Results

Microscopic examination showed that 24 out of the studied 32 specimens and three out of the studied 41 specimens from first and second localities respectively, were found to be ill preserved, in the way that most diagnostic features were not observable, to be precisely identified. The eight well preserved specimens of the Wadi Gabgaba (first locality) belong to gymnosperms and were collected from: (1) Bed no.2 of the Upper Member of Sabaya Formation (samples no. 30 and 31); (2) Bed no.1 of the Lower Member of Sabaya Formation (samples no.23, 24,25); (3) Bed no.2 of Abu Ballas Formation (samples no.7, 8, 9) and the 38 well preserved specimens of the Cairo-Bahariya Oasis Desert Road (second locality) belong to angiosperms (dicots). Eventhough, it was possible to realize that the 24 ill preserved specimens of the first locality were gymnosperms and the three ill preserved specimens of the second locality were dicots.

The eight well preserved specimens of the first locality belong to Araucariaceae and represent one species namely *Agathoxylon lifiyii* Youssef, El-Saadawi, Kedves & Mostafa. The 38 well preserved specimens of the second locality belong to Bombacaceae and Leguminosae. Bombacaceae is represented by 34 specimens of which 33 specimens represent one species, namely *Bombacoxylon owenii* (Carr.) Gottwald and one specimen represents *B. langstoni* Wheeler & Lehman. Leguminosae is represented by only four specimens each of which represents a single species namely: *Afzelioxylon welkitii,* (Lemoigne & Beauchamp) Lemoigne *Cynometroxylon tunesense* Delteil-Desneux,

Tetrapleuroxylon acaciae (Kräusel) Müller-Stoll and Mädel and *T. ingaeforme* (Felix) Müller-Stoll and Mädel (see Table 3).

Table (3): Names of taxa recorded in the present work, number of their specimens, locality they come from and whether they are new or old records to Egypt.

Taxa			No. of specimens	No. of specimens in the field	Record	Locality
1- Araucariaceae	*Agathoxylon*	*1-A. lifiyii*	8	7, 8, 9, 23, 24, 25, 30, 31	Old	Wadi Gabgaba
2- Bombacaceae	*Bombacoxylon*	2-*B. owenii*	33	101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 105`, 107, 110, 111, 112, 113, 113`, 114, 115, 116, 116`, 117, 118, 119/1, 119/2, 120, 121, 122, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 132, 134, 141, 143	Old	Cairo-Bahariya Oasis Desert Road
		3- *B. langstoni*	1	140	New	
3- Leguminosae	*Afzelioxylon*	4- *A. welkitii*	1	148	Old	
	Cynometroxylon	5- *C. tunesense*	1	108	Old	
	Tetrapleuroxylon	6- *T. acaciae*	1	106	Old	
		7- *T. ingaeforme*	1	137	New	

In this work two out of the seven recorded species are new records to Egypt while five species; were recorded in Egypt from different sites in earlier works. The two new records raised the number of wood species of Bombacaceae known from Egypt from three to four, of Leguminosae from 17 to 18, of dicots from 48 (see page 2) to 50 and of Miocene age from 36 (see end of Table 1 on page 5) to 38 species.

Agathoxylon lifiyii (Araucariaceae) is probably dominant in Wadi Gabgaba, it is represented by eight well preserved specimens. The 24 ill preserved gymnosperm specimens probably belong to non-araucarian species, possessing timber of lower quality that deteriorated before preservation. *Bombacoxylon owenii* is the dominant species in the second locality being represented by 33 out of 38 identified specimens.