Note on Specimens of Fossil Wood from the Erian (Devonian) of New York & Kentucky by Sir Wm Dawson & Prof D. P. Penhallow

The specimens referred to in this note were sent by Prof. J. M. Clarke to Sir William Dawson and additional specimens of one of them were subsequently obtained ~~from Mr~~ through Prof. Clarke from Mr C. E. Beecher of Yale University Museum. The greater number of the specimens proved on examination to be of species previously described by Sir Wm Dawson from the Erian of N.Y. & Ohio ~~and as to these we have given the following notes~~ × as will appear in the following notes by him. One of the specimens however ~~proving to be long~~ belonging to the genus [illegible] of larger and more perfect specimens than previously ~~known~~ found in America and of [illegible] was placed in the hands of Prof. Penhallow for more careful study and has been separately described by him.

Note on Specimens of Devonian Wood collected by Prof J. M. Clarke

The Specimens consist of several examples of cylindrical stems of small or moderate size, and a fragment of a larger stem. The whole are calcified and blackened by the presence of the wood in a carbonized state. Most of the Specimens are attached to or imbedded in specimens of the "Styliola" limestone of the Genesee Shale series in the State of New York.

(Cordaioxylon)

1 Dadoxylon Clarkii, Dawn

Report on Devon Plants of Canada Pt 2, 1882 P. 124.
Palaeozoic Gymnosperms, Memoirs Peter Redpath Museum 1890

To this species ~~appear~~ to belong a number of ~~all the more~~ slender stems, ~~with small large pith~~ imbedded in specimens of the Styliola limestone. They present the following characters:

The genuine [illegible]

Stem about 1.5 cm in diameter with large pith 3 m.m in diameter and distinct radiating woody cylinder in transverse section showing rows of square

fibres, converging into ligneous wedges about 8 in number toward the centre.

Radial section shows woody fibres (tracheids) with two or three rows of bordered pores and medullary rays of various lengths. A few scalariform & reticulated vessels in the inner points of the wedges next the pith.

Tangential section shows numerous medullary rays simple or with but one series of cells superimposed and very variable in length from one cell to many in each.

This structure is that of Dadoxylon Clarkii to which these stems must be referred. The species as I have pointed out is probably referable to Cordaites rather than to true Conifers. The stems present no trace of cortical tissues but from their straight & uniform cylindrical form I would infer

The tangential section shows that there are numerous medullary rays which are of many narrow cells superimposed and are in two series. ~~Th~~

This wood corresponds with the species above named described by me in 1871 from specimens collected by J. S. Newberry in the Hamilton group of Ohio. The wood is nearly allied to that of D. ouangondianum of the Erian of St. John New Brunswick — Conifers and of similar type are in the Upper Devonian of Scotland and of Germany