

Principal Dawson, and several lists of species published. While they are certainly Tertiary, and represent a temperate flora like that elsewhere attributed to the Miocene, they do not afford a very definite criterion of age, being derived from places which must have differed much in their physical surroundings at the time of the deposition of the beds. Insect remains have been obtained in four localities. They have been examined by Mr. S. H. Scudder, who has contributed three papers on them to the Geological Reports, in which he describes forty species, all of which are considered new. None of the insects have been found to occur in more than a single locality, which causes Mr. Scudder to observe that the deposits from which they came may either differ considerably in age, or, with the fact that duplicates have seldom been found even in the same locality, evidence the existence of different surroundings, and an exceedingly rich insect fauna.

Though the interior plateau may at one time have been pretty uniformly covered with Tertiary rocks, it is evident that some regions have never been overspread by them, while, owing to denudation, they have since been almost altogether removed from other districts, and the modern river valleys often cut completely through them to the older rocks. The outlines of the Tertiary areas are therefore now irregular and complicated.*

* For additional information on the Tertiary rocks of the interior, see the following Reports of Progress, 1871-2, p. 56; 1875-6, pp. 70 and 225; 1876-7, pp. 75 and 112, B.