

etc. The late Dr. Asa Grey noticed nearly forty years ago the relationship existing between the Modern Flora of Japan and North America. Dr. A. Henry more recently claims that the "Tulip Tree" of China is identical with the American one.) As regards the Geographical distribution of land plants on this Northern Continent, it bristles with physical difficulties, remarks Sir William. Indeed the same may be said of the Fauna. He then gives an account from a lecture by the late Dr. Asa Grey on Forest Geography and Archæology, published in the American Journal of Science, xvi., 1878, and taking the following as his text, he imparts to his readers most valuable information on "The Geneses and Migration of Land Plants from Mesozoic times until now. "I can only say at large that the same species of Tertiary Fossil Plants have been found all round the world; that the richest and most extensive finds are in Greenland; that they comprise most of the sorts which I have spoken of as American trees which once lived in Europe—Magnolias, Sassafras, Hickories, Gum Trees, Southern Cypress, and especially Sequoias, not only the two which obviously answer to the two Big Trees now peculiar to California, but several others. We have evidence not merely of "Pines" and "Maples," "Poplars," "Beeches," "Lindens," so like those of our own time and country that we may fairly reckon them as the ancestors of several of ours. We appear to be within the limits of scientific inference when we announce that our existing temperate trees came from the North. Remains of the same plant have been found fossil, in our temperate region, as well as in Europe." Commenting on this extract, Sir W. Dawson remarks: "The truly Eocene Flora of the temperate and Northern parts of America has so many species in common with that called "Miocene" in Greenland that its identity can scarcely be doubted. This "Eocene Flora" established itself in Greenland and probably all around the Arctic Circle in the warm period of the early Eocene, and as the climate of the Northern hemisphere became gradually reduced from that time to the end of "the Pliocene," it marched on over both continents to the South,