

*Comptonia*, though appearing in the Eocene, seems to culminate in the Miocene, or Oligocene and Miocene, where species allied to our common *C. asplenifolia* occur in great numbers, both in Europe and America, while in the latter they have not as yet been recognized in any older formation. The presence, therefore, of two species of this type is in itself a strong evidence of Miocene, or, at least, Oligocene age.

*Lomatia spinosa?* Lesqr. "Report on Cretaceous and Tertiary Plants," Vol. viii, 'U. S. Geol. Survey.'

This species is represented only by a few fragments which appear, however, to have the characteristic form of that described by Lesquereux from the probably Miocene beds of Florissant.

*Antholithes*. Sp. (Fig. 11.)



FIG. 11.—*Antholithes*.

A slender peduncle, with lateral fruits or pairs of fruits, subtended by long narrow pointed bracts. I mention this here as it may have belonged to *Lomatia* or to *Comptonia*.

*Populus obtrita*. S. N. (Fig. 12.)

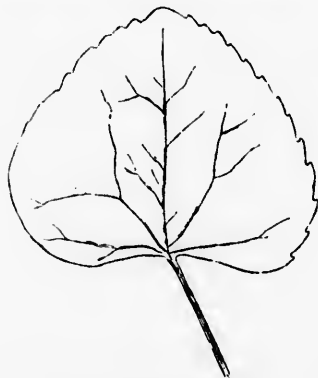


FIG. 12.—*Populus obtrita*.

This species may be described as follows:—Leaf broader than long, with concave basal margin, so as to give a somewhat broadly kidney-shaped form; but when perfect there is a slight acuminate point at the apex, though this is not always distinct. Margin obtusely dentate below, the teeth turning slightly upwards. On the sides and upper part these