

II.

1. *MACROTENIOPTERIS VANCOUVERENSIS*, S. H.

Plate V, figs. 1, 2, 3.

Leaflet large, often six inches in length, elongate obovate, obtusely pointed at the base; apex rounded or truncate. Midrib strong, straight; veins delicate, very numerous, often obscure, parallel to each other, and nearly at right angles to the midrib, except toward the distal end, where they turn with gradually diminishing angles toward the line of the midrib. Length of the largest leaflets, nine inches; breadth where widest, three inches. I give the outline of a nearly entire pinnule and two fragments, to show venation and base.

This genus has not hitherto been recognized in the Cretaceous of Vancouver Island. It is an old type, more characteristic of the Lower Cretaceous, and here probably verging on extinction. *M. giganteus*, Fontaine, from the Lower Cretaceous of the Southeastern States, is a near ally.¹

Collected by Mr. Robins at the Vancouver Colliery, Nanaimo.

2. *CLADOPHLEBIS COLUMBIANA*, S. H.

Plate V., figs. 4, 5

Pinnate. Pinnules large, oblong, with waving margins, slightly bent upward, obtuse or bluntly pointed, attached by the whole base to the stout midrib. Midrib of pinnule slender, evanescent at the apex; nerves somewhat distant, apparently forking once. Terminal pinna elongated, and confluent with the upper pinnules.

A large and fine species, of a type abundant in the Cretaceous. The genus is a provisional one, and will stand only in the absence of fructification. The species is near to *Pteris frigida* of Heer, from Greenland. From the state of the specimen, the figure scarcely shows the broad attachment of the pinnules or the forking of the nerves.

3. *ADIANTITES PRELONGUS*, Dawson

Plate VI., fig. 6.

¹ "Transactions Royal Society of Canada, 1882," p. 25. Plate V., fig. 19.

This leaf appears to be the same with the above named species, collected by Dr. Dawson at Baynes' Sound, in Vancouver Island, in beds supposed to be somewhat lower in the series than the coal-measures of Nanaimo. The present specimens were obtained at Wellington Mine, Nanaimo. I have regarded these fossils as ferns, but it admits of doubt whether they may not be leaves of Taxine-trees, allied to *Salisburya*, or possibly to *Phyllocladus*, a genus which occurs in the Dakota group of the United States. Their want of true petioles, their thin and delicate texture, and the great tenuity of the flabellate veins are, however, adverse to this supposition.

¹ "Report on the Flora of the Potomac Formation."