

a new crop of fossils is laid open to view every three or four years. I saw the erect trees at more than ten distinct levels, one above the other; they extend over a space of two or three miles from north to south, and more than twice that distance from east to west, as I am informed by Dr. Gesner, who has explored the banks of streams intersecting this coal-field. For the names of *Sigillariæ*, *Lepidodendra*, Ferns, and *Calamites* collected by me in the cliffs of the South Joggins, and in other coal-measures of Nova Scotia, I refer to the list given at the end of this chapter, calling the reader's attention to the extraordinary amount of specific identity in fossils so widely separated from each other in their "habitations." It appears that, out of forty-eight species, without enumerating the different kinds of *Stigmaria*, which agree perfectly with the varieties found in England, there are no less than thirty-seven which have been identified. The greater part of the remaining eleven might perhaps have been found to agree with known European fossils, had not most of the specimens been in too imperfect a state to admit of close comparison.

Out of fifty-three species obtained by me from the coal-fields of the United States (almost all of them from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio), I have been able to identify thirty-five with European fossils, chiefly species found in Great Britain. Of the remaining eighteen, only four can be said to be peculiar forms, the other fourteen being all closely allied species, or geographical representatives of European coal plants. When it is considered that all the *genera* of these fossils are likewise common to North America and Europe, we seem entitled to declare,