objection to the use of modern generic names for mere leaves, and would be quite content to adopt some non-committal termination, as that of *"phyllum"* or *"ites"* suggested by him. I feel, however, that almost as much is taken for granted if a plant is called *Corylophyllum* or *Corylites,* as if called *Corylus.* In either case a judgment is expressed as to its affinities, which if wrong under the one term is wrong under the other; and after so much has been done by so many eminent botanists, it seems inexpedient to change the whole nomenclature for so small and questionable an advantage. I wish it, however, to be distinctly understood that plants catalogued on the evidence of leaves alone are for the most part referred to certain genera on grounds necessarily imperfect, and their names are therefore subject to correction, as new facts may be obtained.

The more noteworthy modern genera included in the Dakota flora, as catalogued by Lesquereux, are the following : *Liquidambar,* the sweet-gum, is represented both in America and Europe, the leaves resembling those of the modern species, but with entire edges, which seems to be a common peculiarity of Cretaceous foliage.* *Populus* (poplar), as already stated, appears very early in Greenland, and continues with increasing number of species throughout the Cretaceous and Tertiary. *Salix* (willow) appears only a little later and continues. Of the family *Cupuliferæ* we have *Fagus* (beech), *Quercus* (oak), and *Castanea* (chestnut), which appear together in the Dakota group and its equivalents. Fruits of some of the species are known, and also wood showing structure. *Betula*

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* With reference to this, something may be learned from the leaves of modern trees. In these, young shoots have leaves often less toothed and serrated than those of the adult tree. A remarkable instance is the *Populus grandidentatus* of America, the young shoots of which have entire leaves, quite unlike except in venation those of the parent tree, and having an aspect very similar to that of the Cretaceous poplars.