

now made for the use of amateurs. In the case of exogenous woods, three sections are necessary to exhibit the whole of the structures. One of these should be transverse and two longitudinal, the latter in radial and tangential planes.

IV.—GENERAL WORKS ON PALÆOBOTANY.

In the text frequent reference has been made to special memoirs and reports on the fossil plants of particular regions or formations. There are, however, some general books, useful to students, which may be mentioned here. Perhaps the most important is Schimper's "*Traité de Paléontologie Végétale*." Very useful information is also contained in Renault's "*Cours de Botanique Fossile*," and in Balfour's "*Introduction to Palæontological Botany*," and Nicholson's "*Palæontology*." Unger's "*Genera et Species*," Brongniart's "*Histoire des Végétaux Fossiles*," and Lindley and Hutton's "*Fossil Flora*," are older though very valuable works. Williamson's "*Memoirs*," in the "*Philosophical Transactions*," have greatly advanced our knowledge of the structures of Palæozoic plants. Lastly, the "*Palæophytology*" of Schenk, now in course of publication in German and French, in connection with Zittel's "*Palæontology*," is an important addition to manuals of the subject.