

merated twenty species of fossil Coniferæ in strata of the Tertiary series. Many of these last approach more closely to existing Genera than those in the secondary strata, and some are referrible to them.

It has been further shown by Mr. Nicol, (Edin. New Phil. Journal, January, 1834) that some of the most ancient fossil Coniferæ may be referred to the existing genus *Pinus*, and others to that of *Araucaria*; the latter of these comprehends some of the tallest among living trees, (see Pl. 1, Fig. 1) and is best known in the *Araucaria excelsa*, or Norfolk Island Pine.

These discoveries are highly important, as they afford examples among the earliest remains of vegetable life, of identity in minute details of internal organization, between the most ancient

sandstone of the Vosges, four species of *Voltzia*, a new genus of Coniferæ, having near affinities to the *Araucaria* and *Cunninghamia*. Branches, leaves, and cones of this genus are most abundant at Sultz les Bains, near Strasburgh.

Mr. Witham reckons eight species of Coniferæ among the fossil woods of the Lias; and five species, of which four are allied to the existing genus *Thuia*, occur in the Oolite formation of Stonesfield. (See Ad. Brongniart's Prod. page 200). For figures of Cones from the Lias and Green-sand near Lyme Regis, and the Inferior oolite of Northamptonshire, see Lindley and Hutton's Fossil Flora, Plates 89, 135, 137.

Dr. Fitton has described and figured two very beautiful and perfect cones, one from Purbeck? and one from the Hastings sand. Geol. Trans. 2nd Series, Vol. iv. Pl. 22, Figs. 9, 10. p. 181 and 230.