

remains of a moderate climate and certain boreal and arctic forms moving southward continued to exist here and there in somewhat high latitudes, just as similar plants now thrive in Grinnell Land within sight of the snows of the Greenland mountains. A remarkable summary of some of these facts as they relate to England was given by an eminent English botanist, Mr. Carruthers, in his address as President of the Biological Section of the British Association at Birmingham in 1886. At Cromer, on the coast of Norfolk, the celebrated forest-bed of newer Pliocene age, and containing the remains of a copious mammalian fauna, holds also remains of plants in a state admitting of determination. These have been collected by Mr. Reid, of the Geological Survey, and were reported on by Carruthers, who states that they represent a somewhat colder temperature than that of the present day. I quote the following details from the address.

With reference to the plants of the forest-bed or newer Pliocene he remarks as follows :

“ Only one species (*Trapa natans*, Willd.) has disappeared from our islands. Its fruits, which Mr. Reid found abundantly in one locality, agree with those of the plants found until recently in the lakes of Sweden. Four species (*Prunus speciosa*, L., *Ænanthe Tichenalii*, Sm., *Potamogeton pterophyllus*, Sch., and *Pinus abies*, L.) are found at present only in Europe, and a fifth (*Potamogeton trichoides*, Cham.) extends also to North America; two species (*Peucedanum palustre*, Moench, and *Pinus sylvestris*, L.) are found also in Siberia, while six more (*Sanguisorba officinalis*, L., *Rubus fruticosus*, L., *Cornus sanguinea*, L., *Euphorbia amygdaloides*, L., *Quercus robur*, L., and *Potamogeton crispus*, L.) extend into western Asia, and two (*Fagus sylvatica*, L., and *Alnus glutinosa*, L.) are included in the Japanese flora. Seven species, while found with the others, enter also into the Mediterranean flora, extending to North Africa : these