

plants, are also found in the lacustrine marls and limestones of the tertiary formations of France. But the nature of these remains could only be discovered by a profound botanist, since they consist of the impressions of the internal structure of the stems. The organization is, however, so peculiar, that no reasonable doubt of their origin can be entertained, and I figure two imprints (magnified) from a piece of limestone from Lonjumeau (*Lign.* 45, fig. 4.), presented to me by M. Brongniart. Some minute seed-vessels (*Lign.* 45, fig. 3.) found with these impressions, so closely resemble those of *Nymphææ*, that there is reason to believe they belong to the same plants (*Class. Vég. Foss.* p. 72.).

*Fossil Flowers.*—The tertiary limestone of Monte Bolca (*Wond.* p. 251.), so rich in fishes, and other remains of great interest, contains leaves, and even flowers, of liliaceous plants. The specimen figured (*Lign.* 45, fig. 3.) is in the Museum at Paris, and described by M. Brongniart by the name of *Antholithes* (stone-flower) *liliacea*; it consists of the corolla and calyx: the anthers and pistils have not been observed in any example. This specimen may suggest to the collector diligent search for such objects in the tertiary strata of England.

FLOWERING DICOTYLEDONS.—The fossil remains of dicotyledonous trees and plants, which constitute the grand feature of the existing Flora, next come