

retains the bark-scales modified by pressure of the Strobilus or cone that grew from the centre of the disk. The upper portion of the Scar is without indications of bark-scales, and is covered with radiating furrows, impressed on it by the long slender scales of the base of the Strobilus, which have obliterated the bark-scales.\*

The character of this scar approaches to that of Fig. 5, but its proportions differ, measuring  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in the longer, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in the shorter diameter. The scaly bark (which in Fig. 5 has been almost entirely removed from the area of the scar), is preserved on the lower portion of the disk of Fig. 6. Scale two-ninths. (Original.)

Fig. 6'. Cast of *Ulodendron Conybearii* (*nobis*) formed by Pennant sandstone of the Coal formation at Stapleton near Bristol. This cast expresses the exact form of an oval scar, or cavity on a stem from which a cone had fallen off.

The disk is covered with slight ridges and furrows, radiating in all directions from the point of insertion of the cone, and formed by pressure of its lowest scales upon the portion of the stem to which it was attached. Beneath the point of insertion, a

\* The portions above and below the line drawn across Fig. 6, are copied from two scars in Rhode's figure. Rhode considers these impressions to be flowers, and the compressed bark-scales to be the Petioles of the flower, and has represented the trunk in an inverted position.

As, in every species of *Ulodendron* which we have seen, the furrows produced by scales at the base of the cone, are deepest on the upper portion of the Scar, we infer from this circumstance that the cones were inclined upwards and inwards, with their axis approximating to that of the stem from which they issued.