

the river Ottawa, where it flows over the beds containing these fossils.

9. *Cariceæ* and *Gramineæ*. Fragments in nodules from Green's Creek appear to belong to plants of these groups, but I cannot venture to determine their species.

10. *Equisetum scirpoides*, Michx. Fragments in nodules, Green's Creek. This is a widely distributed species, occurring in the Northern States and Canada.

11. *Fontinalis*. In nodules at Green's Creek there occur, somewhat plentifully, branches of a moss apparently of the genus *Fontinalis*.



FIG. 79.—Frond of *Fucus*. Pliocene, Canada.

12. *Algæ*. With the plants above mentioned, both at Green's Creek and at Montreal, there occur remains of seaweeds (Fig. 79). They seem to belong to the genera *Fucus* and *Ulva*, but I cannot determine the species. A thick stem in one of the nodules would seem to indicate a large *Laminaria*.

With the above there are found at Green's Creek a

number of fragments of leaves, stems, and fruits, which I have not been able to refer to their species, principally on account of their defective state of preservation.

None of the plants above mentioned is properly arctic in its distribution, and the assemblage may be characterised as a selection from the present Canadian flora of some of the more hardy species having the most northern range. Green's Creek is in the central part of Canada, near to the parallel of 46°, and an accidental selection