

A careful examination of the foregoing tables will serve to disclose important facts relative to the nature of the climate which distinguished the several periods indicated. The vegetation of the Don River period is very remarkable in the testimony it affords as to a warmer climate. Of the range of *Acer pleistocenium* we know nothing, since it is impossible at the present time to establish its proper affinity with any given existing species. *Picea sitchensis* is a determination of doubtful value, and, as already pointed out, this species must be left out of consideration in determining climatic conditions. *Salix* must also be left out of consideration, since we do not know the species, and thus are unable to decide whether it represents northern or southern types. *Taxus canadensis* is a species which to-day ranges as far south as New Jersey, and much farther north than the Don River, so that it may have formed an element of a climate the same as now, or have grown in a climate either warmer or colder. *Ulmus racemosa* ranges southward to Missouri and Kentucky, and its occurrence in Ontario brings it to the northern limit of distribution, so that it must be regarded as a southern type. *Ulmus americana*, although a more northern type than the preceding, is nevertheless chiefly found to the south of the Don, so that its occurrence in the region of Toronto, brings it pretty well towards the northern limit of its range. *Quercus obtusiloba* is a distinctly southern type, having its highest northern limits in Michigan, and reaching southward to Florida and Texas, becoming more abundant in the southern portion of its area of distribution. *Platanus occidentalis* is also a southern type, having its highest northern limits in Canada in the valley of the Don, thence extending southward through the United States. *Picea nigra* like *Taxus canadensis*, is a type of plant which may have belonged to a climate either warmer or colder than that of Toronto, at the present day. It is found as far south as Pennsylvania, and reaches far northward to the Arctic Ocean. It is, therefore, an Arctic type, but of such a character that it may have formed an element in the flora of a somewhat warmer climate than that of Ontario. *Maclura aurantiaca* is now found sparingly in southern Ontario, and at least may be cultivated there. It is, nevertheless, a southern type, since it is now found chiefly through the region from eastern Kansas to northern Texas; the evidence which it affords, is thus of exceptional value. *Fraxinus quadrangulata* in southern Ontario is also at its northern limit of distribution, extending southward as far as Tennessee. *Asimina triloba* is rare in Ontario, being found at only a few places along the shores of Lake Erie. It is a southern type.

Our enumeration thus shows that there are nine species of plants occurring in the Pleistocene of the Don, of which six, or sixty-six per cent are distinctively of a more southern type than the vegetation at present flourishing in the same region, while three, or thirty-three per cent may readily have flourished in a climate as warm as that of New