These pinnules average about 10mm in length and the lower ones are broad and fan shaped. The latter are seen well in fig. 23,

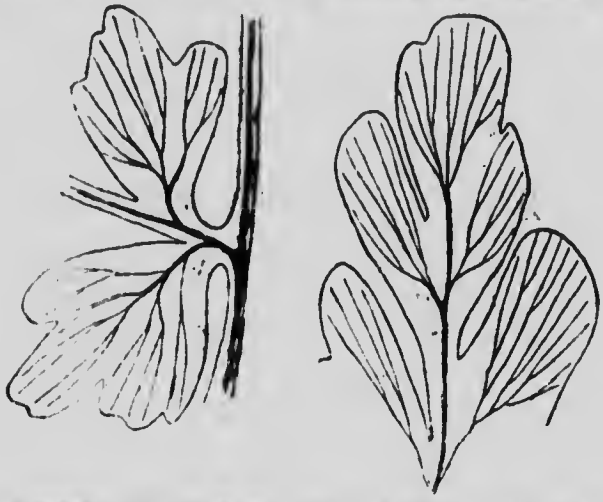

Fig 2. Sphenopteris valida, Dawson, sp. Outline of terminal and basal pinnules to show shape and venation. Enlarged.

pl. X, in a specimen I collected in 1911 at Duck cove. The termination of the leaf was not shown in Dawson's type, which was broken off, but can be seen in fig. 21, pl. IX, from another of my specimens from Duck cove. This also illustrates clearly in the highly illuminated portion, the form of the narrowing pinnules, and the confluent terminal pinnule.

The veins are uniformly distributed through the lamina, and the median nerve is barely distinguished from the others (see text fig. 2). The veins so dichotomise as to lie about 0·5 mm. apart in the lamina, and in the axis of the pinnae they follow a slightly flexuous course.

The type specimen from which Dawson's description and figure (1862 pl. XVII, fig. 52) were taken is shown in fig. 22, pl. X. It is now in the McGill University collection, No. 3327. Comparison of this with the figures of the European forms quoted in the list of synonyms above, will show that it resembles so closely the plant now known as *Sphenopteris artemisiaefolioides* Crépin as to leave little doubt as to their identity. I had the privilege of showing Dawson's original type specimen to