

to species which still grow in Italy. In some examples the substance of the leaves is changed into carbon, and the structure well preserved; but, in general, sharp imprints on the stone are the only traces of the originals. They are found in a gypseous marl, of a cream colour; and, from their perfect state, it is inferred that they were enveloped in the soft matrix immediately after their fall, and were preserved by the rapid crystallization of the gypsum.

Two specimens from my cabinet are figured in Plate III. figs. 4 and 8; and outlines of a few other examples, in *Lign.* 47.

FRUITS.—In my notice of the fossil fruits from the Isle of Sheppey, several kinds of dicotyledons were enumerated. Many species also abound in the lignites of Germany, France, and Italy; in those near Frankfort, seed-vessels of the maple, elm, hornbeam, birch, willow, and walnut, &c. In the environs of Turin, fossil fruits of a species of *Juglans* (*Lign.* 46.) are found in the newer tertiary deposits, and are called Turin-nuts. The ligneous envelope has perished, but the form of its surface, and of the enclosed kernel, are preserved in calcareous stone. These nuts differ, both in the pericarp and in the kernel, from the living species: the lobes are simple (*Lign.* 46, fig. 4^b), and not subdivided as in the common walnut. Another species has been found at Lons-le-Saulnier, which has mammillated lobes.