

These details point without much doubt to *Picea*, and most probably to *P. nigra*. Reference to previously determined localities show that this species also occurs in the Don Valley, Toronto,¹ at Hamilton, Ontario, and in the Leda clays at Montreal.² It is also to be observed that the occurrence of this wood together with *Larix americana* in the Pleistocene, is quite in accord with their occurrence within the same area of distribution at the present time.³

The external aspect of this specimen shows conclusively that it had been subject to the prolonged action of running water, and in the water-worn character of the surface we have one of the best of evidences that it represents drift material.

DISTICHUM CAPILLACEUM.

The material represented by numbers 44 and 45 was found, upon boiling, to resolve itself chiefly into determinable mosses. The least common of these proved to be *Distichium capillaceum*. The fruit was entirely wanting, but the leafy stems were in the majority of cases remarkably well preserved, so that there was no difficulty in instituting a direct comparison with existing species. The locality where this material was found is well within the range of distribution of the species indicated, since specimens in the Herbarium of McGill University show that it is found in abundance at the mouth of the Moose River, and presumably, therefore, throughout the greater length of the river.

HYPNUM RECURVANS.

By far the greater portion of the peaty masses already referred to consists of *Hypnum recurvans*. In this, as in the case of *Distichium*, the plants are remarkably well preserved, and it is possible to refer them to existing species without much difficulty, since the structure of the leaves is complete. The plants are, for the greater part, sufficiently large to show the characteristic branching of *Hypnum*, and although the fruit is altogether wanting, the leaf characters define the species clearly.

LYCOPodium, sp.

Specimen 44 was found to contain a short section of a rhizome with roots attached. The structure was quite transparent through decay, and showed a distinct central vascular axis. The structure was clearly that of a lycopodiaceous plant, and in all probability the remains of a *Lycopodium*.

¹ Journ. Geol., iii., 635.

² Can. Rec. Sc., vi., 353.

³ Cat. Can. Plants, 1883, 468 and 475.