

F. asiminifolia of Lesquereux from California. There are also fragments of monocotyledonous leaves, which may be designated as Cyperites, but without any distinctive characters. (Figs. 27 to 31)

General Remarks.

The climatal character of the Similkameen flora may be described as warm temperate. The foliage, it will be seen, is generally of small size, compared with that of the Cretaceous and Laramie, and would seem to indicate a dry climate, possibly with hot summers and cold winters; in this respect resembling the climate of the interior of British Columbia at present, though probably less severe in winter. This would accord with the orographical conditions of the interior of British Columbia in the later Eocene and Miocene periods, as detailed by Dr. Dawson in his paper on the Physiographical Geology of the region in the present volume.

In the 'Reports of the Geological Survey' of 1875-6 (p. 259), and in that of 1877-8, already referred to, as well as in my paper on Cretaceous and Tertiary plants of British Columbia, 'Trans. R. S. C.' 1883, reference will be found to plants collected by Dr. G. M. Dawson in beds of Tertiary age at Quesnel, Blackwater River, and the Indian reserve North Thompson. Among these *Castanea Unger* Heer from Alaska, or an allied species is very plentiful. In addition to the plants referred to in the above reports, a few additional specimens from Kamloops have been placed in my hands with those from the North Similkameen. One of these is a *Comptonia*, apparently the same with *C. Columbiana* of the above pages. Another is an *Ulmus* not distinguishable from *U. Braunii* of Heer, a well-known European Miocene species, and also found in the Florissant beds by Lesquereux. A third is a narrow-pointed leaf six inches in length, beside the petiole which measures an inch, and an inch wide at the middle. It is sharply pointed at both ends, entire below and serrated toward the point. The venation is unfortunately destroyed, except that there is a strong midrib. This leaf may be presumably referred to the genus *Salix*, and it has a close resemblance to some of the forms of *Salix Varians*, Heer, a well known species of the European Miocene, and found also in Alaska and in California and Oregon by Lesquereux. It may be provisionally named *S. Kamloopsiana*. (Fig. 32.)

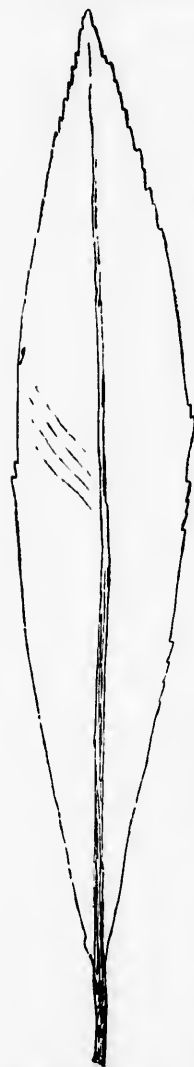


FIG. 32.
Salix Kamloopsiana.

A few of the specimens in these collections, from other parts of British Columbia and presumably from Tertiary beds, are the same with those at the Similkameen; but the majority are different, and some of them have affinities with the Eocene or Upper Laramie flora. For this reason they may be supposed to be of somewhat greater age. In other words, assuming the Similkameen flora to be Lower Miocene or Oligocene, some of the plants above mentioned might probably be Eocene, and would represent a more equable and moist climate. I would not, however, insist too strongly on this, since in a region like British Columbia, local conditions may produce great differences both in climate and flora.