

grasses bear very nearly the same relations to flowering plants—1-12th to 1-13th—in the three divisions of country mentioned. Among other orders there are some marked differences in the proportions as they are exhibited in the different geographical regions;—in some the species proportionably increase from Canada southward; in others, the reverse of this is the feature. The five examples cited below will illustrate these particulars:—

	<i>Ontario and Quebec.</i>	<i>Northern States.</i>	<i>United States.</i>
Leguminosæ	1-29th	1-21st	1-18th
Euphorbiacæ	1-95th	1-72nd	1-58th
Rosacæ.....	1-25th	1-32nd	1-40th
Cruciferæ	1-31st	1-39th	1-49th
Ericacæ.....	1-34th	1-38th	1-43rd

Among the smaller orders there are instances quite as marked. Convolvulacæ increases from eight species within our limits to twenty-four in the Northern States, and forty-one in the whole Union; and the Malvacæ are similarly augmented from eight to twenty-two and forty-four; whilst in Cupuliferæ the species, in which are sixteen, twenty-three, and thirty-one, respectively, the numbers proportionally diminish. These circumstances tend, of course, to indicate the well-known facts, that, whilst some of the orders mentioned are semi-tropical and southern temperate, others are more abundant in the northern temperate regions of America.

The number of species occurring within our limits in each of the large orders is indicated below. To admit of a comparison being more easily made, the numbers in the same orders in the United States are placed in parallel columns.

	<i>Ontario and Quebec.</i>	<i>Northern States.</i>	<i>United States.</i>
Compositæ.....	194	324	481
Cyperacæ.....	155	248	336
Graminæ.....	124	212	287
Rosacæ.....	65	81	92
Leguminosæ.....	55	120	199
Cruciferæ.....	51	65	74
Ericacæ.....	47	68	84
Labiata.....	47	76	108
Orchidacæ.....	46	57	71
Scrophulariacæ.....	44	66	94
Filices.....	44	57	76
Liliacæ.....	42	62	78
Caryophyllacæ.....	34	33	70
Polygonacæ.....	34	38	54
Umbelliferæ.....	28	45	58

To somewhat complete the parallel drawn, it will be useful to bring to view the number of species in the more important genera of Ontario and Quebec and of the Northern States. To extend the comparison to the flora of the Southern States may diminish its interest, as many of the conspicuous genera there are