The early halophytic angiosperm *Pseudoasterophyllites cretaceus* from the Cenomanian Peruc Korycany Formation of the Bohemian Cretaceous Basin and from the Late Albian of the Northern Aquitanian Basin is redescribed. The plant is characterized by semi–whorled linear, and heavily cutinized leaves with paracytic stomata. Stamens associated with *P. cretaceus* possess an apically emerging connective that possesses the same epidermal cell pattern as the leaves. The stamens are massive, tetraskoroptangiate, and contain *Tucanopollis* pollen, thus clearly indicating affinities of *P. cretaceus* to the basal angiosperms. The plants that co–occur with *P. cretaceus* in semi–autochtonous taphocoenoses include the conifer *Frenelopsis alata*, which was likely a halophyte or halo–tolerant glycophyte growing in habitats close to the sea.

**Key words:** Magnoliopsida, *Pseudoasterophyllites*, *Tucanopollis*, Cretaceous, Albian, Cenomanian, Bohemia, France.

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