cluding forms of poplar, myrica, oak, fig, walnut, plane, sassafras, laurel, cinnamon, ivy, aralia, dogwood, magnolia, eucalyptus, ilex, buckthorn, cassia and others.[104]

In North America, also, abundant remains of a similar

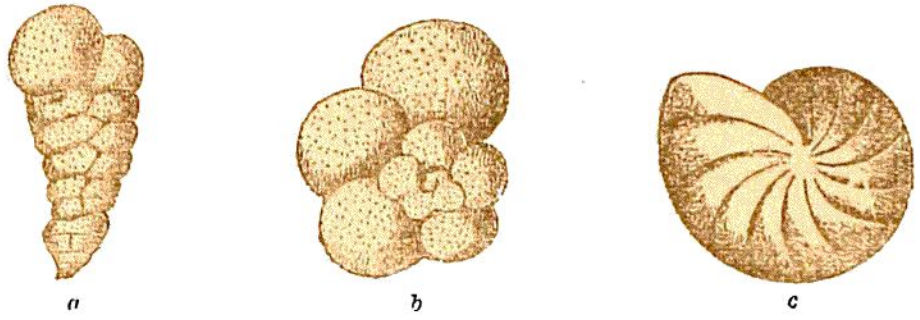

Fig. 411.—Cretaceous Foraminifera.

a, Gaudryina pupoides, D'Orb.; *b*, Globigerina cretacea, D'Orb.; *c*, Cristellaria rotulata, D'Orb. (all magnified).

vegetation have been obtained from the Cretaceous rocks of the Western Territories. The Laramie group of strata in particular has yielded a remarkably large and varied flora. Out of more than 100 species of dicotyledonous angiosperms there found, half are related to still living American trees. Among them are species of oak, willow, beech, plane, poplar, maple, hickory, fig, tulip-tree, sassafras, laurel, cinnamon, buckthorn, together with ferns, American palms (sabal, Flabellaria), conifers, and cycads.[105] The "Potomac formation" of Virginia and Maryland has a special interest from its age. It is referred with some probability to the Neocomian period, and it has yielded about 350 species of plants,

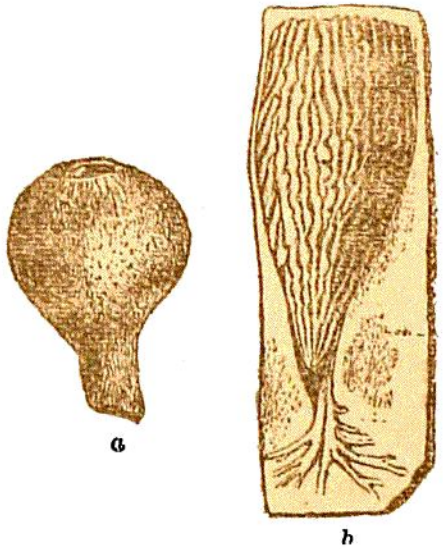

Fig. 412.—Cretaceous Sponges.

a, Siphonia pyriformis, Goldf. (1-2); *b*, Ventriculites decurrens, var. tenuiplicatus, Smith (1-2).

[104] "Flora Fossilis Arctica," vols. vi. and vii. 1882–83.

[105] For a synopsis of the Laramie flora see L. F. Ward, 6th Ann. Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv. 1885.