Upper Cretaceous in British Columbia, and Tertiary further south; so that the genus may have made its way from the Arctic southward at a less rapid rate than some other forms.

Vancouver Colliery. Mr. Robins.

31. PROTEOIDES NEILLII, s. n.

Plate XII., fig. 53.

Leaves small and narrow, margins entire, base and apex pointed, surface smooth, midrib strong, venation not apparent. These pretty little leaves are thickly scattered over some surfaces at Port McNeill. They resemble some of those described by Heer and Lesquereux from the United States, but differ somewhat in form.

Port McNeill. G. M. D.

32. PROTEOIDES MAJOR, s. n.

Plate XII., fig. 54.

Leaf large, elongate-oval or lanceolate, pointed below; midrib strong; venation not apparent. Compare *P. longus*, Heer, from the Patrvegan group ('Trans. Royal Society of Canada, 1882,' plate II., fig. 7.)

Wellington Mine. G. M. D.

33. PROTEOIDES, sp.

Plate XIII., fig. 55.

Leaf (basal half only) abruptly pointed below. Midrib very stout. Veins distant and much curved.

Wellington Mine. G. M. D.

34. LAUROPHYLLUM INSIGNE, s. n.

Plate VII., figs. 24, 25.

Leaf oblong, lanceolate, acuminate, entire. Midrib slender sinuous. Secondary nerves few and curved, especially toward the margin. This beautiful leaf has apparently some affinity with *Laurus proteæfolia* of Lesquereux, but has the veins at more obtuse angles. It has also some resemblance to Heer's *Quercus Lyelli*, from Greenland, but the venation is not that of *Quercus*.

Port McNeill. G. M. D.

35. DIOSPYROS VANCOUVERENSIS, Dn.

'Trans. Royal Society of Canada, 1882,' Pt. IV., Pl. VIII.

Plate X., fig. 39.

Leaves not distinguishable from this species occur in the collection from Port McNeill.