

cylinder of porous discigerous fibres, with three rows of contiguous pores, and radially arranged. This is of course near to *Dadoxylon*. The stem and fruit have not hitherto been recognised in Europe.

These plants were first recognised in Prince Edward Island by the writer in 1870, and published in his report on the geology of the Island in 1871, under the generic name of *Knorria*. They are there stated to "resemble very closely the Permian stems to which Eichwald has given the name *Schizodendron*." They are also stated to show traces of woody tissue allied to that of Conifers, and are conjectured to have been branches of trees allied to that family. In that Report they are said to occur in the Permo-Carboniferous of Gallas Point, and also in beds referred to the Trias.

Additional specimens were subsequently collected by Mr. Bain of North River, Prince Edward Island, and were sent to me for examination. They are described in a paper published in the Canadian Naturalist in 1885 as follows:—

"*Tylocladon* was founded by Weiss to include stems with elongate, prominent leaf-bases of the character of those of *Knorria*, but bifurcate at the top. These stems or branches, are very characteristic of the Permian of Russia, Germany and France. They have been found by Weiss to show the character of *Dadoxylon* when the structures are preserved, and are therefore Coniferous; and it is now pretty generally believed that they are decorticated branches of *Walchia*. So far as European evidence extends, they are regarded as strictly Permian, and the species drawn by Mr. Bain is not distinguishable from *T. speciosum* of Weiss. In Prince Edward Island, I have figured (Report, Plate III Fig. 30) what seems to be the same species, though under *Knorria*; but my specimen may have been from the Middle Series, then called Lower Trias, but now regarded by Mr. Bain as Permian.¹

¹ Mr. Bain informs me in a recent letter that he has found specimens of *Tylocladon* in beds regarded by him as Triassic.