

specimen is given in my plate XI, fig. 26, where the characteristic form of the leaf is clearly seen, with the dichotomous branching of the frond, and the two side branches standing at a wide angle of divergence. An outline sketch of this leaf (text fig. 3)

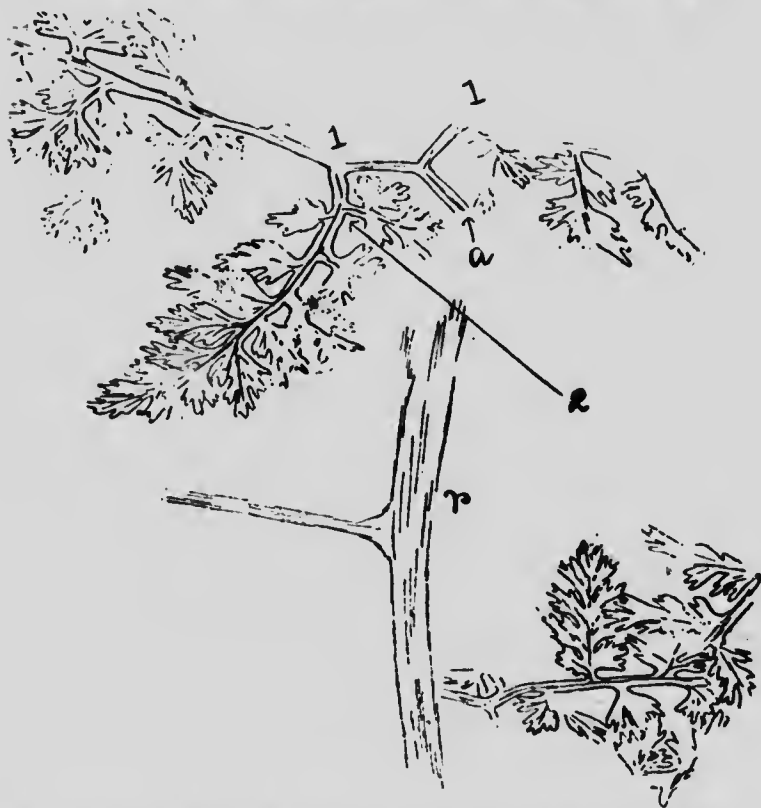


Fig. 3. *Diplazium subfurcatum*, Dawson, sp. Outline sketch from the specimen represented in fig. 26, pl. XI, to show form of foliage. *r*, rachis; *a*, petiole of frond which bifurcates to segments 1 and 1. At 2 notice that the joint lateral pinnule is towards, and parallel to, the petiole. Slightly reduced.

illustrates this in a more diagrammatic fashion. In this figure the axis *a* is seen to dichotomise suddenly and the branches 1,1 then bear *first* pinnules which turn downwards in the direction of the rachis. Comparison should be made between this figure and those illustrating Potonié's (1904, lief 2) account of *Palmatopteris*