

extended far into temperate regions, was not favorable to vegetable life. But in some localities we have stratified clays with plant-remains later than the Glacial epoch, yet indicating that the great cold had not then entirely disappeared. In the lacustrine beds at Holderness is found a small birch (*Betula nana*, L.), now limited in Great Britain to some of the mountains of Scotland, but found in the arctic regions of the Old and New World and on Alpine districts in Europe, and with it *Prunus padus*, L., *Quercus robur*, L., *Corylus avellana*, L., *Alnus glutinosa*, L., and *Pinus sylvestris*, L. In the white clay-beds at Bovey Tracey of the same age there occur the leaves of *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, L., three species of willow, viz., *Salix cinerea*, L., *S. myrtilloides*, L., and *S. polaris*, Wahl., and in addition to our Alpine *Betula nana*, L., the more familiar *B. alba*, L. Two of these plants have been lost to our flora from the change of climate that has taken place, viz., *Salix myrtilloides*, L., and *S. polaris*, Wahl.; and *Betula nana*, L., has retreated to the mountains of Scotland. Three others (*Dryas octopetala*, L., *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, L., and *Salix herbacea*, L.) have withdrawn to the mountains of northern England, Wales, and Scotland, while the remainder are still found scattered over the country. Notwithstanding the diverse physical conditions to which these plants have been subjected, the remains preserved in these beds present no characters by which they can be distinguished from the living representatives of the species."

One of the instances referred to is very striking. At Bovey Tracey the arctic beds rest directly on those holding the rich, warm temperate flora of the Eocene; so that here we have the evidence of fossil plants to show the change from the climate of the Eocene to that of arctic lands, and the modern vegetation to indicate the return of a warm temperature.