

found scattered in every position, and those of different species intermingled; and that being often much more friable than the matrix, much labour is required for their development; while after all has been done, the result is a congeries of fragments like that presented by Plate III. The two specimens which displayed the largest number of bones in juxtaposition, are one of *Dendrerpeton Acadianum*, and one of *Hylonomus Lyelli*, both presented by me to the geological Society of London, and now in its collection; but of which I shall endeavour to obtain accurate representations for this memoir.

In order more fully to illustrate the mode of occurrence of these remains, I quote the following notice of my last explorations in the bed containing them, from the Journal of the Geological Society of London, for 1861:

“In the bed which has hitherto alone afforded reptilian remains in its erect trees, two additional examples of these were exposed. One was on the beach, and in part removed by the sea. The other was in the cliff, but so far disengaged that a miner succeeded in bringing it down for me. In the first, comparatively little was found. It afforded only a few shells of *Pupa vetusta*, and scattered bones of a full-grown individual of *Dendrerpeton Acadianum*.

“The second tree was more richly stored; and, being *in situ*, was very instructive as to the mode of occurrence of the remains. Like all the other trees in which reptilian bones have been found, it sprang immediately from the surface of the six-inch coal in Group XV. of my section*; which is also Coal No. 15 of Sir W. E. Logan's section†. Its diameter at the base was two feet, and its height six feet, above which, however, an appearance of additional height was given by the usual funnel-shaped sinking of the overlying beds toward the cavity of the trunk. The bark is well preserved in the state of bituminous coal, and presents externally a longitudinally wrinkled surface, without ribs or leaf-scars; but within, on the ‘ligneous’ surface, or that of the inner bark, there are broad flat ribs, and transversely elongated scars. The appearances are precisely those which might be expected on an old trunk of my *Sigillaria Brownii*; to which species this tree may have very well belonged.‡

* Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. Vol. ix. p. 58, and Vol. x. p. 20.

† Reports of Geol. Survey of Canada, 1845.

‡ Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. Vol. xvii. p. 523.