

which, unlike those of other pine-trees, have a real leaf-blade, is found at present, in one single species only, in Japan, but existed in former times in numerous forms and in many regions. During the Jurassic period it flourished especially in East Siberia, and has also been found on Spitzbergen, in East Greenland (at Scoresby Sound), and at many places in Europe, etc. During the Cretaceous and the Tertiary periods it was still found on the west coast of Greenland at 70° north latitude. The leaf here reproduced belongs to a new species, which might be called *Gingko polaris*, and which is most closely related to the *G. flabellata* (Heer) from the Jurassic strata of Siberia. It bears a certain habitual resemblance to *Gingko digitata* (Lindley and Hutton), particularly as found in the brown Jurassic strata of England and Spitzbergen; but its leaves are considerably smaller. Besides this species, one or two others may also occur in this collection, as well as fragments of the leaves of the genus *Czekanowskia*, related to the *Gingko* family, but with narrow leaf-blades resembling pine-needles.

“Ferns are very scantily represented. Such fragments as there are belong to four different types; but the species can scarcely be determined. One fragment belongs to the genus *Cladophlebis*, common in Jurassic strata; another suggests the *Thyrsopteris*, found in the Jurassic strata of East Siberia and of England; a third suggests the *Onychiopsis* characteristic of the Upper Jurassic strata. The fourth, again, seems to be closely related