& Woodw., Lower Carboniferous series, Riversdale, Colchester Co., Nova Scotia."

NOTE.—Several interesting specimens of a small decapod crustacean allied to *Anthracopalæmon*, Salter, are seen to occur in the more recent collections of fossil organic remains obtained by the writer from the shaly strata of the Riversdale formation on the Harrington River, which forms the boundary between Cumberland and Colchester Counties, in Nova Scotia. All the congeners of this species so far described in North America occur in the Coal Measures, and are therefore distinctly Carboniferous. This affords additional evidence in support of the view that the Riversdale formation is *Carboniferous*.—H.M.A.

LIST OF PLANTS COLLECTED BY MR. J. B. TYRRELL IN THE KLONDIKE REGION IN 1899.

By JOHN MACOUN, M.A. F.L.S., F.R.S.C.

Numerous small collections of plants have, during the past ten or twelve years, been brought from the Yukon District to the Herbarium of the Geological Survey by Government officials and others. These specimens are of great value as showing the distribution of plants known to occur in the wooded regions to the east, and our knowledge of the flora of the Klondike district is almost as complete as that of other parts of Canada. The collection made by Mr. Tyrrell during the spring and summer of 1899 is one of the most complete we have received, and a mere glance at the following list will show that the spring and summer climate in the vicinity of Dawson is as mild as that many degrees further south in Eastern Canada; indeed the great majority of the plants found in meadows, bogs, woods and river-bottoms grow within one hundred miles of Ottawa.

Mr. Tyrrell says of these plants:

"They were all collected in the bottoms, or at no great height up the sides of the valleys, at approximate elevations of between