

Fig. 5. Longitudinal Sections of *Araucaria excelsa*, shewing polygonal disks, in double and triple rows, on the surface of the longitudinal tubes. Some of the tubes are without disks, as in all *Coniferæ*.

Fig. 6. Transverse Section of *Araucaria excelsa*.

*a.* Portion of concentric annual layer.

Fig. 7. Radiating and concentric structure of a branch of *Pinus*, as seen by the naked eye in a transverse section; the microscopic reticulations are omitted. (See V. I. p. 486. Note.)

*a. a.* Concentric annual layers, indicating periodical growth.

Fig. 8. Longitudinal Section of *Pinus*, shewing the relative positions of the longitudinal vessels and medullary rays.

*a,* Longitudinal vessels, forming the woody fibres.

*b,* Medullary rays.

PLATE 57. V. I. p. 494.

Sections exhibiting the silicified remains of *Coniferæ* and *Cycadeæ*, in their native bed, between the Portland and Purbeck stone, on the coast of Dorsetshire.

Fig. 1. Appearance of trunks and roots of large *Coniferous* trees, and of trunks of *Cycadites*, in the black earth, which formed the soil of an ancient Forest in the Isle of Portland. (De la Beche.)

Fig. 2. Remarkable concentric Ridges of Stone, around the erect stump of a Fossil Tree in the Isle of Portland. See V. I. p. 495. Note. (Henslow.)

Fig. 3. Inclined position of the petrified stumps of large *Coniferæ*, and of the bed of black mould and pebbles in which they grew, near Lulworth Cove, on the Coast of Dorset. (Buckland.)