

Borlase, in his *Natural History of Cornwall*, 'the remains of a wood, which anciently must have covered a large tract of ground, appeared. The sands had been drawn off from the shore by a violent sea, and had left several places, twenty yards long and ten wide, washed bare, strewed with stones like a broken causeway, and wrought into hollows somewhat below the rest of the sands. This gave me an opportunity of examining the following parts of the ancient trees:—In the first pool part of the trunk appeared, and the whole course of the roots, eighteen feet long and twelve wide, were displayed in a horizontal position. The trunk at the fracture was ragged; and beside the level range of the roots which lay round it was part of the body of the tree, just above where the roots divided. Of what kind it was there did not remain enough positively to determine. The roots were pierced plentifully by the teredo or auger worm. Thirty feet to the west we found the remains of another tree: the ramifications extended ten feet by six; there was no stock in the middle; it was therefore part of the under or bottom roots of the tree, pierced also by the teredo, and of the same texture as the first. Fifty feet to the north of the first tree we found part of a large oak; it was the body of a tree three feet in diameter; its top inclined to the east. We traced the body of this tree, as it lay shelving, the length of seven feet; but to what further depth the body reached we could not discern, because of the immediate influx of water as soon as we had made a pit for discovery. It was firmly rooted in earth six inches from the surface of the sand: not so fixed was the stock of a willow tree, with the bark on, one foot and a half in diameter, within two paces of the oak. The timber was changed into a ruddy colour; and hard by we found part of a hazel-branch, with its glossy bark on. The earth in all the tried places appeared to be a black, cold marsh, filled with fragments of leaves of the *Juncus aquaticus maxi-*