46. Ceanothus Cretaceus, Dn.

'Trans. Royal Society of Canada, 1882,' Plate VIII.

These leaves are not distinguishable from the above. But see *Paliurus Montana* and *P. oralis*, Dn. ('Trans. Royal Society of Canada, 1885,' part iv., page 14, plate iv.) These leaves may belong to the same genus, and require further material and comparison.

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47. Macclintockia trinervis, Heer.

Plate X., fig. 38.

These leaves scarcely differ from those figured by Heer from Greenland, where they seem to occur both in the Upper Cretaceous and Eocene or Paleocene. ("Greenland Flora," p. 483.) The genus is as yet of uncertain affinities, but seems to range from the Middle Cretaceous up into the Eocene. The present species, however, is eminently Upper Cretaceous and Eocene.

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48. Carpolithes (zamites) meridionalis, s. n.

Plate X., fig. 42.

Globular and smooth, not lobed like *Nordenskioldia*, but marked with about ten lines like meridians. It is probably a cycadaceous fruit, and is near to that figured by Heer as *Zamites globuliferus*, from the Komé group of the Cretaceous of Greenland, but this has meridional lines less marked.

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49. Cinnamomum Sezannense, Watelet.

Plate XIII., fig. 58.

This leaf is figured by Lesquereux from the Dakota group of Kansas (vol. xvii.), and by Saporta from the Eocene of Gelinden, so that if the species is really the same, it has a somewhat extensive range.

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50. Phyllites, sp.

The leaf figured on Plate XII., fig. 60, resembles somewhat a Magnolia, but is of lax and delicate texture, and all the specimens are very imperfect. That represented in Plate IX., fig. 57, may be a Salix, but is very imperfectly preserved.