

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

Fig. 1 a. *Graptolithus convolutus*, His., showing the free linear cells at the proximal end of the polypary. 1 b and 1 c. Cells with two spines rising from the mouth.

2. *Diplograpsus mucronatus*, Hall.
3. *Diplograpsus Whitfieldi*, Hall.
4. *Diplograpsus cometa*, Gein.
5. *Dendrograptus lentus*, Carr.
6. *Dicranograptus Clingani*, Carr. 6 c. Three cells magnified five times.
7. *Cladograpsus capillaris*, Carr. 7 b. Four cells magnified five times.
8. *Didymograpsus elegans*, Carr. 8 b and 8 c. Two young specimens. 8 d. Four cells magnified five times.
9. *Climatograptus scalaris*, Hall., showing the axis produced at the proximal end to a great length.
10. *Climatograptus minutus*, Carr.
11. *Diplograpsus tricornis*, Carr. 11 b. Young specimen.
12. *Diplograpsus minimus*, Carr.
13. *Diplograpsus pristis*, His., showing various forms of appendages at the proximal termination.
14. *Rastrites maximus*, Carr.
15. *Rastrites Linnæi*, Barr.
16. *Rastrites capillaris*, Carr.
17. *Cyrtograpsus Murchisonii*, Carr. 17 b. Seven cells magnified five times.
18. *Graptolithus intermedius*, Carr.
19. *Graptolithus Clingani*, Carr.

Figs. 1 a, 5, and 17 are from specimens in the Jermyn Street Museum; the others are from specimens in the British Museum.

The systematic portion of the paper, and the description of the new species figured in this plate, will be given in next number.

# V.—ON A FLOWER-LIKE FORM FROM THE LEAF-BED OF THE LOWER BAGSHOT BEDS, STUDLAND BAY, DORSETSHIRE.

By GEORGE MAW, F.G.S., F.L.S.

THE accompanying figure (1) represents a fossil in my possession obtained with some insect remains, by Mr. W. R. Brodie, of Swanage, from the Lower Leaf-bed of the Lower Bagshot beds, Studland Bay, Dorsetshire. It bears a general resemblance to the

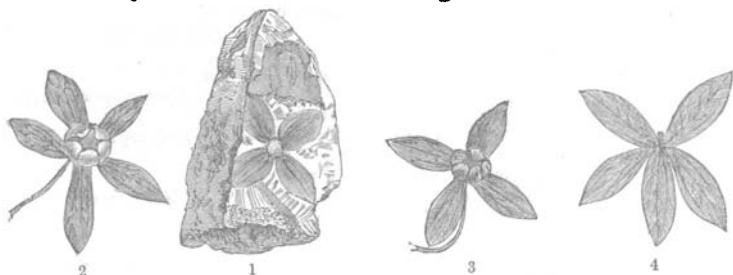


Fig. 1.—Fossil from Studland Bay.

Figs. 2, 3.—*Kydia calycina*, India.

Fig. 4.—*Calycopteris (Getonia) floribunda*, India.

examples found by Mr. W. S. Mitchell, at Alum Bay and Bournemouth;<sup>1</sup> and to those figured by Heer as *Porana* (*Flora Tertiaria Helvetiæ*, plate 103), from the Swiss deposits, except in its having

<sup>1</sup> See Mr. Mitchell's description of *Porana (?) vectensis*, etc., in *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE*, 1865, Vol. II. p. 516, figs. 1-3.—ED.

but four instead of five lobes. It resembles somewhat in outline the recent *Porana volubilis*, and, as the absence of the fifth lobe might be merely an abnormal condition of the individual example, it seemed, at first, scarcely sufficient to separate it from the genus with which all the other similar forms from the Tertiary beds had heretofore been identified.

Mr. Richard Kippist, of the Linnæan Society, has, however, within the last few days pointed out to me the much closer resemblance of the fossil to *Kydia calycina*, an East Indian plant of the natural order *Byttneriaceæ*, and has furnished me with the recent examples of the enlarged involucre, represented in Figures 2 and 3 for comparison with the fossil. A figure of the plant is also given in Wight's *Icones plantarum Indiæ Orientalis* (vol. iii. table 880, fig. 5). Mr. Kippist remarks that "the fossil agrees far better with *Kydia* than *Porana* in the number and blunt obovate form of the sepals, as well as in the numerous nearly parallel veins, the pointed sepals of *Porana* being penniveined with an intermarginal nerve; in fact, that Wight's figure of the enlarged calyx of *Kydia calycina* is so completely identical with the fossil that the one might almost have been drawn from the other." In the fossil the inner or true calyx with the enclosed capsule appears to have become detached from the involucre (the part supposed to be represented in the fossil), though the broad scar in the centre shows clearly the point of attachment. A large proportion of the examples of *Kydia* have only four lobes to the outer calyx or involucre, but are occasionally found with five, as in Figure 2, or even with six lobes. The Hampshire and also the Swiss specimens figured by Heer vary in this way; and, although the great majority have five lobes, it seems questionable whether the whole are not more properly referable to *Kydia* than *Porana*.<sup>1</sup> Three examples of leaves in my possession from the Corfe leaf-bed, a continuation of that exposed in Studland Bay, agree well with the form and venation of the leaves of *Kydia calycina*.

I submit these few particulars in the belief that the evidence in favour of the affinity of the Tertiary flower-like forms with *Kydia* is equal if not superior to the claims of *Porana* to include them, though the identification of fossil with recent Phanerogamous genera must always be uncertain and difficult. Fig. 4 represents the calyx of *Calycopteris (Getonia) floribunda*, for which I am indebted to Mr. Carruthers, and which is also more like the fossil than any of the recent species of *Porana*.

## NOTICES OF MEMOIRS.

### CLASSIFICATION OF METEORITES. By M. DAUBRÉE.<sup>2</sup>

THE bodies which are comprised under the general name of meteorites have long since been arranged under two great divisions, the *irons* and the *stones*; it is, indeed, the division which

<sup>1</sup> See figures of *Porana*, op. cit., p. 516.

<sup>2</sup> Classification adoptée pour la collection de météorites du Muséum. Par M. Daubrée; Comptes rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences, tome 65, July, 1867.