The specimens on which this species was founded were exceedingly minute scraps, and in 1871 (p. 35) Dawson himself says "Additional specimens show this to have been a more woody plant than I had at first supposed, and possibly branehlets of some slender Lepidodendron of the type of L. acuminata of Goeppert." These fragments are of greater interest from the St. John beds than they would be from a deposit in which Lepidodendron is abundant, because there are so very few specimens of any kind of the Lycopodiales. They are quite indeterminable specifically, but they afford evidence of the existence of Lepidodendrons in the deposit (see p. 122).

## LYCOPOD FOLIAGE

Leaves of Sigillaria or Lepidodendron.

1871. Cyperites sp. (leaves of Sigillaria), Dawson, Foss. Pl. Devon. Upp. Silur. Canada, Geol. Surv. Rep., p. 24, pl. 111, figs. 36-37.

Although Dawson described these specimens as the leaves of Sigillaria, he used the old name Cyperites, which must, of eourse, be abandoned now. In his monograph, in 1871, he recorded specimens both from St. John, and from Perry. The latter (fig. 38 pl. III) are put by Smith and White (1905 p. 70) in the species Leptophloeum rhombicum Dn., of which they give the complete synonymy. The fragments from St. John are merely portions of uncharacterised leaves which cannot be associated with any definite form of stem. It is unlikely that they belong to the same species as the Perry leaves.

In the eollections of the St. John Natural History Museum, a specimen shows two nicely ribbed leaves like that in fig. 36 pl. III. of Dawson's monograph. It is impossible to determine whether they are the leaves of Lepidodendron or Sigillaria.

LEPIDODENDRON sp. in "Bergeria" eondition.

Lepidodendron Gaspianum Dawson (from St. John, not from Perry)

1859. Lepidodendron Gaspianum, Dawson, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol.

15, p. 483, figs. 3, 3a-d.

1862. Lepidodendron Gaspianum. Dawson, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. 18, p. 312, pl. XIV, figs. 26, 27, 28, and pl. XVII, fig. 58.