

sic rocks of Tibet, Kashmir and Nepal, though peculiar, has greater affinities with that of the boreal than with that of more southern zones. The boreal zone is divisible, as far as yet known, into three provinces, the Arctic, Russian and Himalayan. (2) The North Temperate Zone reaches to about lat. 33° in North America. In Europe its limits are more precisely defined. It extends from Lisbon across the Spanish table-land to the west end of the Pyrenees, thence across the south of France and along the north side of the Alps to the north end of the Carpathians, bending southward so as to keep to the north of the Black Sea and Caucasus, and then striking southeastward into the Himalaya chain, where it is nearly cut off by the extension of the Boreal Zone just mentioned. In this zone four provinces have been recognized—the middle European, Caspian, Punjab and Californian. (3) The Equatorial Zone extends southward to the southern end of Peru, and does not include the extreme southern coasts of South Africa and Australia, which with the remaining part of South America lie in the South Temperate Zone. In the Equatorial Zone, seven provinces are more or less clearly defined: the Alpine, Mediterranean, Crim-Caucasian, Ethiopian, Columbian, Caribbean (?), and Peruvian. The South Temperate Zone is allowed four provinces: the Chilean, New Zealand (?), Australian, and Cape.

By carefully collecting and collating the evidence furnished by the discovery of Jurassic rocks in all parts of the world, Neumayr believed himself warranted to give a sketch of the probable geographical distribution of sea and land during the Jurassic period, and even to reduce the data to the form of maps. He thought there was sufficient proof of the existence of three great oceans partly coincident with