

“*Conifers*.—Fourteen species, belonging to the genera *Moriconia*, *Brachyphyllum*, *Cunninghamites*, *Pinus*, *Sequoia*, and others referred by Heer to *Juniperus*, *Libocedrus*, *Frenelopsis*, *Thuya*, and *Dammara*. Of these, the most abundant and most interesting are *Moriconia cyclotoxon*—the most beautiful of conifers—and *Cunninghamites elegans*, both of which occur in the Cretaceous clays of Aachen, Prussia, and Patoot, Greenland. The *Brachyphyllum* was a large and strong species, with imbricated cones, eight inches in length.

“The angiosperms form about seventy species, which include three of *Magnolia*, four of *Liriodendron*, three or four of *Salix*, three of *Celastrophyllum* (of which one is identical with a Greenland species), one *Celastrus* (also found in Greenland), four or five *Aralias*, two *Sassafras*, one *Cinnamomum*, one *Hedera*; with leaves that are apparently identical with those described by Heer as belonging to *Andromeda*, *Cissites*, *Cornus*, *Dewalquea*, *Diospyros*, *Eucalyptus*, *Ficus*, *Ilex*, *Juglans*, *Laurus*, *Menispermities*, *Myrica*, *Myrsine*, *Prunus*, *Rhamnus*, and others not yet determined.

“Some of the *Aralias* had palmately-lobed leaves, nearly a foot in diameter, and two of the tulip-trees (*Liriodendron*) had leaves quite as large as those of the living species. One of these had deeply lobed leaves, like those of the white oak. Of the other, the leaves resembled those of the recent tulip-tree, but were larger. Both had the peculiar emargination and the nervation of *Liriodendron*.

“Among the most interesting plants of the collection are fine species of *Bauhinia* and *Hymenæa*. Of these, the first is represented by a large number of leaves, some of which are six or seven inches in diameter. They are deeply bilobed, and have the peculiar and characteristic form and nervation of the leaves of this genus. *Bauhinia* is a leguminous genus allied to *Cercis*, and now in-