

*glacialis*, the most exclusively arctic shell of these deposits. In other words, I regard the plants above mentioned as probably belonging to the period of greatest refrigeration of which we have any evidence, of course not including that mythical period of universal incasement in ice, of which, as I have elsewhere endeavoured to show, in so far as Canada is concerned, there is no evidence whatever.\*

The facts above stated in reference to Post-pliocene plants concur, with all the other evidence I have been able to obtain, in the conclusion that the refrigeration of Canada in the Post-pliocene period consisted of a diminution of the summer heat, and was of no greater amount than that fairly attributable to the great depression of the land and the different distribution of the ice-bearing arctic current.

In connection with the plants above noticed, it is interesting to observe that at Green's Creek, at Pakenham Mills, at Montreal, and at Clarenceville on Lake Champlain, species of Canadian *Pulmonata* have been found in deposits of the same age with those containing the plants. The species which have been noticed belong to the genera *Lymnea* and *Planorbis*.

The Glacial age was, fortunately, not of very long duration, though its length has been much exaggerated by certain schools of geologists.† It passed away, and a returning cosmic spring gladdened the earth, and was ushered in by a time of great rainfall and consequent denudation and deposit, which has been styled the "Pluvial Period." The remains of the Pliocene forests then returned—with somewhat diminished numbers of species—

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\* Notes on Post-Pliocene of Canada, "Canadian Naturalist," 1872.

† This I have long maintained on grounds connected with Pleistocene fossils, amount of denudation and deposit, &c., and I am glad to see that Prestwich, the best English authority on such subjects, has recently announced similar conclusions, based on independent reasons.