

The specimen thus invites a comparison with the families of Cordaites and Nægerrathia in connection with allied genera and with a number of discoveries made in recent years with reference to the Gymnosperms of the Palæozoic.

Mr. Lacoe's specimen is flattened out on a slab of grey sandstone, and was collected by him in the Lower Catskill (Upper Devonian) of Meshoppen, Wyoming Co., Pennsylvania. Mr. Lacoe informs me that it is there associated with *Archæopteris minor* and *A. major*, Lesqx., and in neighbouring quarries half a mile distant and about fifty feet higher in the series, there are different species of *Archæopteris*, including one identified with *A. Hibernicus*, and a strobile apparently of *Lycopodites Richardsoni*, a form characteristic of the Upper Devonian of Perry in Maine. These beds have also afforded to Prof. White a species of *Spirifer*, and the *Stylonurus excelsior* of Hall.

I may add that I described, some years ago,<sup>1</sup> under the name *Næggerathia Gilboensis*, a specimen from the collection of Mr. Lockwood of Gilboa, New York, and from the Chemung group, which was kindly communicated to me by Prof. Hall. It differs from the present species in the form of the leaves and also in the veins being simple and apparently of two orders. Its characters are as follows:—"Leaf rhombic-obovate, with a broad base. Nerves or radiating plicæ nine in number, not forked, and with fine striæ between them. Length  $3\frac{2}{3}$  inches. Breadth  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. It seems to have been bent in a conduplicate manner, and clasping or decurrent, on a stem or branch. The form tends to that of *Dolerophyllum*, though the species has been referred to *Næggerathia*."

I may also add that the only undoubted Devonian Cordaites previously in my collections, is *C. Robbii* from the middle Devonian of St. John, New Brunswick. This is a long and broad parallel-sided leaf, pointed at the extremity, and clasping at the base, with parallel veins, and nearly akin to *C. borassifolia* of the Carboniferous. With it are found species

<sup>1</sup> Quarterly Journal Geological Society, 1871.