

are *Thalictrum minus*, L., *Thalictrum flavum*, L., *Ranunculus repens*, L., *Stellaria aquatica*, Scop., *Corylus avellana*, L., *Yannichellia palustris*, L., and *Cladium mariscus*, Br. With a similar distribution in the Old World, eight species (*Bidens tripartita*, L., *Myosotis cæspitosa*, Schultz, *Suaeda maritima*, Dum., *Ceratophyllum demersum*, L., *Sparganium ramosum*, Huds., *Potamogeton pectinatus*, L., *Carex paludosa*, Good., and *Osmunda regalis*, L.) are found also in North America. Of the remainder, ten species (*Nuphar luteum*, Sm., *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L., *Stachys palustris*, L., *Rumex maritimus*, L., *Rumex acetosella*, L., *Betula alba*, L., *Scirpus pauciflorus*, Lightf., *Taxus baccata*, L., and *Isoetes lacustris*, L.) extend round the north temperate zone, while three (*Lycopus europæus*, L., *Alisma plantago*, L., and *Phragmites communis*; Trin.), having the same distribution in the north, are found also in Australia, and one (*Hippuris vulgaris*, L.) in the south of South America. The list is completed by *Ranunculus aquatilis*, L., distributed over all the temperate regions of the globe, and *Scirpus lacustris*, L., which is found in many tropical regions as well."

He remarks that these plants, while including species now very widely scattered, present no appreciable change of characters.

Above this bed are glacial clays, which hold other species indicating an extremely cold climate. They are few in number, only *Salix polaris*, a thoroughly arctic species, and its ally, *S. cinerea*, L., and a moss, *Hypnum turgescens*, Schimp., no longer found in Britain, but an Alpine and arctic species. This bed belongs to the beginning of the Glacial period, the deposits of which have as yet afforded no plants in England. But plants occur in post-glacial and upper-glacial beds in different parts of England, to which Carruthers thus refers :

"The period of great cold, during which arctic ice