

have been allied to the club-mosses. This seems to be all that we at present know of land-vegetation in the Siluro-Cambrian. So far as the remains go, they indicate the presence of the families of Rhizocarps and of Lycopods.

If we ascend into the Upper Silurian, or Silurian proper, the evidences of land vegetation somewhat increase. In 1859 I described, in "The Journal of the Geological Society," of London, a remarkable tree from the Lower Erian of Gaspé, under the name *Prototaxites*, but for which I now prefer the name *Nematophyton*. When in Lon-

don, in 1870, I obtained permission to examine certain specimens of spore-cases or seeds from the Upper Ludlow (Silurian) formation of England, and which had been described by Sir Joseph Hooker under the name *Pachytheca*. In the same slabs with these I found fragments of fossil wood identical with those of the Gaspé plant. Still later I recognised similar fragments associated also with *Pachytheca* in the Silurian of Cape Bon Ami, New Brunswick. Lastly, Dr. Hicks has discovered similar wood, and also similar

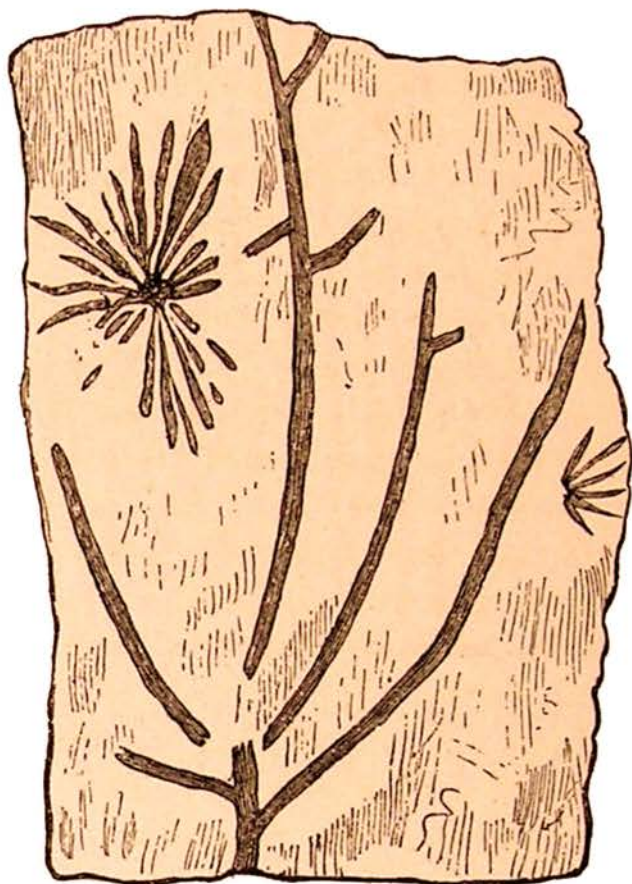


FIG. 1.—*Protannularia Harknessii* (Nicholson), a probable Rhizocarp of the Ordovician period.