size. On comparing this scar with those upon the bark of Fig. 2, it may be seen that the different modes of articulation of the leaves with the cortical integument present obvious characters, on which specific distinctions may perhaps most easily be established, in this very obscure and curious family of extinct plants. See various figures of these leaf-scars in Lindley and Hutton's Fossil Flora, Plates 55. 56. 57. 71. 72. &c. In Figs. 2, and 2′, as in many other species, decurrent lines are visible on both sides of the scar. (Original.)

Fig. 3. Ulodendron Allanii, (*nobis*) scale one-fifth. See V. I. p. 475. Note. Drawn from a plaster cast of an impression on sandstone, in the Museum of the Royal Society of Edinburgh from the Coal formation at Craigleith. This sandstone has formed a natural mould on the outer surface of a stem, which has entirely perished; our cast gives a facsimile of the small rhomboidal scales, and of three large round scars on the exterior of the trunk. This impression has been figured, in an inverted position, by Mr. Allan in Vol. IX. Trans. Royal Soc. Edin. 1823. Pl. XIV. p. 236. (Original.)

Our figure represents the trunk in its natural position. In the centre of each scar is a cavity, indicating the place of attachment of a cone. The upper portion of each scar is marked with furrows, produced by pressure of the long radiating scales at the bottom of the cone. This pressure has nearly obliterated the smaller rhomboidal scales of the bark, in those parts where the furrows are deepest; on the lower portion of the scars, the scales of the bark have been but slightly modified by pressure of the cone.