

II.—*Similkameen River*\*:—

The plants from this place are in a brownish shale, abounding in fragments of a large *Equisetum*, which I have described in the report cited under the name of *E. Similkamense*. With this are numerous leaves of *Populus Arctica*, Heer, and a few of *P. latior*; and also species of *Carpinus*, *Platanus*, *Nelumbium*, *Sapindus*, *Myrica*, *Betula*, *Paliurus*, *Vaccinium*, *Taxodium*, *Sequoia* and *Glyptostrobus*, and a fragment of *Thuja*, not distinguishable from *T. occidentalis*. The species are different from those found at Quesnel, but like them apparently of Middle Tertiary age.

III.—*Reserve, North Thompson*†:—

The leaves from this place, in a matrix of grey arenaceous shale, are almost exclusively poplars, referable to *Populus Arctica*, *P. Genetrix*, Newberry, and another species. With these is a species of *Rhus*, allied to *R. roseifolia* of Lesquerenx.

When the plants from these localities shall have been fully collected and studied, it will be time to offer opinions as to the precise horizons of the Tertiary which they represent. With so small collections from only a few localities, the local differences are likely, to some extent, to mask those depending on age. There can be no doubt, however, that they belong to the Tertiary period, and that they may be somewhat newer than the Laramie deposits of the plains. Like these they are associated with Lignite, and when this shall be worked we may expect that larger collections will be available.

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\* G. M. Dawson, Report Geological Survey of Canada, 1877-8, p. 186 B.

† G. M. Dawson, l. c.