

But it is not until we arrive at the tertiary formations that the remains of palms are found in any considerable number. Stems, leaves, and fruits have been discovered in the Paris basin, by M. Ad. Brongniart (*Bd.* pl. 64, p. 515). Silicified trunks and fruits also occur in many other places on the continent; but no examples surpass in beauty and interest those which are found in Antigua. A slice of a silicified stem from that island (collected by the late Dr. Henry) is represented, as seen by reflected light, in Plate V. fig. 1; it admirably displays the monocotyledonous organization, namely, bundles of vascular tissue imbedded in cellular structure. Silicified stems of monocotyledons, apparently related to the Palms, are very widely distributed, and have been collected among mammalian remains in Ava, and in the Sub-Himalaya mountains.

The stems of a very curious plant, which in structure resemble the palm, were first discovered by me in 1820, in the Wealden of Tilgate Forest, Hastings, and the Isle of Wight, with the bones of reptiles, and fresh-water shells. As their affinity is at present uncertain, they have been placed in the genus *Endogenites*, (*stony-endogenous plants*), which is formed for the reception of those fossil monocotyledons whose natural relations are uncertain (*Prod. Veg. Foss.* p. 131.).

ENDOGENITES EROSA.—(See *Geol. S. E.* Plate I. figs. 4 and 5, and *Foss. Til. For.* tab. 3).—These