

restrial flora possesses a great interest, for it includes the earliest known progenitors of the abundant dicotyledonous angiosperms of the present day. In Europe, during the earlier part of the Cretaceous period, it appears to have closely resembled the vegetation of the previous ages, for the same genera of ferns, cycads, and conifers, which formed

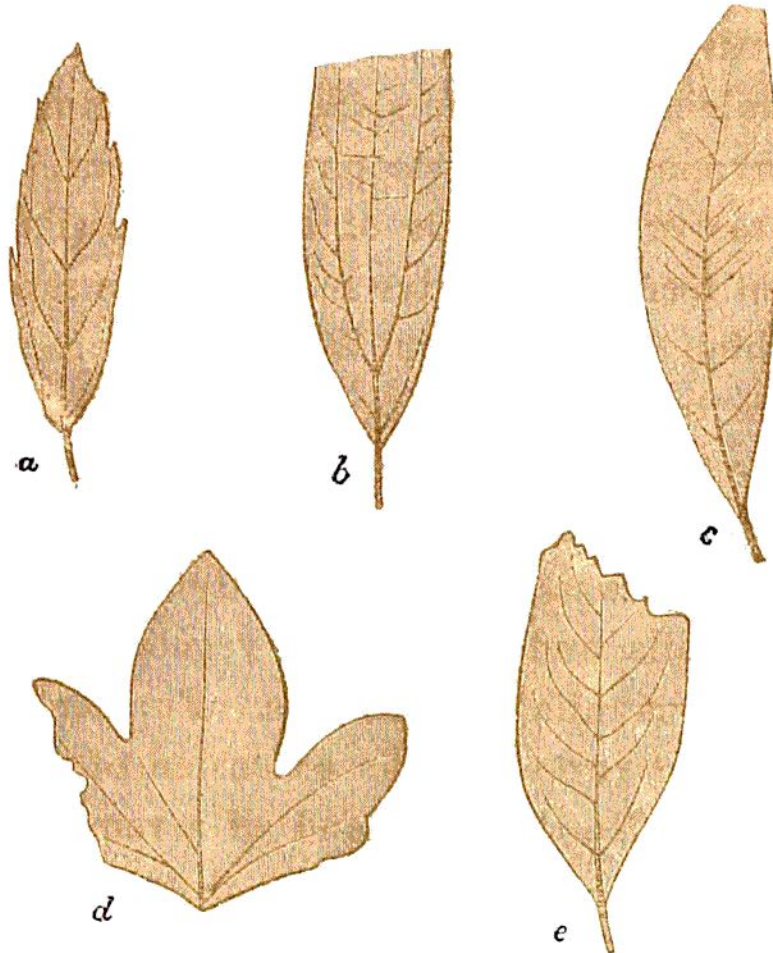


Fig. 410.—Cretaceous Plants.

a, *Quercus rinkiana* (2-3); *b*, *Cinnamomum sezannense* (2-3); *c*, *Ficus atavina* (2-3);
d, *Sassafras recurvata* (2-3); *e*, *Juglans arctica* (1-2).

the Jurassic woodlands, are found in the rocks. Yet that angiosperms must have already existed is made certain by the sudden appearance of numerous forms of that class, at the base of the Upper Cretaceous formations in Saxony and Bohemia, whence forms of *Acer*, *Alnus*, *Credneria*, *Cunninghamites*, *Salix*, etc., have been obtained. Still more varied and abundant is the dicotyledonous flora preserved