

<i>Cornus suecica</i>	In the vicinity of Pickering and Scarborough.
<i>Trientalis europæa</i> . .	Hambleton Hills, Swill Hill near Halifax, Rumeley's Moor, Holwick in Teesdale.
<i>Potentilla alpestris</i> . .	In the north-western region about Malham and Cronkley.
<i>Sedum villosum</i>	Weathercote Cave, Malham, Baldersdale, &c.
<i>Salix herbacea</i>	On Ingleborough.

My friend Mr. Backhouse, by whom the prolific region of Teesdale has been repeatedly explored, has found *Myosotis suaveolens* flowering in abundance on the high limestone at the east end of the top of Mickle Fell at the end of June. *Polygala uliginosa*, Reich., has also rewarded his re-examination of the botanically celebrated Cronkley Scar. These are also Scandinavian plants.

The localities of these plants, it will be observed, lie in the elevated parts of the north-western and north-eastern districts of Yorkshire; but, excepting perhaps *Salix herbacea*, they are not confined to the highest parts. These same elevated districts are as remarkably deficient in land mollusca as are the mountainous tracts of Scandinavia; they do not contain all the species of our actual fauna and flora, or even a large proportion of it, nor is it conceivable that they ever did contain them, so as to be the source from which they spread over the islands.

Therefore, although we admit that the glacial inundation did not cover all our land, and that some species may have been saved from it on the mountains, this does not the less render it necessary to suppose a second migration for the replenishing of the lower grounds with species which cannot be traced to those mountains. Now the greater part of our flora and fauna is in this condition. It is essentially allied to, or rather identical with, the plants and animals of Germany, and its general distribution, not in Yorkshire only, but in all the British Islands, seems to require positively the admission, that after the glacial period the bed of the German Ocean (which had been a glacial sea) was raised above the water so as to constitute a dry-land communication with the east and south-east.