





same
styl

wood

pores appear to be a little larger, and with the walls less thickened. (Fig. 27).

In all the specimens there are evident indications of medullary rays, in radiating bands and lenticular spaces traversing the wood; but the structure of the rays has perished, as one frequently observes in old and weathered trunks of modern trees. This would either indicate that the medullary rays were lax and perishable, or that all the specimens have been much decayed before fossilization. (Figs. 20, 21, 22, 25).

In one instance a large branch was observed to be given off, and on other trunks knots representing the attachment of small lateral branches,

like those of ordinary pines, were found. The most remarkable external marking consists in certain transverse swellings which give to the trunk an irregularly articulated appearance (Fig. 19). These swellings are connected with a gnarled appearance of the external layers of the wood, but the internal layers appear smooth, as if the structure supervened in an aged condition of the trunk. Two explanations of it occur to me:—



same
eye
mark

circles radiating spots have been produced, interfering with the structure; and in some instances this goes so far as to give the whole mass a sort of politic appearance. (Fig. 23.)

By preparing and comparing with each other a large number of slices, I have been able to recognize, under all these different states of preservation, the same structures originally described by me in the paper above cited. All present cylindrical woody fibres, marked with irregular spiral lines, and indications, perhaps illusory, of small round pores placed at unequal intervals. The woody fibres are of great length, but not closely in contact with each other, giving to the wood a lax appearance, like that in very young Coniferous stems. The fibres are not placed in regular radiating series, but are divided into wedges by radiating bands representing the medullary rays, and there are distinct lines of growth in which the fibres are of smaller diameter than elsewhere. I figure some of these appearances as presented in the specimens more recently obtained.*

With the exception of the lines of growth, I have failed to observe any change of structure in passing from the circumference to the centre. No pith has been observed, and the bark, when present, is thin and coalv