impressions of the leaves have often come under my notice; they bear considerable resemblance to the foliage of the Yucca. For the instruction of the student, outlines of leaves are given in *Lign.* 44, fig. 1. *c*, *c*, showing their form, and mode of attachment to the scars on the stem.* In one specimen of the inner axis, the stem naturally separates into two portions; the lower one presenting a convexity, over which the fibres from the outer surface pass, and extend towards the opposite side (see *Lign.* 44, fig. 3.); the corresponding articulation is hollow, and fits close upon the convexity, leaving on the side a cavity, shown at fig. 3*a*.: this marks the origin of a blossom, or floral axis, the axis of the pannicle. On some portions of the stems there are deep pits, which so closely resemble those observable in the Dracæna, where the resinous secretion of that plant (called dragon-blood) is collected, that it is probable they had a similar origin. These plants were nearly related to the Dracæna, or rather to Xanthorrea, (a native of New Holland,) the stem of which has the same structure, as to its essential character, and is sometimes dichotomous, or branched, like the Clathrariæ (*Geol. S. E.* p. 233.). Small fruits, resembling the seeds or kernels of some kind of palm, as the Areca, are found with the Clathrariæ (see

* In perforating the Weald Clay, near Bletchingly, Surrey, for one of the tunnels of the South Eastern Railway, the engineer, Mr. Simms, discovered a stem with leaves, and many bones of a young Iguanodon.