

Tabular view of Species noticed in this Paper from Port McNeill and from Nanaimo, east end of Vancouver Island.—Continued.

	Port McNeill.	Nanaimo.
Diospyros, sp.....	*	
Diospyros (calyx).....	*	
Cornus obesus, s. n.....		*
Paliurus Neillii, s. n.....	*	
Menispermites, sp.....	*	
Liriodendron succedens, s. n.....	*	
L. prætulipiferum, s. n.....		*
Magnolia occidentalis, s. n.....		*
M. Capellini, Heer.....	*	
Protophyllum, sp.....	*	*
Ceanothus Cretaceus, Dn.....	*	*
Macclintockia trinervis, Heer.....	*	
Carpolithes (Zamites) meridionalis, s. n.....	*	
Cinnamomum Sezannense, Wat.....	*	
Phyllites, sp.....	*	

From the above table it appears that out of thirty-three species from Port McNeill only five are common to it and the collieries farther south on the same side of the island. In the circumstances this can scarcely be a local difference, though something must be allowed for imperfection of the record and special circumstances of deposit and preservation. It probably indicates some difference of age. If, then, we consider the facies of the species peculiar to Port McNeill, we shall find that, though distinctly Cretaceous and not Laramie in aspect, they have some later features than those of Nanaimo. The numerous species of *Ficus* and *Quercus* or *Dryophyllum*, and the occurrence of *Macclintockia trinervis*, of a *Salisburya* of modern type, and of *Sequoia Langsdorffii* rather than *S. Smithiana* or *S. Reichenbachii*, tend to this conclusion. We may therefore place the date of the Port McNeill beds as Upper Cretaceous, and possibly a little later than those of Wellington and Vancouver Collieries. They would thus correspond to the upper part of the Atané or the lower part of the Patoot series in Greenland.

My visit to the Southern States, in the winter of 1892-3, very strongly impressed me with the general resemblance of the modern flora of Georgia to that of Vancouver Island in the Cretaceous period. The evergreen Oaks, Laurels, *Diospyros*, *Magnolias* and other genera common to the two floras, and the presence with these of the Dwarf Palmettos, must have given much similarity to the aspect of the forests, though there were no doubt many forms peculiar to the Cretaceous which would give distinctness. In the winter of 1892-3 the foliage of the *Diospyros*, the *Canellia*, the *Magnolia* and Dwarf Palmetto was not affected at Savannah, though the temperature often fell below the freezing-point. *Cycas revoluta* and the native *Zamia* were also uninjured. The leaves of the tall Palmetto