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| † Taxodium distichum, (Miocenium.) | Viburnum Nordenskioldii, Hr. |
| Smilax Franklini. | Pterospermites spectabilis, Hr. |
| ✕ * Populus arctica, Hr. | Pt. dentatus, Hr. |
| * P. Richardsoni, Hr. | Tilia Malgreni, Hr. |
| * P. Hookeri, Hr. | Phyllites aceroides, Hr. |
| Salix Raeana, Hr. | Carpolithes Seminulum, Hr. |
| ✕ Betula macrophylla, Gpt. | Hedera MacClurei, Hr. |
| Corylus McQuarrii, Forbes. | Magnolia Nordenskioldii, Hr. |

The only species common to the Mackenzie River beds and those further south, are those marked with an asterisk, but I believe that further comparison would increase the number of identical species. This I have not had time or opportunity to institute, since the receipt of Heer's last memoir. I feel convinced, however, that the differences in species in the different localities of the Laramie, are caused largely by difference of station, and are increased by the different views taken by observers as to the generic affinities of leaves, and by description of mere varieties as distinct species. The poplars are especially open to this remark. The genus *Populus* seems to have been dominant over wide areas of the west from the later Cretaceous to the present time; and large quantities of material are available which will be of great value in determining horizons; but at present the confusion of nomenclature of European and American authors is so great, that a thorough revision of the whole series seems to be required.

Tertiary Plants from the Interior of British Columbia.

I have referred above to these plants as occurring in deposits probably lacustrine and of later age than the Laramie of the plains. They may be of the same age with those of Burrard's Inlet, noticed by Heer in his memoir on Vancouver plants, and with those of the Alaska and Bellingham Bay beds, described by Heer and Newberry, and with those described by Lesquereux, from some of the Tertiary deposits of the western territories of the United States, which have been referred to the Miocene period.

I.—Quesnel and Blackwater Rivers :—*

The plants from these places are contained in white lacustrine silt and brown ferruginous sandstone. They include leaves of *Acer*, *Juglans*, *Carya*, *Castanea*, *Quercus*, *Fagus*, *Platanus*, *Betula*, *Rhamnus*, *Diospyros*, *Taxodium* and *Sequoia*, along with many nuts and fruits probably belonging to the same species with some of the leaves. None of these species, except the *Sequoia*, seem to be identical with any from the Laramie or Cretaceous; but several are the same with American and European species regarded as Miocene. This flora is very rich, especially in fruits, and it is greatly to be desired that more extensive collections should be made in it. The Quesnel beds have afforded a number of species of insects which have been described by Dr. Scudder, and are regarded by him as Tertiary.†

* G. M. Dawson, Report Geological Survey of Canada, 1875-6, 1877-8.

† G. M. Dawson, l. c.