

few small scales of the bark remain adhering to the Sandstone. Scale one-fourth. (Original.)

Fig. 7. Portion of the trunk of *Favularia*, one-fourth nat. size. This plant is distinguished by the tessellated appearance of the scales, which cover the space between each fluting of the Bark. In the centre of the area of each scale is a club-shaped scar, which gave origin to a leaf; it was a dicotyledonous plant, probably allied to *Sigillaria*; and its stem must have been covered with a mass of densely imbricated foliage. In the Genus *Sigillaria* the leaves were more distant from one another. The Rows of scars are separated by a groove, Fig. 7. *b.*; their disposition in the vertical direction is indicated by the line *a.* (Lindley, *Foss. Fl. Pl.* 73.)

Fig. 8. Reduced from Lindley and Hutton's figure (Pl. 31) of the central portion of a *Stigmaria ficoides*, from Shale in the roof of the Jarrow colliery near Newcastle. We have here a view of the inferior surface of this curious plant. Its dome-shaped hollow central trunk, or stem, was three feet in diameter, and fitted to sustain horizontally in a floating position the numerous long branches by which it was surrounded; these divide into two, at a certain distance from the Trunk. When perfect, and floating in water, its appearance must have resembled the form of an *Asterias*. On the two longest branches, *a. b.* is seen the longitudinal depression, which is usually adjacent to the small internal woody axis of these branches, and from its position in this fossil, we learn that the place of this depression was on the inferior surface of each branch. Scale one-twenty-fourth. (See V. I. p. 476.)