

specimens of *Leda limatula*, mixed with remains of land-plants.

The following are the species of plants recognised in these nodules :

1. *Drosera rotundifolia*, Linn. In a calcareous nodule from Green's Creek, the leaf only preserved. This plant is common in bogs in Canada, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, and thence, according to Hooker, to the Arctic circle. It is also European.

2. *Acer spicatum*, Lamx. (*Acer montanum*, Aiton.) Leaf in a nodule from Green's Creek. Found in Nova Scotia and Canada, also at Lake Winnipeg, according to Richardson.

3. *Potentilla Canadensis*, Linn. In nodules from Green's Creek : leaves only preserved. I have had some difficulty in determining these, but believe they must be referred to the species above named, or to *P. simplex*, Michx., supposed by Hooker and Gray to be a variety. It occurs in Canada and New England, but I have no information as to its range northward.



FIG. 77.—*Gaylussaccia resinosa*. Pleistocene, Canada.

4. *Gaylussaccia resinosa*, Torrey and Gray. Leaf in nodule at Green's Creek. Abundant in New England and in Canada, also on Lake Huron and the Saskatchewan, according to Richardson (Fig. 77).

5. *Populus balsamifera*, Linn. Leaves and branches in nodules at Green's Creek. This is by much the most common species, and its leaves are of small size, as if from trees growing in cold and exposed situations. The species is North American and Asiatic, and abounds in New England and Canada. It extends to the Arctic circle, and is