

Nanaimo, but probably a little higher. They certainly belong to the "Nanaimo Group" of Dr. Dawson, as defined in his paper in 'The American Journal of Science,' vol. xxxix., 1890, p. 180. This will be better understood by a reference to the following section of the Comox Cretaceous coal-field, from the report of the late Mr. Richardson, quoted by Dr. Dawson in the paper just referred to (order descending) :—

G. Upper conglomerate.....	320 feet.
F. Upper shales.....	776 "
E. Middle conglomerate.....	1,100 "
D. Middle shales.....	76 "
C. Lower conglomerate.....	700 "
B. Lower shales.....	1,000 "
A. Productive coal-measures.....	750 "
	4,902 "

The lower members (A to D inclusive) have afforded fossils both animal and vegetable, and are approximately identified in age with the Chico group of California. The higher divisions have afforded no fossils, but are evidently a portion of the same Cretaceous series, but belonging to its newest parts. The Port McNeill beds are believed to overlie those of Quatsino, and these are probably somewhat older than the Comox coal-measures. Thus the Port McNeill beds may be approximately equivalent to those of Comox and Nanaimo, either to the productive coal-measures or to one of the upper members of the section. Some of the species of plants are the same, and the differences may be merely local and accidental, though, so far as they go, they might be held to indicate a horizon slightly higher. A practical point in this connection is that it is possible that the productive coal-measures may immediately underlie the plant-bearing beds at Port McNeill.

For species previously described from the Cretaceous of the west coast of British Columbia, I may refer to my paper in the 'Transactions' of this Society for 1882.

I only add here that certain layers at Port McNeill are unusually rich in well-preserved fossil leaves, and that Dr. Dawson, when at the locality, loaded his boat with slabs from the more productive layers, to be split open with care subsequently. In this way more perfect specimens were obtained than could otherwise have been possible in the case of a material so friable.

In this, as in previous papers, I think it proper to say that I cannot be expected to pledge myself for the accuracy of the generic names attached to mere leaves. When the fruit shall be found connected with them, they may require very different reference. At present they merely stand as forms of certain types characteristic of a certain geological age, and admitting of more or less accurate comparison with modern plants.

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