

42. LIRIODENDRON PRÆTULIPIFERUM, s. n.

Plate VIII., fig. 27.

Leaf large, cordate below. Side lobes rounded. Lateral veins not so deep as in *L. tulipiferum*. Terminal lobe very broad and deeply notched. Venation similar to that of the modern species, so far as can be seen.

In its terminal lobe this fine leaf resembles some varieties of *L. Meekii* of the Dakota group and of the Atané beds in Greenland, but the leaf is much larger and different below. It also approaches *L. giganteum*, Lesq., but has a deeper terminal notch and shorter lateral lobes (Lesq., vol. xvii.). It is perhaps as near the modern species as any of the numerous fossil forms.

Lesquereux, in his latest report on the Dakota group, remarks that while this genus, now represented by the solitary American species, occurs in the Middle Cretaceous and the Tertiary, it had not been found in the Upper Cretaceous. The two species noticed in this paper will so far fill up this gap, and this with representatives of two distinct types of these leaves.

Wellington Mine, Nanaimo. G. M. D.

43. MAGNOLIA OCCIDENTALIS, s. n.

Plate X., fig. 36.

Leaf oblong, entire. Veins regularly curved from midrib to margin. Venation and texture as in modern species of Magnolia. It is somewhat of the type of my *M. magnifica*, from the Dunvegan group of Peace River, but is smaller and with more delicate venation, and also broader in proportion. ('Trans. Royal Society of Canada, 1882,' pt. iv., p. 22, pl. iii.)

Wellington Mine. G. M. D.

44. MAGNOLIA CAPELLANI, Heer.

Plate XI., fig. 49; Plate XIII., 49 a.

I refer to this species, described by Heer, from the Dakota group of Nebraska, a large and beautiful leaf not uncommon in the shales of Port McNeill. It also occurs in the Atané group of Greenland. Whether it is allied to Magnolia, or rather to Catalpa, may admit of some doubt.

Port McNeill. G. M. D.

45. PROTOPHYLLUM, sp.

Plate XI., figs. 46, 47.

Fragments of leaves of this genus, but not showing their margins or complete forms. They resemble *P. Leconteum* of Lesquereux, but are smaller. The genus has already been recognized at Nanaimo, in the larger species, *P. Nanaimo*, Dn. The present is, in any case, a second species.

Port McNeill, Wellington Mine, G. M. D., Vancouver Mine, Mr. Robins.