forty miles. Coal Creek and Martin Creek, from which some of the best preserved specimens are derived, are small tributaries of Elk River, on Crow's Nest Pass, west of the watershed range. The point on the north-west branch of the North Fork of Old Man River, which has yielded a small collection, is at an angle of that branch, about two miles above its mouth, east of the watershed range, and between it and the Livingstone range. A few specimens were also obtained on the North Fork, about two miles east of the Livingstone range, in the foot-hill belt. Others were found in the valley of the first small stream crossed by the trail at the entrance to the North Kootanie Pass, and a small collection was also made on Bow River, opposite Canmore Station on the Canadian Pacific Railway. In all these localities the plants were closely associated with seams of coal, which in the last mentioned has become an anthracite. It is further probable, on the evidence of a few fragmentary plants of the same character, that the coals found in the Middle Fork of the Old Man, two miles below the falls, are on or near the same horizon.

"That the series characterized by these plants is a wide-spread and important one, is shown by the fact that one of the species (*Pinus Suskwaensis*) had previously been found on Suskwa River, in northern British Columbia, at a distance of 580 miles north-west of the most northern locality above mentioned. This place is within 150 miles of the Pacific coast, in the centre of a wide area of Cretaceous rocks, chiefly sandstones. In these, at another point, some miles distant, a single mollusc was also found, which appears to be a Thracia, and is regarded by Mr. Whiteaves as very near to, if not specifically identical with, *T. semiplanata*. This species is one of those found in the Cretaceous rocks of the Queen Charlotte Islands about 250 miles distant, which are believed to be of the age of the Gault; and, while it is by no means certain that the horizon from which this fossil was obtained is the same with that yielding *Pinus Suskwaensis*, its presence tends to show that the very thick Cretaceous series of the Skeena and Suskwa region may, in part at least, represent the coal-bearing rocks of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

"Respecting the other places mentioned in this paper, as localities from which plants referable to later stages in the Cretaceous have been collected, the following notes may be given:—

North Branch, North Fork, Old Man River. This place is eight miles from 'The Gap,' where the North Fork leaves the mountains, and within the Livingstone Range.

North-west Branch, North Fork, Old Man River. The fossils so referred are from a point further up the branch than those of the Kootanie series found on the same stream, about fourteen miles from its mouth, and a quarter of a mile up a small stream which enters from the north.

Mill Creek, a tributary of the South Branch of Old Man River in the foot-hills. The specimens are from several points a few hundred yards above the Mill.

South Saskatchewan. Collections from places a few miles below the junction of the Bow and Belly Rivers, near Cairn Hill

Saskatchewan Coal Mine, near Medicine Hat, on the South Saskatchewan.

Pincher Creek. From cliffs and high banks in the valley, just above the crossing place of the road to the Mill. These beds are in the upper part of the St. Mary subdivision of the Laramie."

It will be observed, that the above stratigraphical notes refer to beds holding fossil plants which range from a very low Cretaceous or Jurasso-Cretaceous horizon upward to