2. *Cycadaceæ.*

WILLIAMSONIA RECENTIOR, S. N. (Plate IV. Fig. 1.)

Strobile globular or round-oval, about 3 centimetres in diameter, with numerous narrow curved pointed scales.

This fruit, of which there are several specimens in the collections from Mill Creek, resembles more nearly *Williamsonia Blandfordii*. Fiestmantel, from the Jurassic of India, than anything else I have seen.

3. *Coniferæ.*

The collections from Mill Creek are remarkably deficient in specimens of this order. A number of slender branchlets, imperfectly preserved in coarse stone, might be referred to the species *Glyptostrobus gracillimus* of Lesquereux, which also occurs in the Dunvegan group, Peace River, but which is very doubtfully referable to the genus *Glyptostrobus*. They might with just as much probability be referred to *Taxodium*, and as no fruit was found, it will probably be best to await the collection of additional specimens.

4. *Dicotyledones.*

ALNITES INSIGNIS? *Dawson.*

Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., Vol. I. Sec. IV. p. 28. Pl. VIII.

Specimens, unfortunately very imperfect, in the collections from the North Fork of Old Man River, resemble the above species, which was found at Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, in the Upper Cretaceous. If not the same, they belong to an allied form.

PLATANUS HEERI, *Lesquereux.*

Lesquereux, Cretaceous Flora, p. 70, Pl. IX.

"Leaf rounded, bluntly three-lobed, margin entire or undulate, obliquely wedge-form toward petiole, and extending along it." Principal veins diverging at angles of 40° to 45°.

This is a species of the Dakota group.

Collected by T. C. W. at Mill Creek.

PLATANUS AFFINIS, *Lesq.* (Plate IV. Fig. 2.)

Leaf sub-coriaceous, round-hexagonal in outline, rounded margins narrowing in an angle to the petiole. Margin undulate or distantly dentate, venation pinnate, craspedodrome, central veins few, at a somewhat acute angle (about 35°). Lateral veins distant from margin, giving off curved craspedodrome veinlets to margin.[1]

This well marked species is equally characteristic of the Patoot series in Greenland and of the Dakota in the United States, and is one of the most abundant leaves in the collections of Dr. G. M. Dawson and Mr. Weston from Mill Creek and the Middle Branch, North Fork, Old Man River. It thus forms one of the most interesting links of connection between these floras.

PLATANUS AFFINIS, *var.* AMPLA.

Along with the above are leaves resembling it in general appearance, but differing in the wider angle of the principal veins, and in the comparative narrowness of the band of

[1] Lesquereux's description, with slight verbal changes.