

Vol. IV. p. 15.) but that the Beds called *Top Cap*, immediately beneath the Dirt Bed (see Pl. 57, Fig. 1.) are of Fresh-water origin. Beneath this Top Cap, two other seams of black earth of very small extent and thickness, one about five feet and the other seven feet below the Dirt Bed, were discovered in 1832, by Prof. Henslow, (Geol. Trans. N. S. Vol. IV. p. 16), and in the uppermost of these Dr. Fitton has since found trunks of *Cycadites*, in the position which they would have occupied if they had grown there. (See Geol. Trans. N. S. V. iv. p. 219.)

P. 499. In the course of the last year, Mr. Robert Brown has ascertained by examination of a Trunk of *Cycadites microphyllus*, from Portland, the existence of scalariform vessels without discs, in the mature Trunk; a point in which, he informs me, these fossils agree with the American portion of the order *Cycadeæ*, though, in other respects, they bear a greater resemblance to the African and Australian species. Mr. Brown observes further, "that the order *Cycadeæ* presents but one genus in America, namely, the *Zamia*, on which this genus was originally founded, and to which it has been recently restricted; and that the coincidence in the structure of the scalariform vessels in the trunk of this *Zamia* of the New World, with that of the fossil *Cycadites* of Europe, is very remarkable.

P. 519. Note, l. 16. Since the Publication of my first Edition, I have been favoured with the following communication from Mr. Bowerbank, respecting the fossil remains of vegetables found in the London Clay. "I have, in my collection of fossil fruits from the London Clay, more than 25,000 specimens. The species I have already determined exceed 500 in number, and I have no doubt that several hundred more may be estimated at the true number in my collection. The late Mr. Crow informed me that he was acquainted with between 6 and 700 species. None of these fruits can be with certainty referred to any recent species, although the approximation is in many instances very close. Palmaceous fruits are abundant, and many other fruits agreeing not only in external form, but in internal structure with well known classes of seed-vessels of the present period; along