

*Macquarii*, and by leaves not distinguishable from those of the modern American species, *C. Americana* and *C. rostrata*. There are also chestnuts and oaks. But the poplars and willows are specially abundant, being represented by no less than six species, and it would seem that all the modern types of poplar, as indicated by the forms and venation of the leaves, existed already in the Laramie, and most of them even in the Upper Cretaceous. *Sassafras* is represented by two species, and the beautiful group of *Viburnum*, to which the modern tree-cranberry belongs, has several fine species, of some of which both leaves and berries have been found. The hickories and butternuts are also present, the horse-chestnut, the *Catalpa* and *Sapindus*, and some curious leaves which seem to indicate the presence of the modern genus *Symphoricarpos*, the snow-berry tribe.

The above may suffice to give an idea of the flora of the older Eocene in North America, and I may refer for details to the works of Newberry, Lesquereux, and Ward, already cited. I must now add that the so-called Miocene of Atanekerdluk, Greenland, is really of the same age, as also the "Miocene" of Mull, in Scotland, of Antrim, in Ireland, and of Bovey Tracey, in the south of England, and the Gelinden, or "Heersian" beds, of Belgium, described by Saporta. In comparing the American specimens with the descriptions given by Gardner of the leaf-beds at Ardtown, in Mull, we find, as already stated, *Onoclea sensibilis*, common to both. The species of *Sequoia*, *Gingko*, *Taxus*, and *Glyptostrobus* are also identical or closely allied, and so are many of the dicotyledonous leaves. For example, *Platanoides Hebridicus* is very near to *P. nobilis*, and *Corylus Macquarrii* is common to both formations, as well as *Populus Arctica* and *P. Richardsoni*. I may add that ever since 1875-'76, when I first studied the Laramie plants, I have maintained their identity with those of the Fort Union group