

*Lign.* 44, fig. 4.), and probably belonged to those plants. The remains of the *Clathrariæ* are generally associated with water-worn bones of reptiles, pebbles, gravel, and other drift, and are often imbedded in the fluviatile conglomerate, which forms so striking a feature in some parts of the Wealden. They appear to have floated down the river with the carcasses of the *Iguanodon*, *Hylæosaurus*, &c., and at length to have sunk to the bottom, and become imbedded in the silt, sand, and gravel deposited by its waters (see *Geol. S. E.* p. 331.).

The stems of large plants, marked with interrupted annular ridges, indicating amplexicaul leaves, have been found by Mr. Bensted, in the Kentish rag, of his quarry; these are still more nearly related to the *Yucca*, or *Dracæna*, than are the *Clathrariæ*. They are imbedded with the drifted coniferous wood, previously noticed; and being associated with bones of an *Iguanodon*, may be considered as belonging to the Flora of the Wealden.

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FRESH-WATER PLANTS. — The tertiary fresh-water formations often contain abundance of the fossilized aquatic plants, which inhabited the lakes or rivers from whence these deposits were derived; the remains of several species of our common lacustrine plant, the *Chara*, are found in immense quantities in some of the fresh-water limestones and marls of the Isle of Wight, the coast of Hampshire,