

the supposed Lower Cretaceous of Komé, in Greenland (Fig. 68). Two species, a *Sterculia* and a *Laurus* or *Salix*, occur among fossils described by me in the upper part of the Kootanie series of the Rocky Mountains, and Fontaine has recently found in the Potomac group of Virginia—believed to be of Neocomian age—several angiospermous species (*Sassafras*, *Menispermities*, *Sapindus*, *Aralia*, *Populus*, &c.) mixed with a rich flora of cycads and pines. These are the early forerunners of the modern angiospermous flora; but so far as known they do not occur below the Cretaceous, and in its lower portions only very rarely. When, however, we ascend into the Upper Cretaceous, whether of Europe or America, there is a remarkable incoming of the higher plants, under generic forms similar to those now existing. This is, in truth, the advent of the modern flora of the temperate regions of the earth. A very interesting tabular view of its early distribution is given by Ward, in the "American Journal of Science" for 1884, of which the following is a synopsis, with slight emendations. I may add that the new discoveries made since 1884 would probably tend to increase the proportionate number of dicotyledons in the newer groups.

DICOTYLEDONOUS TREES IN THE CRETACEOUS.

<i>Upper Senonian</i>	179 species.
(Fox Hill group of America.)	
<i>Lower Senonian</i>	81 species.
Upper white chalk of Europe; Fort Pierre group of America; coal-measures of Nainimo?	
<i>Turonian</i>	20 species.
Lower white chalk; New Jersey marls; Belly R. group.	
<i>Cenomanian</i>	357 species.
(Chalk-marl, greensand, and Gault, Niobrara and Dakota groups of America); Dunvegan group of Canada; Amboy clays of New Jersey.	