

REPORT ON A COLLECTION OF FOSSIL WOODS FROM
THE CRETACEOUS OF ALBERTA.

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Early in the present year, Mr. L. M. Lambe, of the Geological Survey, placed in my hands a specimen of fossil wood for determination. It was without number, but it was described as having been collected by Mr. Milliken from the Edmonton Series of the Red Deer River, 100 miles west of Gleichen, Alberta.

At a later date, Mr. Lambe sent me six additional specimens for determination. These were all reported as derived from the Judith River (Belly River) Series of the Red Deer River, Alberta. The catalogue numbers on the specimens correspond to the following general description:—

Nos. 275, 276, 319 and 330—Silicified woods.

No. 838—Silicified wood not determinable in consequence of extended decay and distortion of structure.

No. 1676—A longitudinal section of a cone.

PICEA ALBERTENSIS, N. SP.

The specimen numbered 1676, is a longitudinal section of a cone, the basal portion of which has been removed. As found, it measures 38 mm. in its greatest length, and 18 mm. in its greatest width. The upper end is complete, and the general structure is also intact within the limits of the specimen. The basal portion of the cone appears to have been carried away by fracture of the matrix.

The character of the specimen does not admit of full determination, but the shape immediately suggests comparison with a cone of *Picea*, while both the size and general outline invite comparison with *P. columbiensis*, Penh., recently described as having been obtained by Dr. R. A. Daly from the Tertiary deposits of the Kettle River, B.C.¹ Measurements of the two cones show that the Alberta specimen is slightly narrower, and that about one-fifth of its length has been removed. The correspondence is so close that the two might well be regarded as the same species, but in the absence of external characters, such a correlation would be unsafe, and it seems desirable to designate the cone by a distinctive name, *P. albertensis*, n. sp.

CUPRESSOXYLON MACROCARPOIDES, PENH.

Specimens 319 and 330 proved to be fairly well preserved woods of *Cupressoxylon macrocarpoides*, with which it was possible to compare them without difficulty.

1. Rept. on Foss. Pl. from the Internat. Bound. Surv. for 1903-05. Trans. R.S.C., VIII, 1907, iv.