

seem as if there must be something natural about it. Yet other divisions are made by continental writers. Pictet and D'Orbigny make six divisions. 1. The Inferior or Suesonian. 2. The *Calcaire grossier*, or Parisien in part. 3. The Eocene superior, or Parisien in part. 4. The Superior Sandstones, or Falunien in part. 5. The Miocene, properly so-called, or Falunien in part. 6. The Pliocene, or sub-appenine. We shall not in this work be able to go enough into details to render it necessary to use either of these classifications, but shall treat of the tertiary strata as a whole.

*Plants.*—The tertiary flora is characterized by the abundance of Angiospermous Dicotyledons, and Monocotyledons, especially Palms. These plants constitute more than three-fourths of the present vegetable productions of the globe. They began to appear in the chalk, but were not fully developed till the tertiary period. In the earlier part of the tertiary, marine and coniferous plants predominated. In the middle part, there was a mixture of tropical and temperate forms, and in the upper part, a great resemblance to the plants of the temperate regions of Europe, North America, and Japan.

We shall give illustrations only of certain remarkable fruits which occur in the upper tertiary, along with brown coal, at Brandon, in Vermont. They have not yet been referred to known genera.

They do not, however, correspond with any plants now growing in the northern parts of our country, and are doubtless of a tropical character. The figures below will give an idea of their size, shape and markings, and may serve as an example of tertiary fruits.

Figs. 346, 347 and 348 represent the most common species; the first two show the specimen flatwise; the other edgewise. Figs. 349, 350 and 351

