is Cycadeccarpus (Diodnites) Columbianus,\* a species allied to the modern Diodn edule of Mexico, and also to species known in Europe and other parts of America as Wealden or Lower Cretaceous. With these are associated coniferous woods which indicate the existence of several species of trees allied to Sequoiu and to Tuxus. The somewhat limited flora of these Middle Cretaceous coal-measures of the Queen Charlotte Islands was described by me in 1873, † and as no subsequent additions have been made to it, does not need to be further noticed here.

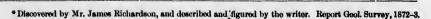
A small collection made by Dr. G. M. Dawson at Beaver Harbor, in the north end of Vancouver Island, and not improbably of Middle Cretaceous age, though later than the anthracite of Queen Charlotte Island, contains leaves of Salisburia or ginkgo, and also of the genus Neuropteris.

A somewhat larger and more varied collection, also made by Dr. G. M. Dawson, comes from Baynes' Sound in Vancouver Island, and occurs in beds overlaid by characteristic Cretaceous marine shells. It represents an Upper Cretaceous horizon, perhaps a little lower than that of the Nanaimo coal-field. It contains several species of ferns of the genera Ticniopteris and Nilssonia, and other characteristic Mesozoic genera. Associated with these in the same specimens are leaves of the modern genera, Salix, Populus, Betula, Ulmus, Ceanothus, Magnolia and Sussafras. There are also leaves of the curious genus Protophyllum, found by Lesquereux in the Cretaceous of Nebraska, and conifers of the genera Salisburia and Glyptostrobus. Baynes' Sound is in the Comox coal-basin of Vancouver Island, which, according to Mr. Richardson's sections, is approximately on the same horizon with that of Nanaimo, on the same coast. ‡

The flora of Nanaimo and of Protection Island in its vicinity, has been collected by Mr. Richardson, and is proved by the animal fossils associated with it to be of Upper Cretaceous age. It holds species of ferns different from those of Baynes' Sound, and affords species of Taxodium, Sequoin and Salisburia, and leaves of a fan-palm (Sabal), and of exogenous trees of the genera Diospyros, Populus, Juglans, Quercus, and other modern types. There is also fossil exogenous wood referable to some of the same genera.

## 2.—Cretareous of the North-West Territories.

In the sandstones of the Pine River and Peace River districts, not far from the base of the Rocky Mountains, and about the latitude of 5¶°, there have been found, in addition to ferns and species of Sequoia and Glyptostrobus, a species of Cycadites, and leaves of Magnotia, Ficus, Prolaphyllum, Menispermites, Salix, Populus, Laurophyllum, Diospyros and Fagus. The specimens indicate a very luxuriant and varied flora, such as might find suitable habitat on the northern shore of the great warm-water Mediterranean, which, in the Middle Cretaceous, occupied the space between the Rocky Mountains and the high lands of Eastern America. Cretaceous mollusks are associated with the plants, and one of them is identical with a species found in Queen Charlotte Islands. Coal is also associated with



<sup>†</sup> Report of Geological Survey of Canada. ‡ Geological Survey of Canada, 1876-77.

