

NAMES OF FOSSIL PLANTS.	LOCALITIES.
35. <i>P. pteroides</i> <i>Brongn.</i> pl. 99. f. 1. Also British.	Bathurst, New Brunswick.
36. <i>Pecopteris æqualis</i> <i>Brongn.</i> Also British.	Cape Breton.
37. <i>P. ——— ?</i> A remarkable species, with anastomosing veins, resembling in this respect the <i>P. Defranci</i> of Brongniart. Mr. Charles Bunbury observes respecting this species, that "its venation is completely reticulated, the midrib evanescent," and "it would form the type of a new genus, standing in the same relation to <i>Lonchopteris</i> as <i>Neuropteris</i> does to <i>Pecopteris</i> ."	Sydney, Cape Breton.
38. <i>P. Sillimanni ?</i> . <i>Brongn.</i> pl. 96, f. 5. A single pinna, collected by Mr. Henwood.	Bathurst, New Brunswick.
39. <i>P. villosa</i> <i>Brongn.</i> pl. 104, f. 3. Also British.	Dickson's Mill, Nova Scotia.
40. <i>P. Serlii</i> <i>Brongn.</i> pl. 85. Also British. <i>Calamites</i> . The specimens of this genus scarcely afford satisfactory specific characters to the botanist, but all the Nova Scotia fossils agree with common European forms from the coal-measures.	Sydney, Cape Breton.
41. <i>C. cannæformis</i> <i>Schlot.</i>	South Joggins, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton.
42. <i>C. Suckowii</i> <i>Brongn.</i>	South Joggins, Nova Scotia.