Europe. It is also to be observed that, as Gardner points out, there are some differences indicating a diversity of climate between Greenland and England, and even between Scotland and Ireland and the south of England, and we have similar differences, though not strongly marked, between the Laramie of northern Canada and that of the United States. When all our beds of this age from the Arctic sea to the 49th parallel have been ransacked for plants, and when the palæobotanists of the United States shall have succeeded in unravelling the confusion which now exists between their Laramie and the Middle Tertiary, the geologist of the future will be able to restore with much certainty the distribution of the vast forests which in the early Eocene covered the now bare plains of interior America. Further, since the break which in western Europe separates the flora of the Cretaceous from that of the Eocene does not exist in America, it will then be possible to trace the succession from the Mesozoic flora of the Trias and of the Queen Charlotte Islands and Kootanie series of the Lower Cretaceous up to the close of the Eocene; and to determine, for America at least, the manner and conditions under which the angiospermous flora of the later Cretaceous succeeded to the pines and cycads which characterised the beginning of the Cretaceous period. In so far as Europe is concerned, this may be more difficult, since the want of continuity of land from north to south seems there to have been fatal to the continuance of some plants during changes of climate, and there were also apparently in the Kainozoic period invasions at certain times of species from the south and east, which did not occur to the same extent in America.

In recent reports on the Tertiary floras of Australia and New Zealand,* Ettingshausen holds that the flora of

* "Geological Magazine," August, 1887.