

5. *Cordaitea angustifolius*, Dawson (possibly young leaves of *C. Robbii*, Dawson).*
6. *Cordaitea Robbii*, Dawson.*
7. *Annularia latifolia*, (Dawson)* Kidston.
8. *Annularia acicularis*, (Dawson)* Sp. (Under this species I note that Dr. White employs the term "Lancaster formation" suggested for the strata described as "Middle Devonian" from the "fern ledges" of Lancaster, New Brunswick.)
9. *Asterophyllites parvulus*, Dawson.*
10. *Neuropteris Pocahontas*, var. *inaequalis*, n. var. Allied to *Cardiopteris Eriana*, Dawson,* and *Odontopteris squamosa*, Dawson, which, by the bye, has been called *O. Dawsoniana* by S. A. Miller. Dr. White adds that it deserves a special comparison with the *Neuropteris Pocahontas* group of Pottsville forms.
11. *Megalopteris plumosa*, D. White, n. sp. This species closely resembles *M. Dawsoni*, Hartt, from the so-called Middle Devonian of New Brunswick.
12. *Alethopteris discrepans*, Dawson.* This species, originally described from the "fern ledges" of New Brunswick occurs in the Pottsville formation at the New Lincoln Mine. Of specimens from this place, Dr. White says: they "appear to agree in all respects with specimens from the 'fern ledges' at St. John." "The occurrence of this species," he adds, "together with *Sphenopteris Harttii*, *S. pilosa* and *Pecopteris serrulata*, Hartt, in the Upper Lykens division of the Pottsville formation points strongly to the close relationship between the flora of the latter and that of the supposed Middle Devonian beds at St. John, a relationship so close as to convince me that no appreciable difference in age exists between the plant beds at the two localities." (p. 886.)
13. *Pecopteris serrulata*, Hartt.
14. *Sphenopteris pilosa*, Dawson.*
15. *Sphenopteris Harttii*, Dawson.*