

"The contents of the trunk correspond with those of others previously found. At the bottom is the usual layer of mineral charcoal, consisting of the fallen wood and bark of the tree itself. Above this, about two feet of its height are filled with a confused mass of vegetable fragments, consisting of *Cordaites*, *Lepidodendron*, *Ulodendron*, *Lepidostrobus*, *Calamites*, *Trigonocarpum*, stipes and fronds of ferns, and mineral charcoal; the whole imbedded in a sandy paste blackened by coaly matter. In, and at the top of this mass occur the animal remains. The remainder of the trunk is occupied with grey and buff sandstone, containing a few fragments of plants, but no remains of animals.

"Portions of six reptilian skeletons were obtained from this trunk. The most important of these is a large and nearly complete skeleton of *Dendroterpeton Acadianum*.\* Another specimen found in this trunk is a jaw of an animal about the size of *Dendroterpeton Acadianum*, but with fewer and larger teeth.† The remaining skeletons were imperfect, and belonged to a small individual of *Dendroterpeton Acadianum*, two of *Hylonomus Lyelli*, and one of *Hylonomus Wymani*. The dislocated condition of these and other skeletons is probably due to the circumstance that, when they were introduced, the matter filling the trunk was a loose mass of fragments, into the crevices of which the bones dropped, on decay of the soft parts. Most of the skeletons lie at the sides of the trunk, as if the animals had before death crept close to the walls of their prison. At the time when the reptiles were introduced, the hollow trunk must have been a pit four feet in depth. A number of specimens of *Pupavetusta* and *Xylobius Sigillariae* were found, but nothing throwing further light on these species.

"The beds on a level with the top of this erect tree are arenaceous sandstones, with numerous erect *Calamites*. I searched the surfaces of these beds in vain for bones or footprints of the reptiles which must have traversed them, and which, but for the hollow erect trees, would apparently have left no trace of their existence. On a surface of similar character, sixty feet higher, and separated by three coals, with their accompaniments, and a very thick compact sandstone, I observed a series of footprints, which may be those of *Dendroterpeton* or *Hylonomus*."

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\* Now in the collection of the Geological Society of London. Fig. 1, represents the skull of this specimen.

† Since named and described by Prof. Owen as *Hyloterpeton Dawsoni*.