

pith of a woody stem belonging to some unknown tree, by others it is regarded as only a condition of the preservation of Calamites. Some fruits, supposed to belong to the calamaries, have been met with. Pothocites has been referred to Asterocalamites, Stachannularia seems attached to Annularia, while others known as Calamostachys and Macrostachys, are probably the fructification of calamites.

The Lycopods (Fig. 367) were represented by numerous species of the genus *Lepidodendron*, distinguished by the

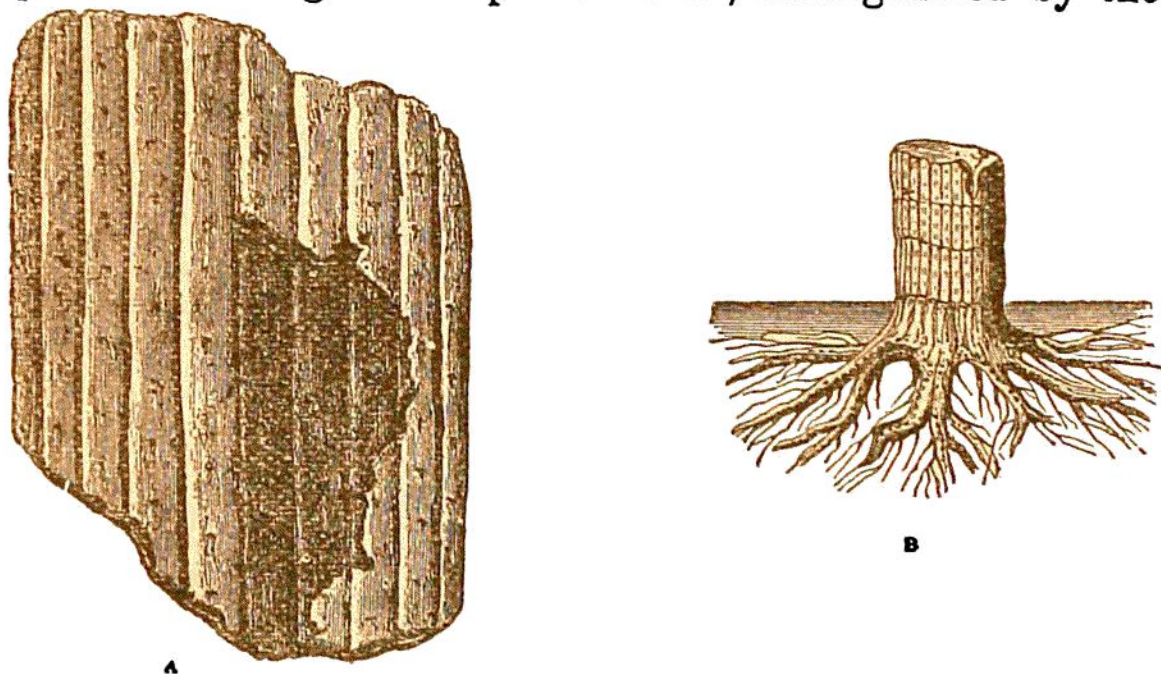


Fig. 368.—A, *Sigillaria*; portion of decorticated stem; B, *Sigillaria* stem terminating in *Stigmara* Roots and rootlets.

quincuncial leaf-scars on its dichotomous stem. Its branches, closely covered with pointed leaves, bore at their ends cones or spikes (*Lepidostrobus*) consisting of a central axis, round which were placed imbricated scales, each carrying a spore-case. Other conspicuous genera were *Ulodendron*, *Knorria*, *Lepidophloios*, *Halonia*, *Cyclocladia*.

Among the most remarkable trees of the Carboniferous forests were the *Sigillarioids*, which are believed to have been akin to the *Lepidodendra*. The genus *Sigillaria* was distinguished by the great height (50 feet or more) of its