

All that can be safely said as to the above species is that they have a different aspect from those so abundant in the Upper Laramie east of the Rockies, and which I have noticed in previous papers.

One difference which applies more or less to the whole Similkameen assemblage is the indication of a more arid and possibly cooler climate than that of the Laramie east of the Rockies, as if the present conditions of the interior of British Columbia were already in some degree established on the borders of the Tertiary Similkameen lake.

*Ceanothus?* (Fig. 14.)



FIG. 14.—*Ceanothus*.

Leaf about three centimetres long, oval, pointed below. Margin entire, but slightly waved, as if from a tendency to lobation. Texture apparently coriaceous, with traces of two veins originating above the base of the leaf and curving parallel with its sides.

Has some resemblance to *Pulsatilla florissanti* of Lesquereux and *Cinnamomum scheuchzeri* of Heer; but its general affinities may be regarded as quite uncertain.

North Fork Similkameen River.

*Cinnamomum?* (Fig. 15.)



FIG. 15.—*Cinnamomum*.

A fragment of a leaf with elongate or lanceolate form, three ribs and entire or scarcely toothed edges. May be compared with *C. affine* Lesq., but is not certainly the same. This leaf has indications of the basal vein noticed by Lesquereux in one of his specimens. His