

able beds of coal, probably of this age, also exist in China, India, and South Africa; and jet, which is so extensively used for ornament, is principally derived from the carbonised remains of the old Mesozoic pines.

In the next chapter we have to study a revolution in vegetable life most striking and unique, in the advent of the forest-trees of strictly modern types.

NOTE TO CHAPTER V.

I APPEND to this chapter a table showing the plant-bearing series of the Cretaceous and Laramie of North America, from a paper in "Trans. R. S. C.," 1885, which see for further details:

(IN DESCENDING ORDER.)

Periods.	Floras and subfloras.	References.
Transition Eocene to Cretaceous.	Upper Laramie or Porcupine Hill. Fort Union group, U. S. territory.	{ Platanus beds of Souris River and Calgary. Report of Geol. Survey of Canada for 1879, and Memoir of 1885.
Upper Cretaceous (Danian and Senonian).	Middle Laramie or Willow Creek beds.	{ Lemna and Pistia beds of bad lands of 49th parallel, Red Deer River, &c., with lignites. Report 49th Parallel and Memoir of 1885.
	Lower Laramie or St. Mary River.	
	Fox Hill series	
	Fort Pierre series	
	Belly River	
Middle Cretaceous (Turonian and Cenomanian).	Coal measures of Nanaimo, B.C., probably here.	{ Marine. Marine. { Sequoia and Brasenia beds of S. Saskatchewan, Belly River, &c., with lignites. Memoir of 1885. { Memoir of 1883. Many dicotyledons, palms, &c.
	Dunvegan series of Peace River. Dakota group, U. S. Amboy clays, U. S.	{ Memoir of 1883. Many dicotyledons, cycads, &c.
	Mill Creek beds of Rocky Mountains.	{ Dicotyledonous leaves, similar to Dakota group of the U. S. Memoir of 1885.
Lower Cretaceous (Neocomian, &c.).	Suskwa River beds and Queen Charlotte Island coal series. Intermediate beds of Rocky Mountains. Potomac series of Virginia.	{ Cycads, pines, a few dicotyledons. Report Geol. Survey. Memoir of 1885.
	Kootanie series of Rocky Mountains.	