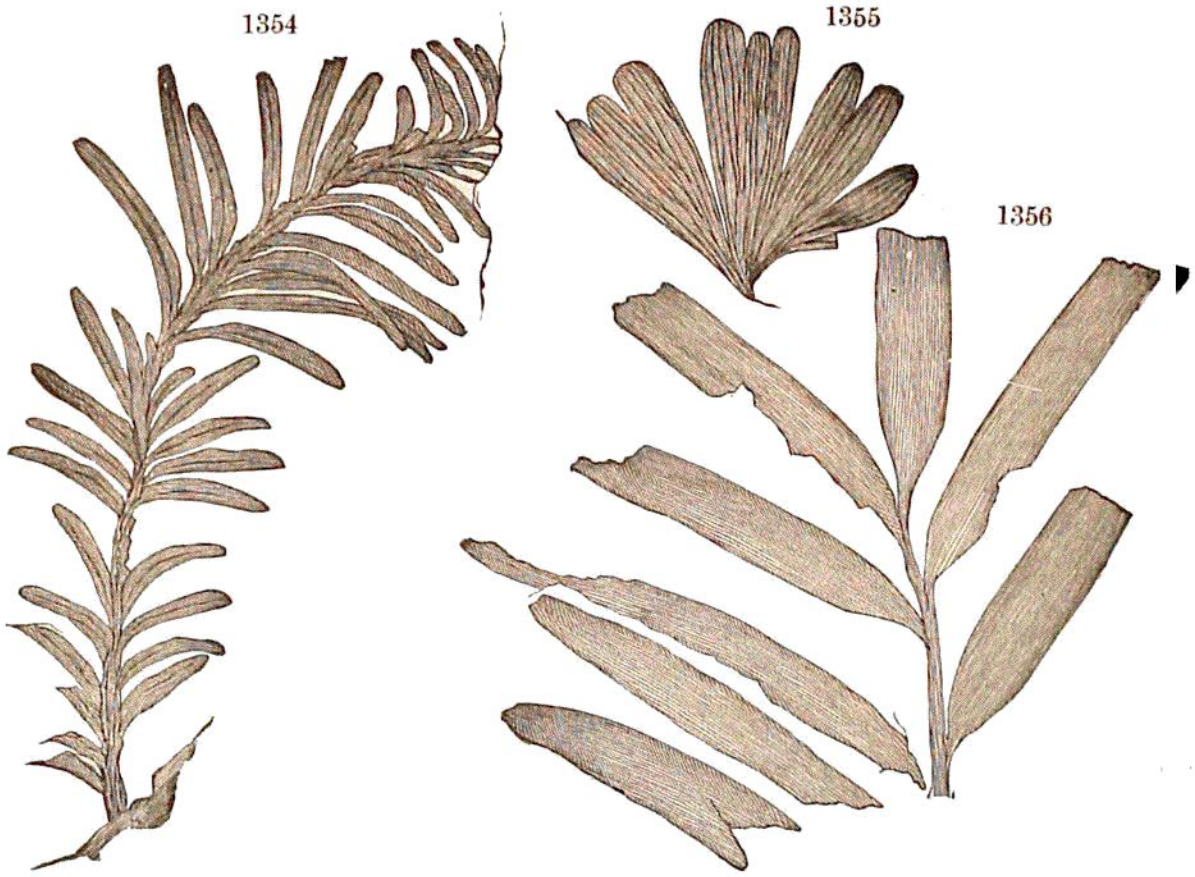
the western border of South Dakota, in beds that are shown by Ward to be Lower Cretaceous, though formerly referred to the Dakota group.

The flora of the Kootanie beds, in British America, described by Dawson, includes no Angiosperms; but the identity of other species with some of those of the Potomac group is regarded as sufficient evidence of equivalency. Some of the kinds are here represented. Fig. 1354, *Sequoia Smittiana* of Heer, common in the Greenland beds; 1355, *Salisburia Sibirica*, a species described by Heer from the Lower Cretaceous of Greenland; and 1356, the Cycad, *Podozamites lanceolatus* Lindley, a species that is found also in Siberia, Sweden, India, and China, and appeared first in the Jurassic. The same species occur in the Kootanie beds of Montana, as first observed by Newberry. Cretaceous plants from Cape Lisburne, Alaska, were referred by Lesquereux, in 1888, to the Neocomian. The number of species thus far described from the region is 60 (Knowlton). The Komé beds of Greenland afforded Heer species of Ferns, Cycads, Conifers, a few Endogens, and but one Angiosperm, *Populus primæva*.

The plants of the Kootanie beds include, according to Dawson, besides those of Figs. 1354–1356, *Dioönites borealis* Dawson, *Zamites Montana* Daws., *Z. acutipennis*

1354–1356.



KOOTANIE PLANTS. — CONIFERS. — Fig. 1354, Sequoia Smittiana; 1355, Salisburia Sibirica. CYCAD. — Fig. 1356, 6, Podozamites lanceolatus. J. W. Dawson.

Heer, *Salisburia nana* Daws., *Baiera longifolia* Heer, *Glyptostrobus Grœnlandicus* Heer, *Taxodium cuneatum* Newberry. (Heer's species are all Greenland species.) From