mound of a higher level than the rest of the stratum. The trunks stand, generally, about three or four feet above the surface, and are from two to six feet in diameter. The wood is silicified, and veins of chalcedony traverse the substance of the trunks between the concentric rings and medullary rays. In several examples, from 60 to 120 annual circles of growth were observable. Beds of lignite occur both above and below the fossil trees, in the neighbouring hills; and many localities along the eastern coast of Australia are mentioned, as presenting similar phenomena.

The resinous secretions of pines, firs, and other Coniferæ, are occasionally found with their stems. When the tunnel was bored through Highgate Hill, in 1811, many concretionary lumps of a resinous substance were discovered, and excited considerable attention: they proved, upon analysis, to be the resin of some coniferous tree, changed by mineralization. Amber, as I have already mentioned (p.64.), is of a similar origin; and in black amber the bituminous change it has undergone is very apparent. The same origin is ascribed to the diamond (Wond. p. 636.). The pollen of Coniferæ has been discovered at Egra, in Bohemia, in a tertiary deposit, which is two miles long, and twenty-eight feet thick; this bed is entirely composed of fossil animalcules and pollen; the first ten feet being infusorial marl, and the remainder animalculites and pollen.