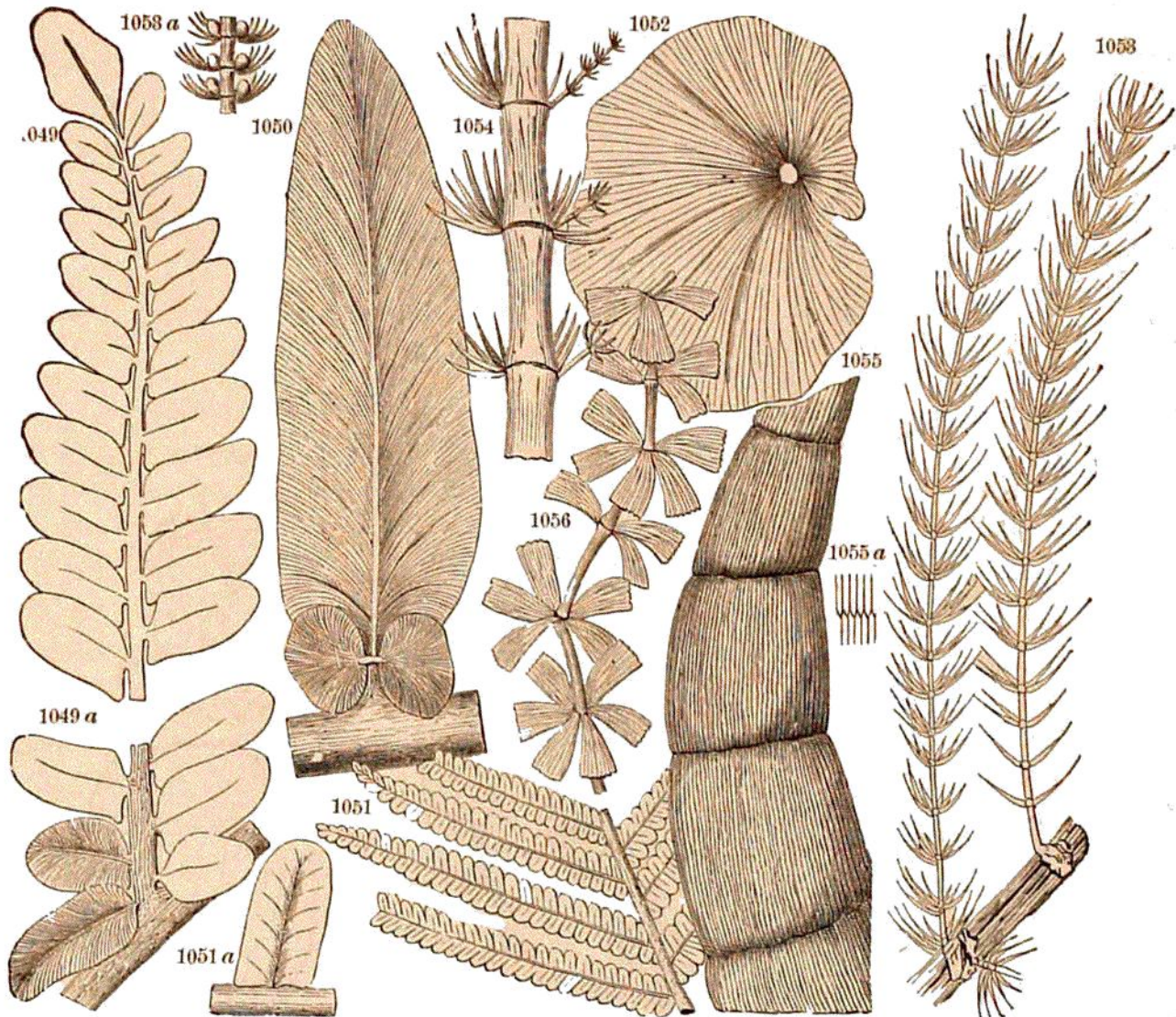


are represented in Figs. 1045 to 1052. The genus *Neuropteris* (Figs. 1049, 1050) is one of the most abundant in species. The basal leaves (Figs. 1050, 1052) vary widely in form in the same species, and are sometimes delicately fimbriated. *Odontopteris* (Fig. 1045) has many species; and so also *Alethopteris* (Fig. 1046), *Sphenopteris* (Figs. 1047, 1048), and *Pecopteris* (Fig. 1051).

1049-1056.



FERNS. — Figs. 1049, 1049 *a*, *Neuropteris Loschii*, parts of the same leaflet; 1050, *Neuropteris hirsuta*; 1051, *Pecopteris arborescens*; 1051 *a*, a portion of the same, enlarged; 1052, basal leaf of *Neuropteris tenuifolia*. Equiseta. — 1053, *Asterophyllites equisetiformis*; 1053 *a*, the same (?) with sporangia at the axils of the leaves; 1054, *A. sublaevis*; 1055, *Calamites cannaeformis*; 1055 *a*, surface-markings of same, enlarged. — Fig. 1056, *Sphenophyllum Schlotheimi*. Figs. 1049-1054, 1056, Lesquereux; 1055, Brongniart.

*Equiseta*. — The more common *Equiseta* of the Coal-measures are species of *Calamites*, as in the Devonian. One of the jointed, delicately fluted stems is represented in Fig. 1055; and the junction of the flutings of the surface at a joint, in Fig. 1055 *a*. The *Asterophyllites* (Fig. 1053) and *Annularia* are sometimes branches of the same plant, the former occurring toward its base. Fig. 1053 *a* shows the sporangia at the base of the leaves.

Fig. 1056 represents a common species of *Sphenophyllum*; the name alludes to the wedge-shaped leaves; W. C. Williamson states (1894) that the