supplemented. *Equisetites Lyelli* (Mant.), *Lycopodites Teilhardi* sp. nov., *Selaginellites Dawsoni* sp. nov., *Sagenopteris Mantelli* (Dunk.), *S. acutifolia* Sew. *Matonidium Goepperti* (Ett.), *Hausmannia pelletieri* sp. nov., *Ruffordia Goepperti* (Dunk.), *Pelletiera valdensis* gen. et sp. nov., *Cladophlebis browniana* (Dunk.), *Onchyopsis Mantelli* (Brongn.), *Teilhardia valdensis* gen. et sp. nov., *Dichopteris delicatula* sp. nov., *Williamsonia carruthersi*? Sew., *Otozamites klipsteinii* (Dunk.), *Ctenis* sp., *Conites berryi* sp. nov., *Araucarites pippingfordensis* (Ung.), *Pinites solmsi* Sew., *Sphenolepidium kurrianum* (Dunk.).

Of these by far the most interesting is the record of a new species of *Hausmannia*. The genus was described by DUNKER, and is found in several mid-European deposits, but has not hitherto been recognised in the Wealden of England. The specimens now described are exceedingly good and leave no doubt as to the correctness of the description.

A complete list of all known British Wealden plants follows with critical notes on some of the species, and the likeness of the Wealden flora to the corresponding floras in America is noted. It is also pointed out that it is not easy to separate this flora from the Jurassic; but the author suggests that "*Onchyopsis mantelli*, *Weichselia mantelli* and a few other types may be described as useful plants pointing to a Wealden age".

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Gordon, W. T. "On *Rhetinangium arberi*, a new genus of Cycadofilices from the Calciferous sandstone series." Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin. 48, pp. 814—825, pls. I—III. Edinburgh 1913.

This paper consists chiefly of a detailed anatomical description of a new genus of fossil stem. The fossil is a member of the Cycadofilices, a group which is of great interest and importance, connecting the ferns and cycads, and the new genus is of particular interest because it is from a lower horizon than most of the genera of Cycadofilices of which the anatomy is known. The specimens of *Rhetinangium* on which the genus is founded, come from the Calciferous Sandstone of Scotland, which is of Lower Carboniferous age. At first sight the stem appeared so much to resemble *Heterangium* that it was thought to be a new species of that genus. The exarch nature of the xylem however at once separates it from *Heterangium*. The genus *Megaloxydon* appears to be the one most nearly allied to the newly described form, but it does not entirely coincide with it. *Rhetinangium* is simpler than *Megaloxydon*, but as it occurs in rocks of earlier stage, this is what one might expect if the two plants belong to the same series. The details of the anatomical features of the plant are illustrated by fine photographs.

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