

The following are North American species:

Trunks.

<i>Dadoxylon Ouangondianum</i> , Dn .. M. Erian.....	Report, 1871.*
<i>D. Halli</i> , Dn.	“ “
<i>D. Newberryi</i> , Dn	“ “
<i>D. Clarkii</i> , Dn. (Cordæoxylon ?)...	“ Report, 1882.
<i>D. Acadianum</i> , Dn	Coal - formation Acadian Geol- and millstone ogy. grit.
<i>D. Materiarum</i> , Dn	Do. and Permo- “ Carb.
<i>D. (Palæoxylon) antiquius</i> , Dn ...	L. Carboniferous. “
<i>D. annulatum</i> , Dn	Coal-formation: “
<i>Ormoxyton Erianum</i> , Dn	Erian..... Report, 1871.

Foliage.

<i>Araucarites gracilis</i> , Dn.....	N. Coal-formation “ and Permian.
<i>Walchia robusta</i> , Dn.....	Permian. { Report on
<i>W. imbricatula</i> , Dn.....	“ { Prince Ed- ward Island.

All of the above can be vouched for as good species based upon microscopic examination of a very large number of trunks from different parts of North America. The three Erian species of *Dadoxylon* and *D. antiquius* from the Lower Carboniferous have two or more rows of cells in the medullary rays. The last named has several rows, and is a true *Palæoxylon* allied to *D. Withami* of Great Britain. *D. materiarium* is specially characteristic of the upper coal-formation and Permian, and to it must belong one or both of the species of foliage indicated above. *D. Clarkii* has very short, simple medullary rays of only a few cells superimposed, and has an inner cylinder of scalariform vessels, approaching in these points to *Cordaites*. *Ormoxyton* has a very peculiar articulated pith and simple medullary rays.

Witham in 1833 described several Carboniferous species of pine-wood, under the generic name *Pinites*, separating under the name *Pitus* species which appeared to have the discs on the cell-walls

* “Geological Survey of Canada: Fossil Plants of Erian and Upper Silurian Formations,” by J. W. Dawson.