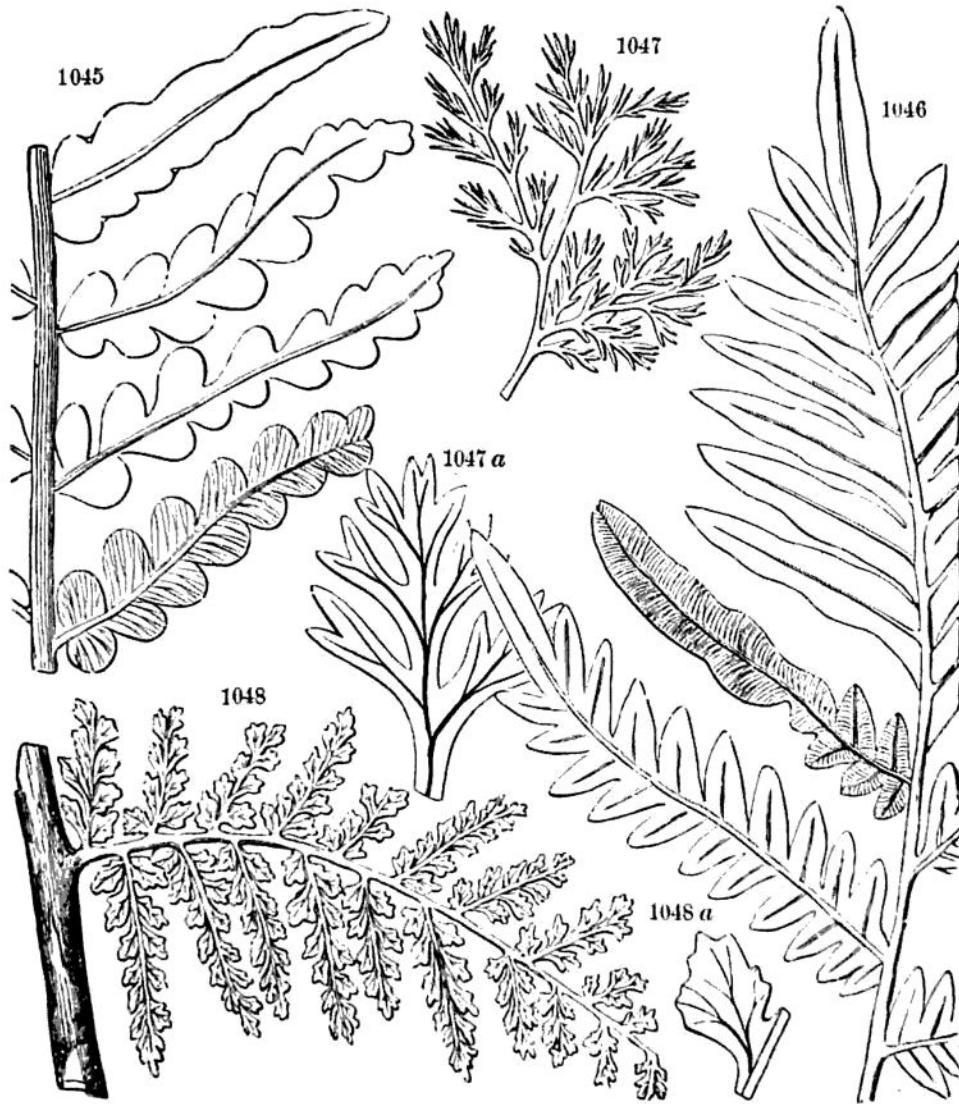


One of the cones of a *Lepidodendrid* from Pittsburg, Pa., is represented in Fig. 1039.

The *Stigmarice*, which were either roots or under-water-stems of *Sigillarids* or *Lepidodendrids*, were often large, many of the fossil stems being four to six inches in diameter. Fig. 1041 represents a portion of a stem, with its rounded impressions or scars. When perfect, each scar was the base of a long and slender leaf-like appendage.

1045-1048.



**FERNS.** — Fig. 1045, *Odontopteris Schlotheimi*; 1046, *Alethopteris lonchitica*; 1047, *Sphenopteris* (*Hymenophyllites*) *Hildrethi*; 1047 *a*, portion of the same, enlarged; 1048, *Sphenopteris Gravenhorstii*; 1048 *a*, portion of the same, enlarged. Figs. 1045-1047, Lesquereux; 1048, Brongniart.

*Ferns.* — Two of the large scars of stems of Tree-ferns are shown in Figs. 1042, 1043; and, for comparison, one from a modern Tree-fern (resembling the tree to the left in the sketch, page 666) is represented half-size in Fig. 1044. The trunks of Tree-ferns consist within of vertically plicated woody plates, with more or less cellular tissue between, and not of concentric rings. The twisted plates are sometimes well shown in a transverse section of a fossil trunk from the Coal-measures.

The variety of Ferns was very large. Some of the more common forms