

chased behind by the modern "Arctic Flora," and eventually by the frost and snow of the 'Glacial Age.' The causes which led to the latter coincide with Sir Charles Lyell's views. Woodward, in "The Manual of the Mollusca," under the head "Land Shells, Canadian Region," states: "It is chiefly remarkable for the presence of a few European species which strengthen the evidence of a land passage across the North Atlantic, having remained until after the epoch of the existing animals and plants." Professor E. Forbes, the famous Edinburgh Naturalist, referring to the Boreal Sea Shells common to Europe and North America, out of 140 examined, found more than half common to Europe. He adds: Many of the species, it is believed, could only have extended their range, so distantly by means of continuous lines of connecting coast, now no longer existing. Sir John Richardson, speaking of "The Cod and Turbot Tribe (common to both continents), remarks: Most of "the Gadoidea" feed at the bottom, so their great diffusion ought not to be attributed to migration from their native haunts, it is probable they never wander out of soundings into "the mid sea"; they seem analagous to "the Owls," which tho' stationary birds, yet include a larger proportion of species common to "the Old and New World," than the migratory families. Again the celebrated traveler and scientist, Humboldt, informs us "That the common heather (*Calluna Vulgaris*) of Ireland, Scotland, and "The Urals" (a plant characteristic of the Moorland Zone); in the Pliocene period spread to Iceland, Greenland and Newfoundland, where it still grows the only heath indigenous to the New World. We may feel inclined to reverse the migration (that, however, is immaterial), a land passage existed, unless we accept the discredited doctrine of "Spontaneous Generation." The Botanists, Hooker and Brown, alluding to the modern Flora of Greenland, arrived at the conclusion "that in its general features it was essentially the same as that of the Highlands of Northern Europe," and Professor Lesquereux states that in the Carboniferous Age no less than "two-fifths" of the American species were growing also in the carbonifer-