

relation, no doubt, to the equable climate of the period. There is not much evidence that they grew with the *Sigillariæ* in the true coal-swamps, though some specimens have been found in this association. It is more likely that they were in the main inland and upland trees, and

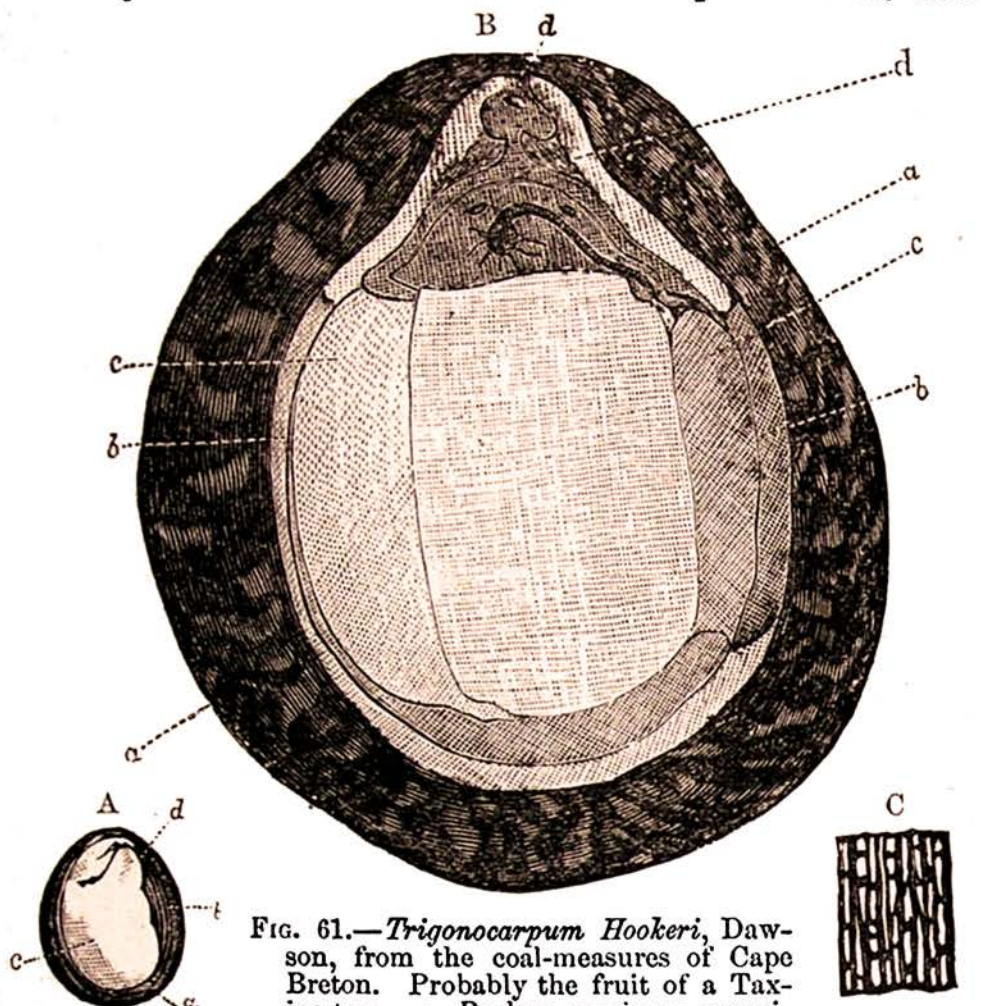


FIG. 61.—*Trigonocarpum Hookeri*, Dawson, from the coal-measures of Cape Breton. Probably the fruit of a *Taxine* tree. A, Broken specimen magnified twice natural size. B, Section magnified: a, the testa; b, the tegmen; c, the nucleus; d, the embryo. c, Portion of the surface of the inner coat more highly magnified.

that in consequence they are mostly known to us by drifted trunks borne by river inundations into the seas and estuaries.

A remarkable fact in connection with them, and showing also the manner in which the most durable vegetable structures may perish by decay, is that, like the *Cordaites*, they had large piths with transverse partitions, a struct-