

resented by a single species, was in the Cretaceous age much more largely developed, having many species, and those scattered throughout many lands. In the Tertiary age the genus continued to exist, but the species seem to have been reduced to one, which is hardly to be distinguished from that now living. In many parts of Europe leaves of the tulip-tree have been found, and it extended as far south as Italy. Its presence there was first made known by Unger, in his 'Synopsis,' page 232, and in his 'Genera et Species,' page 443, where he describes it under the name of *Liriodendron procaccinii*. The genus has also been noticed in Europe by Massalongo, Heer, and Ettingshausen, and three species have been distinguished. All these are, however, so much like the living species that they should probably be united with it. We here have a striking illustration of the wide distribution of a species which has retained its characters both of fruit and leaf quite unchanged through long migrations and an enormous lapse of time.

"In Europe the tulip-tree, like many of its American associates, seems to have been destroyed by the cold of the Ice period, the Mediterranean cutting off its retreat, but in America it migrated southward over the southern extension of the continent and returned northward again with the amelioration of the climate."

Leaves of *Liriodendron* have been recognised in the Cretaceous of Greenland, though it is now a tree of the warm temperate region, and Lesquereux describes several species from the Dakota group. But the genus has not yet been recognised in the Laramie or in the Upper Cretaceous of British Columbia. In the paper above quoted, Newberry describes three new species from the Amboy clays, one of which he considers identical with a Greenland form referred by Heer to *L. Meeki* of the Dakota group. Thus, if all Lesquereux's species are to be accepted, the genus begins