

of forms of these plants of a very striking character. It is further to be observed that some of the genera have

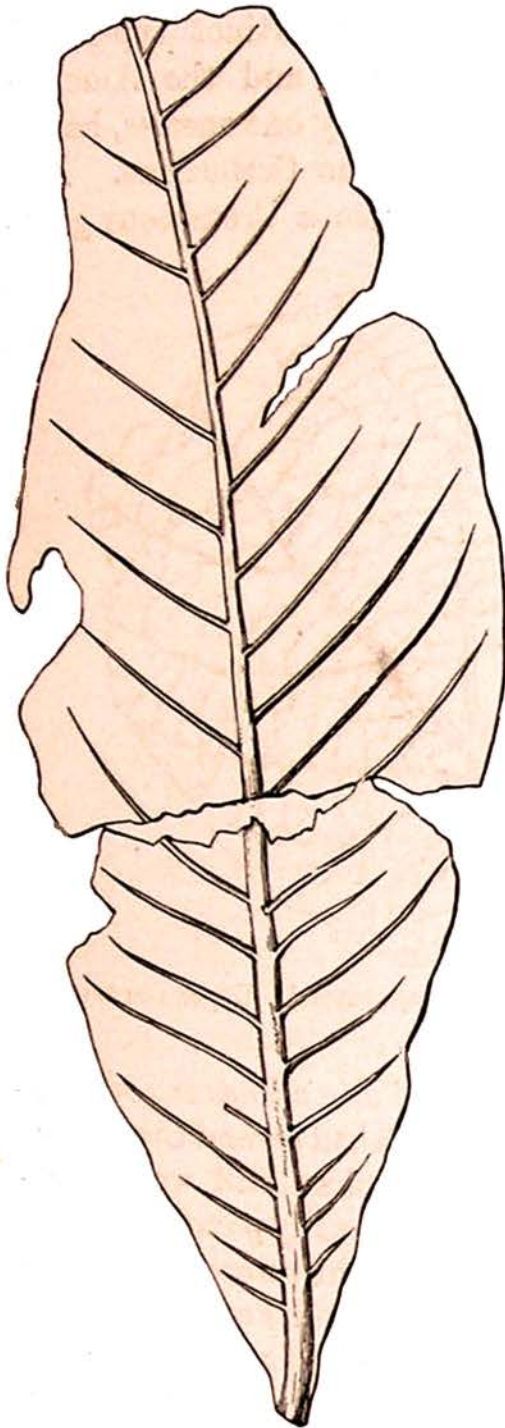


FIG. 73.—*Magnolia magnifica*, Dawson, reduced. Upper Cretaceous, Canada.

many species in the Cretaceous and dwindle toward the modern. In others the reverse is the case—they have expanded in modern times. In a number there seems to have been little change.

Dr. Newberry has given, in the "Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club," an interesting *résumé* of the history of the beautiful *Liriodendron*, or tulip-tree, which may be taken as an example of a genus which has gone down in importance in the course of its geological history.

"The genus *Liriodendron*, as all botanists know, is represented in the present flora by a single species, 'the tulip-tree,' which is confined to eastern America, but grows over all the area lying between the Lakes and the Gulf, the Mississippi and the Atlantic. It is a magnificent tree, on the