

of structure, and by details of organization, which shew them all to be parts of One grand, and consistent, and harmonious Design.

We may end our account of the Plants to which we have traced the origin of Coal, with a summary view of the various Natural changes, and processes in Art and Industry, through which we can follow the progress of this curious and most important vegetable production.

Few persons are aware of the remote and wonderful Events in the economy of our Planet, and of the complicated applications of human Industry and Science, which are involved in the production of the Coal that supplies with fuel

validate the certainty of our knowledge of the *entire* Flora of each of the consecutive Periods of Geological History, it does not affect our information as to the number of the *enduring* Plants which have contributed to make up the Coal formation; nor as to the varying proportions, and changes in the species of Ferns and other plants, in the successive systems of vegetation that have clothed our globe.

It may be further noticed, that as both trunks and leaves of *Angiospermous dicotyledonous* Plants have been preserved abundantly in the Tertiary formations, there appears to be no reason why, if Plants of this Tribe had existed during the Secondary and Transition Periods, they should not also occasionally have escaped destruction in the sedimentary deposits of these earlier epochs.

In Loudon's Mag. Nat. Hist. Jan. 1834, p. 34, is an account of some interesting experiments by Mr. Lukis, on successive changes in the form of the cortical and internal parts of the stems of succulent plants, (e. g. *Sempervivum arboreum*) during various stages of decay, which may illustrate analogous appearances in many fossil plants of the coal formation.