ciated with this species another and more delicate fern, the modern *Davallia* (*Stenloma*) *tenuifolia*, but this, unlike its companion, no longer occurs in America, but is found in the mountains of Asia. This is a curious illustration of the fact that frail and delicate plants may be more ancient than the mountains or plains on which they live.

There are also some very interesting and curious facts in connection with the conifers of the Laramie. One of the most common of these is a *Thuja* or arbor vitæ (the so-called "cedar" of Canada). The Laramie species has been named *T. interrupta* by Newberry, but it approaches very closely in its foliage to *T. occidentalis*, of eastern Canada, while its fruit resembles that of the western species, *T. gigantea*.

Still more remarkable are the Sequoias to which we have already referred, but which in the Laramie age seem to have been spread over nearly all North America. The fossil species are of two types, representing respectively the modern *S. gigantea* and *S. sempervirens*, and their wood, as well as that of Thuja, is found in great abundance in the lignites, and also in the form of silicified trunks, and corresponds with that of the recent species. The Laramie contains also conifers of the genera *Glyptostrobus*, *Taxodium*, and *Taxus*; and the genus *Salisburia* or gingko—so characteristic of the Jurassic and Cretaceous—is still represented in America as well as in Europe in the early Eocene.

We have no palms in the Canadian or Scottish Palæocene, though I believe they are found further south. The dicotyledonous trees are richly represented. Perhaps the most conspicuous were three species of *Platanus*, the leaves of which sometimes fill the sandstones, and one of which, *P. nobilis*, Newberry, sometimes attains the gigantic size of a foot or more in diameter of its blade. The hazels are represented by a large-leaved species, *C.*