geol. Proc. 1843.

† Ibid.