

whole, the finest in our forests. Its cylindrical trunk, sometimes ten feet in diameter, carries it beyond all its associates in size, while the beauty of its glossy, lyre-shaped leaves and tulip-like flowers is only surpassed by the flowers and foliage of its first cousin, *Magnolia grandiflora*. That a plant so splendid

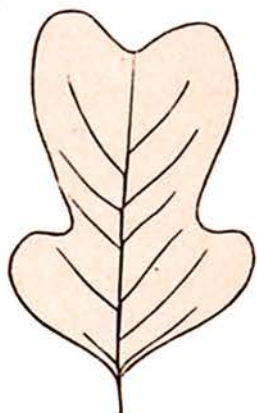


FIG. 74.—*Liriodendron Meekii*, Heer. (After Lesquereux.)

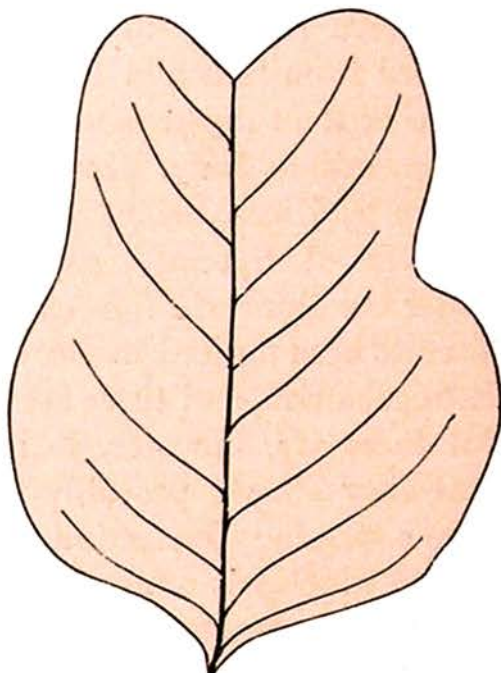


FIG. 75.—*Liriodendron primævum*, Newberry. (After Newberry.)

should stand quite alone in the vegetation of the present day excited the wonder of the earlier botanists, but the sassafras, the sweet-gum, and the great Sequoias of the far West afford similar examples of isolation, and the latter are still more striking illustrations of solitary grandeur." (Figs. 74 and 75.)

"Three species of *Liriodendron* are indicated by leaves found in the Amboy clays—Middle Cretaceous—of New Jersey, and others have been obtained from the Dakota group in the West, and from the Upper Cretaceous strata of Greenland. Though differing considerably among themselves in size and form, all these have the deep sinus of the upper extremity so characteristic of the genus, and the nervation is also essentially the same. Hence, we must conclude that the genus *Liriodendron*, now rep-