

viz. three species of Equiseta, 139 ferns, 22 cycads, and more than 100 conifers. But besides this assemblage, which is distinctly Mesozoic in character, the deposits have furnished no fewer than 29 genera and 75 species of angiosperms. Of these higher forms of vegetation about two-thirds are new, and the more peculiar forms seem to be what are known as "generalized types," indicating the great antiquity of the flora. But among the genera there are found *Sassafras*, *Ficus*, *Myrica*, *Bombax*, and *Aralia*.<sup>106</sup>

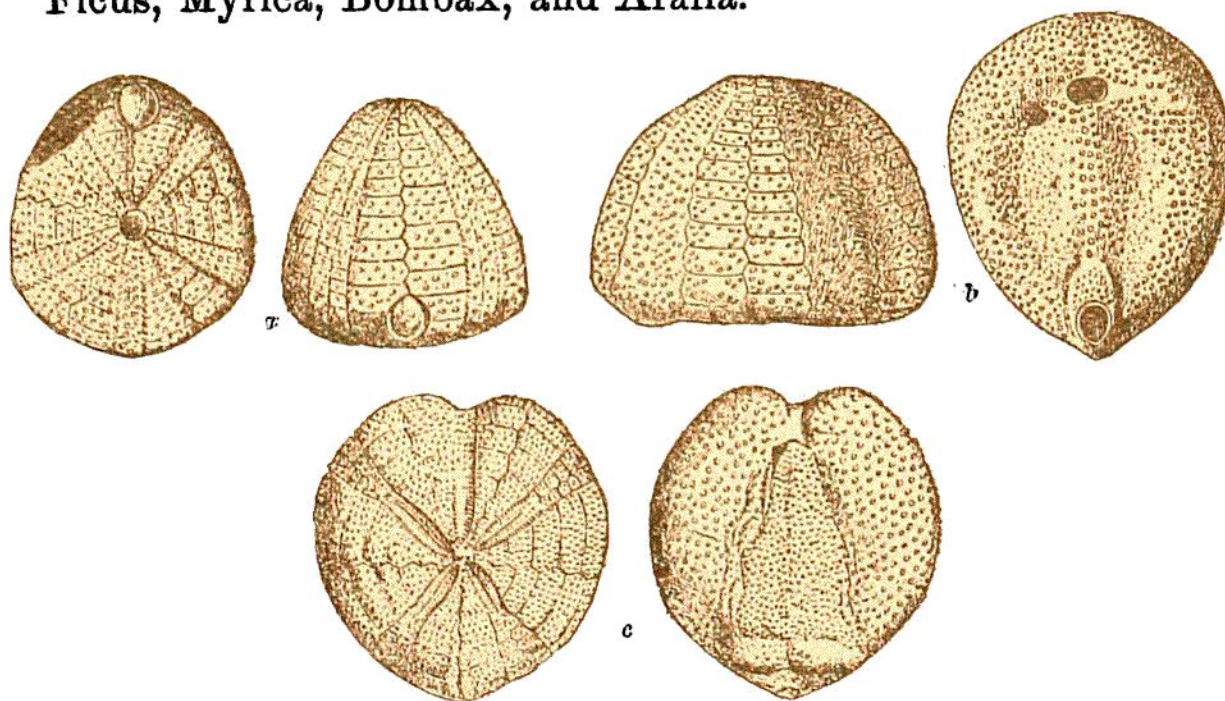


Fig. 413.—Upper Cretaceous Echinoids.

*a*, *Echinoconus conicus*, Brey. (= *Galerites albo-galerus*, Lam.) (2-3); *b*, *Ananchytes ovatus* (= *Echinocorys vulgatus*, Leske) (1-2); *c*, *Micraster cor-anginum*, Klein (1-2).

The known Cretaceous fauna is tolerably extensive. Foraminifera now reached an importance as rock-builders which they never before attained. Their remains are abundant in the white chalk of the northern European basin, and some of the hard limestones of the southern basin are mainly composed of their aggregated shells. The glauconite grains

<sup>106</sup> W. M. Fontaine, "The Potomac or Younger Mesozoic Flora," Monog. U.S. Geol. Surv. vol. xv. 1889. See also O. Feistmantel, *Zeitsch. Deutsch. Geol. Ges.* 1888, p. 27.