

leaves, known as *Credneria*, found in the Cenomanian of Europe, and those called *Protophyllum* (Fig. 72) in America, appear to be nearer to the plane-trees than to any others, though representing an extinct type. The laurels are represented in this age, and the American genus *Sassafras*, which has now only one species, has not one merely but several species in the Cretaceous. *Diospyros*, the persimmon-tree, was also a Cretaceous genus.

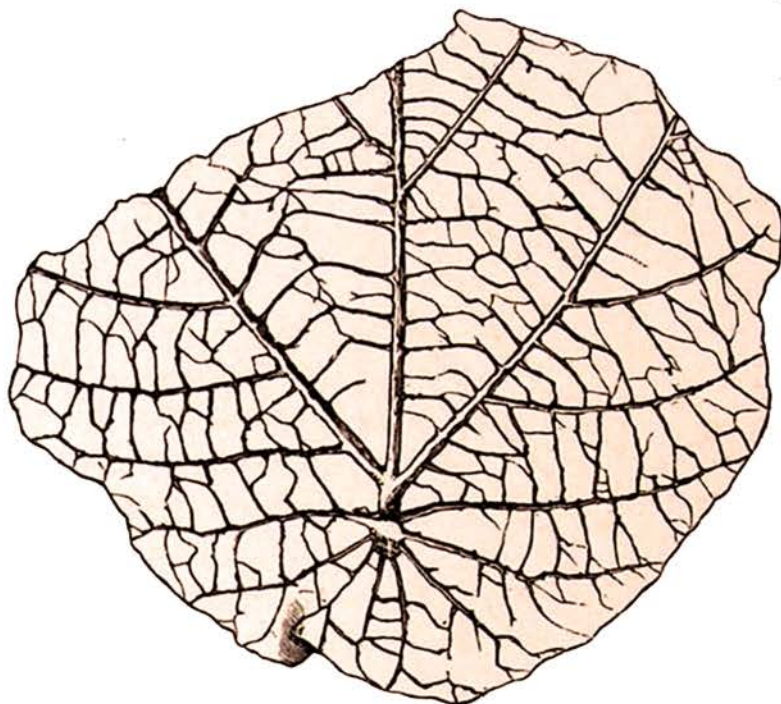


FIG. 72.—*Protophyllum boreale*, Dawson, reduced. Upper Cretaceous, Canada.

The single species of the beautiful *Liriodendron*, or tulip-tree, is a remnant of a genus which had several Cretaceous species (Figs. 74, 75). The magnolias, still well represented in the American flora, were equally plentiful in the Cretaceous (Fig. 73). The walnut family were well represented by species of *Juglans* (butternut) and *Carya*, or hickory. In all, no less than forty-eight genera are present belonging to at least twenty-five families, running through the whole range of the dicotyledonous exogens. This is a remarkable result, indicating a sudden profusion