

## PLATE 63.\* V. I. p. 503.

Fig. 1. Recent Pandanus, of S. America, twenty feet high, with its fruit attached. (Mirbel.)

Fig. 2. Fossil fruit of Podocarya, from the Inferior Oolite, near Charmouth, Dorset. Great part of the surface is covered with a stellated Epicarpium; the points of many seeds project in those parts (*e*) where the Epicarpium is wanting. (Original.)

Fig. 3. Reverse of Fig. 2. shewing the seeds placed in single cells (*b*) around the circumference of the fruit. These seeds stand on a congeries of foot-stalks (*d*) composed of long fibres, which terminate in the receptacle. (*r*) The surface of the receptacle is studded over with small disks, in which these foot-stalks originate. (Original.)

Fig. 4. Base of the same fruit, shewing the transverse section of the receptacle (*r*), and the summits of many abortive cells on the left side of the receptacle. (Original.)

Fig. 5. A single seed of Podocarya converted to carbonate of lime. Nat. size. (Original.)

Fig. 6. The same magnified. (Original.)

Fig. 7. Transverse section of a seed magnified. Two lunate marks, of a darker colour than the other part, appear near its centre, *f'*. See Fig. 8. and the middle of Fig. 10. (Original.)

Fig. 8. Magnified portion of Fig. 3: shewing a withered

\* *Explanation of Letters of Reference.*

- a.* Stellated tubercles, each one covering the apex of a single seed.
- b.* Sections of the seed cells.
- c.* Bases of cells from which seeds have fallen.
- d.* Fibrous foot-stalks between the seeds and receptacle.
- e.* Apices of seeds uncovered.
- f.* Transverse section of seeds.