

1 There are thin-walled Calamites distinct from Calamodendron & Calamopitys. The cliffs at the Luthy Lignons distinctly show this, and I have specimens in Munich.

2 There are stems included in Sigillaria which have structures comparable with Cycads or Cordaites. I sent three of one of these to William Dorr Jones ago and he said in reply that he did not know what they were but had seen none similar in England.

3 The French Botanists are mistaken in saying that Dadoxylon is the wood of Cordaites. I have had specimens collected in the French localities and all those with cones of Cordaites attached were quite different from Dadoxylon. The conclusion is of course that Dr. Pruner-Beyer had shown that our Dadoxylon had foliage of the Walcheren type. Please also to observe that I have shown Jones ago that the true Cladophora with still exists in young shoots of the common balsam fir.

4 It is a fact that the so-called strobili of Sigillaria are not woody.

lads but modified leaves and
there is presumptive evidence that
some of them bear fruits like
Hymenocarpa.

5. It is not correct that the
Devonian flora shows no sign
of a simpler beginning. I claimed
in my Report of 1870 that
no Pteridophytes existed in the
Lower Devonian or Upper Silurian
but came in with the Middle
Devonian. In the L. D. there is
a great profusion of fossilized
plants like *Pachypteris* and
Arthropodium Rhocarps like *Parkia*
and *Palaemia* and the
Cinnam trees (*Neuropteris*) with
leaves resembling those of some
algae, yet land plants and
seemingly producing resin now preserved
as amber. There are in reality five
great waves of floral beginning
one in the Middle Devonian one
in the Coal Formation, one in the
Jurassic and one in the Middle
Cretaceous

In the C.
Reunophore—

6. You cannot follow a more
guide in fossil botany than Silurian

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