

of a woodland streamlet, and have found them stored with the fallen leaves of trees, but it was in vain to search for the leaves of herbaceous plants.

The climate of North America and Europe, represented by the Cenomanian vegetation, is not tropical but warm temperate ; but the flora was more uniform than at present, indicating a very equable climate and the possibility of temperate genera existing within the Arctic circle, and it would seem to have become warmer toward the close of the period.

The flora of the Cenomanian is separated in most countries from that of the Senonian, or uppermost Cretaceous, by a marine formation holding few plants. This depends on great movements of elevation and depression, to which we must refer in the sequel. In a few regions, however, as in the vicinity of the Peace River in Canada, there are plant-bearing beds which serve to bridge over the interval between the Early Cenomanian and the later Cretaceous.*

To this interval also would seem to belong the Belly River series of western Canada, which contains important beds of coal, but is closely associated with the marine Fort Pierre series. A very curious herbaceous plant of this group, which I have named *Brasenia antiqua*, occurs in the beds associated with one of the coals. It is a close ally of the modern *B. peltata*, an aquatic plant which occurs in British Columbia and in eastern

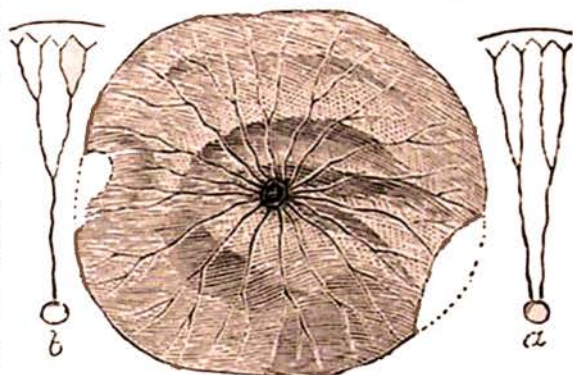


FIG. 76.—*Brasenia antiqua*. Upper Cretaceous, South Saskatchewan River. Natural size. *a*, *b*, Diagrams of venation, slightly enlarged.

* See paper by the author in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada," 1882.