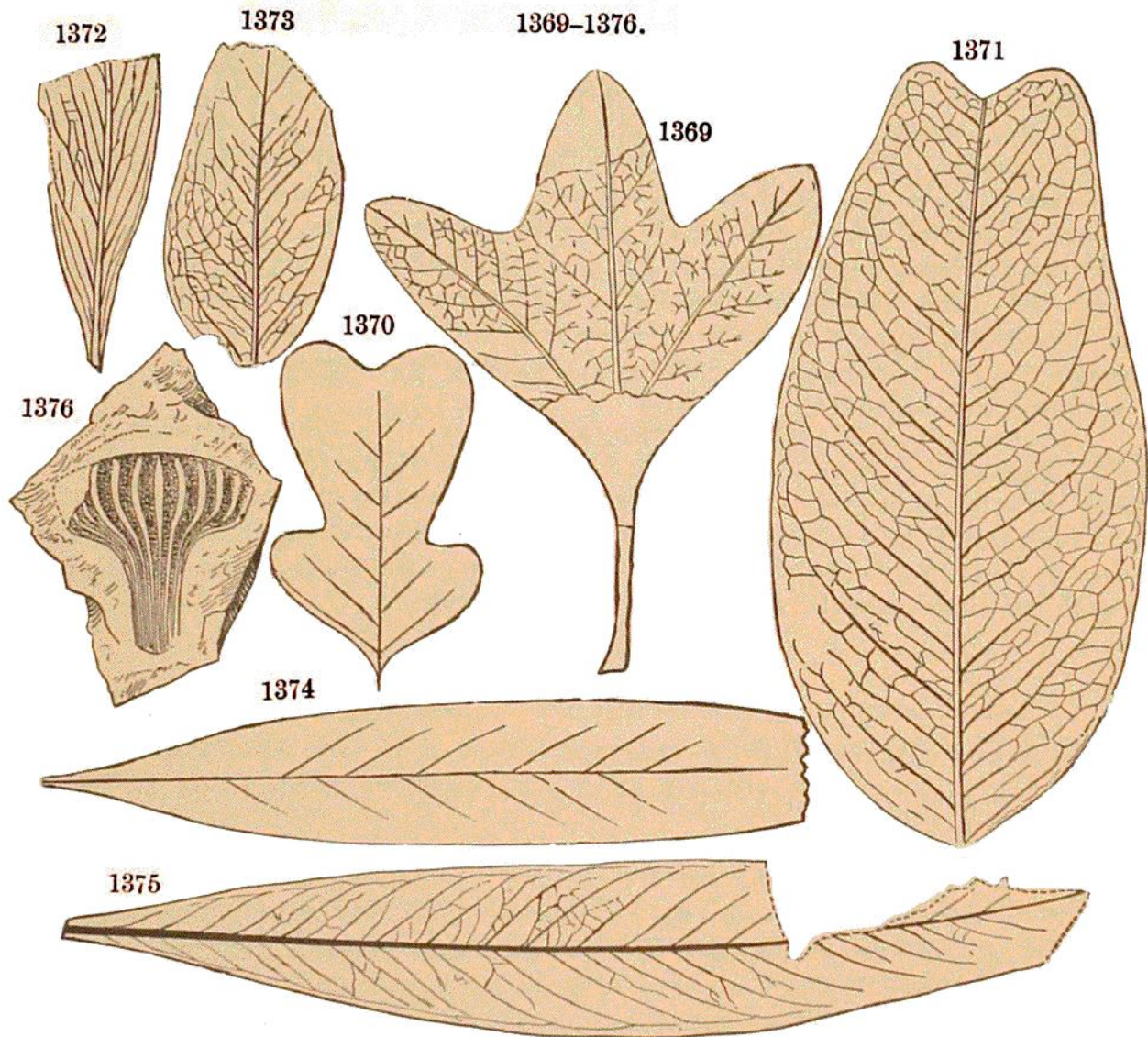


and 1375, *Eucalyptus Geinitzi* Heer, from Gay Head, also occurring in Greenland, Bohemia, and Moravia, — a genus now mostly confined to Australia. Fig. 1376 represents a nut of the *Eucalyptus*. D. White, the describer of the Gay Head plants (1890), states that these nuts contain in their furrows an amber-like resin, and suggests that the Eucalyptus Tree may have been the source of the “amber” of the Gay Head and New Jersey regions.



ANGIOSPERMS. — Fig. 1869, *Sassafras Cretaceum*; 1370, *Liriodendron Meekii*; 1371, *L. simplex*; 1372, *Andromeda Parlatorii*; 1373, *Myrsine borealis*; 1374, *Salix Meekii*; 1375, *Eucalyptus Geinitzi*; 1376, nut of *Eucalyptus*. Figs. 1869, 1370, 1374, Newberry; others, D. White.

*Coccoliths*, calcareous disks less than a hundredth of an inch in diameter (page 437), which are now common over the bottom of the deep oceans, contributed to the Cretaceous limestones, and are abundant in the Cretaceous of the east slope of the Rocky Mountains.

In the clays of Gay Head, on Martha's Vineyard, the most eastern Cretaceous region of the continent, D. White identified *Sphenopteris Grevillioides* Heer, of the Komé beds, Greenland; *Sequoia ambigua* Heer, Komé and the Lower Atané (or Middle Cretaceous); *Andromeda Parlatorii*, Lower Atané; and also a *Sapindus*, near *S. Morrisoni* of Lesqueux, a Dakota and Greenland species.