

terminal portions of the branches, were sustained by apparently lax, often extremely slender petioles, sometimes several times as long as the blade of the leaf. No precise correlation has yet been made between the *Whittleseyæ* and any of the types of Palæozoic fruits, one or more genera of which are usually found associated in the same beds.

The species already attributed to this genus are : *Whittleseyæ elegans*,<sup>1</sup> *W. crassifolia*,<sup>2</sup> *W. undulata*,<sup>3</sup> *W. microphylla*,<sup>4</sup> *W. Campbelli*,<sup>5</sup> and *W. Lescuriana*.<sup>6</sup> To these are now added three species from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as follows :

***Whittleseyæ desiderata*, n. sp.**

Pl. VII, Figs. 1, 2, 1a.

Leaves of moderate thickness, oblong, slightly cuneate, 9 mm.-14 mm. in length above the petiole, 6 mm.-10 mm. broad near the truncate apex, slightly rounded at the distal angles, rapidly contracted in the lower one fourth to form a round-obtuse or obtuse base; apex crenulo-denticulate, often obtusely denticulate, with short, rounded teeth; vascular bands or costæ 18-24 in number, often low-rounded, usually distinct, confluent and generally once-forked at a narrow angle at the base, the outer two or three on either side blending in a marginal band; petiole relatively broad at the top, the length and mode of attachment being unknown.

The species here described is one of the smaller of the genus, of which, however, it shows well the distinctive characters. As is usual in this group, especially in the type, *Whittleseyæ elegans*, the

<sup>1</sup> Newberry, Ann. Sci., vol. 1, Cleveland, 1853, p. 116, figs. 1, 2. Lesquereux, Coal Flora, vol. II, p. 523, pl. IV, f. 1, 1a.

<sup>2</sup> Lesquereux, Coal Flora, Atlas, 1879, p. 2, pl. IV, f. 2 (*W. integrifolia*, op. cit., vol. II, p. 524.)

<sup>3</sup> Lesquereux, op. cit., vol. II, p. 525, pl. IV, f. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Lesquereux, op. cit., vol. III, p. 843. Lesley, Dict. Foss. Pa., vol. III, p. 1256, text-figs.

<sup>5</sup> D. White, 20th Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, Pt. II, 1900, p. 867.

<sup>6</sup> Loc. cit., p. 867.