

36. DIOSPYROS EMINENS, s. n.

Plate X., fig. 40.

A large and fine leaf, apparently of this genus. Very near to *D. unceps*, Lesq., but larger and with more numerous veins. It differs from the last in venation and in its more regularly oval form.

Port McNeill. G. M. D.

37. DIOSPYROS (calyx),

Plate X., fig. 41.

A small calyx resembling that of this genus.

Port McNeill. G. M. D.

38. CORNUS OBESUS, s. n.

Plate IX., fig. 30.

Leaf large, broadly oval, margin entire. Midrib strong. Nerves springing at obtuse angles, at first nearly straight, then curving regularly till parallel with the margin. Veinlets numerous and distinct, slightly oblique to veins. Remains of a petiole.

I at first considered this leaf as a species of *Ficus*, but careful comparison of its venation has led me to refer it to *Cornus*, a genus already represented by *C. Forschammeri*, Heer, in the Cretaceous of Greenland.

Vancouver Colliery. Mr. Robins.

39. PALIURUS NEILLII, s. n.

Plate XI., figs. 44, 45.

Leaves small, rounded, entire, each with three somewhat branching ribs, and apparently of thin and delicate texture. Allied to *P. membranacea* of Lesquereux, from the Cretaceous of the Western States. (Lesq., vol. viii., p. 118, pt. 20.)

Port McNeill. G. M. D.

40. MENISPERMITES, sp.

Plate XI., 50.

Allied to *M. obtusiloba* of Lesquereux ("Cret. Flora," vol. vi). Leaves all very imperfect.

Port McNeill. G. M. D.

41. LIRIODENDRON SUCCEDENS, s. n.

Plate VIII., fig. 26.

Leaf oblong, deeply notched in the middle at both sides, so as to give an auriculate appearance. Margin entire. Veins at somewhat acute angles. It is very near in form to *L. semialatum* of Lesquereux, from the Dakota group of Kansas, but is a little narrower and more elongated. These small Liriodendron-like leaves seem to be characteristic of the Dakota group farther to the south, and here they continue in the upper member of the Cretaceous system.

Port McNeill. G. M. D.