Europe and America. We sometimes, though rarely, find their stems showing structure. In this case we have a large cellular pith, often divided by horizontal partitions into flat chambers, and constituting the objects which, when detached, are called *Sternbergiæ* (Fig. 62). These Sternbergia piths, however, occur in true conifers as well, as they do in the modern world in some trees, like our common butternut, of higher type; and I showed many years ago that the Sternbergia type may be detected in the young twigs of the balsam-fir (*Abies balsamifera*). The pith was surrounded by a ring of scalariform or barred tissue, often of considerable thickness, and in young stems so important as to have suggested lycopodiaceous affinities. But as the stem grew in size, a regular ring of woody wedges, with tissue having rounded or hexagonal pores or discs, like those of pines, was developed. Outside this was a bark, often apparently of some thickness. This structure in many important points resembles that of cycads, and also approaches to the structure of Sigillaria, while in its more highly developed forms it approximates to that of the conifers.

FIG. 58.—*Cordaites* (*Dorycordaites*), Grand' Eury, reduced.