

below from the point of the wing to the seed, which occupies about one-fourth of the length. The wing is obscurely striate longitudinally. These characters indicate a pine of the type of *Pinus rigida* or *P. taeda*, or nearly allied to these and belonging to sub-genus *Taeda* of Endlicher. Pines of this type are believed to have existed from the Jurassic period, but are perhaps most characteristic of the Middle Tertiary. They still abound in the American flora. The seed is near in form to that of *P. Montana*, Muller, which, according to Heer, occurs in Spitzbergen in Tertiary deposits.

This species also occurs in collections made by Mr. Bowman at Tranquille River.

*Taxodium distichum* (Miocene), Heer. (Fig. 6.)

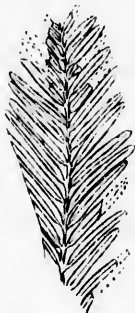


FIG. 6.—*Taxodium distichum*.

Branchlets of this common species are frequent from the shale of North Fork, Similkameen River, and also from Stump Lake. They present the usual characters seen in this species, which seems to range from the Laramie to the Modern.

The same species occurs in collections of Mr. Bowman at Tranquille River, and also at Coal Mine, Coldwater River.

*Glyptostrobus*? (Fig. 7.)



FIG. 7.—*Glyptostrobus*, Sp.

Branchlets and cones occur at North Fork of Similkameen River and at Stump Lake, which are sufficiently near to *G. Europaeus* of the European Miocene, but the cones are not sufficiently well preserved to determine the genus with certainty, and the leaves are a little more obtuse than in the specimens figured by authors. It is indeed just possible that in the absence of determinable fruit we may mistake for *Glyptostrobus* branches of *Sequoia* or of *Thuja*.