

Erian and the Permian. They culminated, however, in the Carboniferous period, and the coal-fields of southern France have proved so far the richest in their remains.

Lastly, a single specimen, collected by Prof. James Hall, of Albany, at Eighteen-mile Creek, Lake Erie, has the structure of an ordinary angiospermous exogen, and has been described by me as *Syringoxylon mirabile*.*

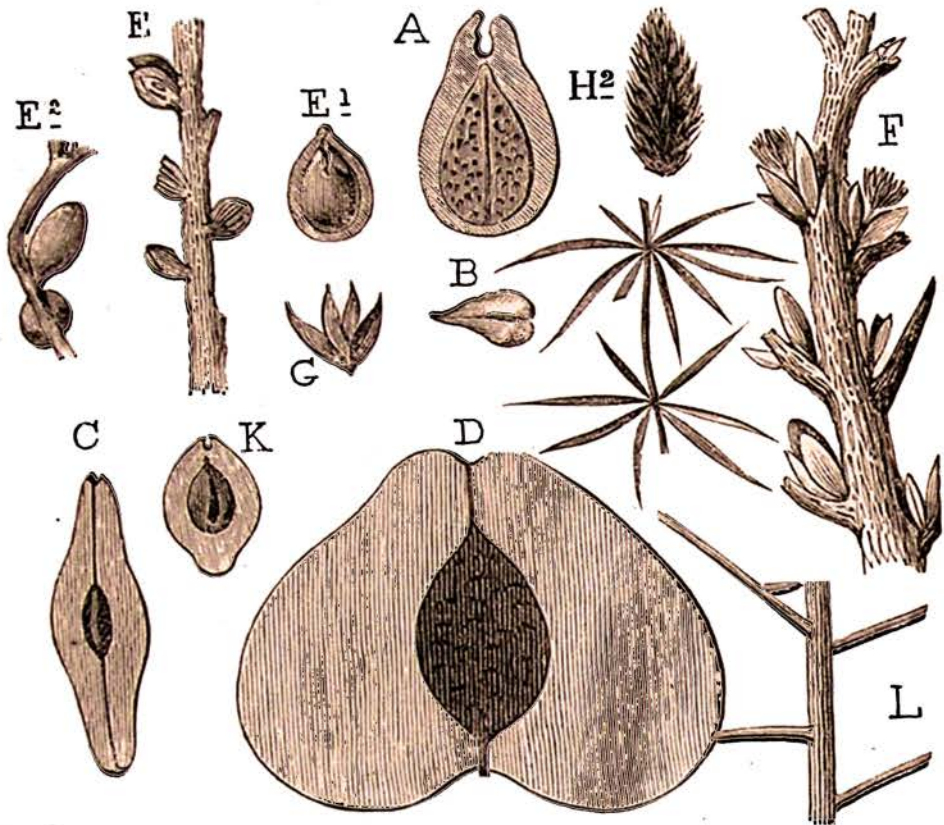


FIG. 31.—Erian fruits, &c., some gymnospermous, and probably of *Cordaites* and *Taxine* trees (St. John, New Brunswick). A, *Cardiocarpum cornutum*. B, *Cardiocarpum acutum*. C, *Cardiocarpum Crampii*. D, *Cardiocarpum Baileyi*. E, *Trigonocarpum racemosum*. E¹, E², Fruits enlarged. F, *Antholithes Devonicus*. G, *Annularia acuminata*. H, *Asterophyllites acicularis*. H², Fruit of the same. K, *Cardiocarpum* (? young of A.). L, *Pinnularia dispalans* (probably a root).

This unique example is sufficient to establish the fact of the existence of such plants at this early date, unless some accident may have carried a specimen from a later forma-

* "Journal of the Geological Society," vol. xviii.