

basin, (meulière du terrain d'eau douce supérieur,) by M. Alexandre Brongniart, and the other in the Isle of Wight, by Mr. Webster. This last specimen has the pericarp carbonized, and its cavity is filled with clay. Figures of both these seed-vessels are given (*Lign.* 46, figs. 1, 2.).

Carpolithes Smithiæ (G. A. M.). The nature of a remarkable fruit, of which an imperfect specimen, found by me in the chalk near Lewes, and described in the Fossils of the South Downs, has lately been elucidated by an interesting example from the Kentish chalk, collected by Mrs. Smith, of Tunbridge Wells.* These fruits are of an oval form, and flattened by compression. They are of a rich brown colour, mottled with white, from the chalk having permeated their substance, and are studded over with slight eminences, which prove to be the terminations of oblong flattened seeds. Although the internal structure is not preserved, there can be no doubt that the originals were spurious compound berries, having, like the mulberry, the seeds imbedded in a soft pulpy mass.

DICOTYLEDONOUS STEMS.—The occurrence of the trunks and stems of dicotyledons, in a carbonized

* This interesting fossil is in the choice and extensive collection of Mrs. Smith, and is figured and described in a Memoir by the Author, Geol. Proc. Jan. 1843.