in the Middle Cretaceous with at least nine American species.

In New Jersey the Amboy clays are referred to the same age with the Dakota beds of the West. In these Dr. Newberry has found a rich flora, including many angiosperms. The following is condensed from a preliminary notice in the "Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club":*

"The flora of the Amboy clays is closely related to that of the Dakota group—most of the genera and some of the species being identical—so that we may conclude they were nearly contemporaneous, though the absence in New Jersey of the Fort Benton and Niobrara groups of the upper Missouri and the apparent synchronism of the New Jersey marls and the Pierre group indicate that the Dakota is a little the older.

"At least one-third of the species of the Amboy clays seem to be identical with leaves found in the Upper Cretaceous clays of Greenland and Aachen (Aix la Chapelle), which not only indicates a chronological parallelism, but shows a remarkable and unexpected similarity in the vegetation of these widely separated countries in the middle and last half of the Cretaceous age. The botanical character of the flora of the Amboy clays will be seen from the following brief synopsis:

"*Algæ.*—A small and delicate form, allied to Chondrites.

"*Ferns.*—Twelve species, generally similar and in part identical with those described by Heer from the Cretaceous beds of Greenland, and referred to the genera *Dicksonia, Gleichenia,* and *Aspidium.*

"*Cycads.*—Two species, probably identical with the forms from Greenland described by Heer under the names of *Podozamites marginatus* and *P. tenuinervis.*

* March, 1886.