

SALISBURIA—Nuts of (Plate II, Fig. 4.)

Ovate smooth nutlets like those of the modern Ginkgo, but smaller, abound in some of the beds of the Kootanie series, and are doubtless the fruit of some of the above species.

BAIERA LONGIFOLIA, Heer (Plate II, Fig. 5.)

Heer, Jura Flora Ost-sibiriens, p. 52, Pl. VIII.

Many fragments of leaves of a Baiera occur at Martin Creek. They indicate a species of the genus, and so far as the material avails, are not far from that above named. *Baiera dubitans* and *B. cecata*, which occur in the Lower Cretaceous of Greenland, are also allied forms. Plants of this genus have been placed by Heer among the Taxineae, near to Salisburia, which, perhaps, represents their probable affinities, as well as any other arrangement.

Collected by G. M. D.

PINUS SUSKWAHENSIS, Dawson. (Plate II, Figs. 6, 6A.)

Dawson, Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., Vol. I, Sec. IV, p. 23, Pl. III, Fig. 37.

This species was described, in my torn or memoir above cited, from imperfect examples obtained at Suskwa River, the characters given being its long narrow linear leaves, about three inches in length, and borne about eight in a sheath. Many additional specimens both of detached leaves and bundles of leaves, occur in the present collections. They shew that the prevalent number of leaves in a sheath was eight, that the leaves were as much as 8 centimetres in length, and that they were rigid, angled and one-nerved. The present species may be compared in age and appearance to *P. Nordenskiöldii* from the Jurassic of Siberia, and to *P. Peterseni* from the Lower Cretaceous of Greenland. It is an interesting anticipation of the recent *Pinus strobus*, which it exceeds in the number of leaves in a sheath.

Collected by G. M. D. at Martin Creek, Coal Creek, Crow's Nest Pass.

Along with this species there are detached one-nerved leaves of broader form, which may have belonged to some other species of Pinus, or allied coniferous tree.

SEQUOIA SMITTHIANA, Heer (Plate II, Figs. 7, 7A.)

Heer, Kreide-flora der Arctischen Zone, Pls. XVII and XX.

"Branches elongate, leaves an inch long, rigid and coriaceous, linear, smooth, somewhat obtuse but acuminate, tending to a distichous arrangement, slightly narrowed at base, adnate-decurrent, mid-rib strong."

This species abounds in the Lower Cretaceous of Greenland, and is there the representative of *S. Langshoffii* of the Tertiary, and of the modern *S. sempervirens*; but is a finer and more luxuriant species than either. After studying the specimens in the present collections, I am now convinced that the Sequoia from the Coal measures of Vancouver Island, hitherto referred to *S. Langshoffii*, really belongs to this more luxuriant and better developed species. A cone probably of this species occurs in the collections from the Middle Fork, North Branch, Old Man River.

Large leafy branches collected by G. M. D. at Coal Creek, Crow's Nest Pass.

GLYPTOSTROBUS GREENLANDICUS, Heer, loc. cit. (Plate III, Fig. 8.)

Fragments not improbably of this species occur along with *Asplenium Dicksonianum* in