

sion some days later Johansen also chanced unwittingly upon the same place, and gathered fossils, which he brought to me. Since my return home this collection of vegetable fossils has been examined by Professor Nathorst, and it appears that Mr. Jackson and Dr. Koetlitz have here made an extremely interesting find.

Professor Nathorst writes to me as follows: "In spite of their very fragmentary condition the vegetable fossils brought home by you are of great interest, as they give us our first insight into the plant-world in regions north of the eightieth degree of latitude during the latter part of the Jurassic period. The most common are leaves of a fir-tree (*Pinus*) which resembles the *Pinus Nordenskiöldi* (Heer) found in the Jurassic strata of Spitzbergen, East Siberia, and Japan, but which probably belongs to a different species. There occur also narrower leaves of another species, and furthermore male flowers and fragments of a pine cone* with several seeds (Figs. 1-3), one of which (Fig. 1) suggests the *Pinus Maakiana* (Heer) from the Jurassic strata of Siberia. Among traces of other pine-trees may be mentioned those of a broad-leaved *Taxites*, resembling *Taxites gramineus* (Heer), specially found in the Jurassic strata of Spitzbergen and Siberia, which has leaves of

* Leigh Smith had already brought back from Spitzbergen a fossil cone, which Carruthers classified as a *Pinus*; but he regarded it as belonging to the upper part of the cretaceous system.