

the arctic circle is 762 (Monocot. 214; Dicot. 548). In the present state of cryptogamic botany it is impossible to estimate accurately the number of flowerless plants found within the same area, or to define their geographical limits; but the following figures give the best approximate idea I have obtained:—

Filices .....	28	Characæ .....	2	Fungi.....	200?
Lycopodiaceæ ....	7	Musci.....	250	Algæ.....	100
Equisetacæ .....	8	Hepaticæ.....	80	Lichenes .....	250
Total Cryptogams.....				925	
“ Phænogams .....				762	
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				1687	

Regarded as a whole, the arctic flora is decidedly Scandinavian; for Arctic Scandinavia, or Lapland, though a very small tract of land, contains by far the richest arctic flora, amounting to three-fourths of the whole; moreover, upwards of three-fifths of the species, and almost all the genera, of Arctic Asia and America are likewise Lapponian, leaving far too small a percentage of other forms to admit of the Arctic Asiatic and American floras being ranked as anything more than subdivisions, which I shall here call districts, of one general arctic flora.

Proceeding eastwards from Baffin's Bay, there is, first, the Greenland district, whose flora is almost exclusively Lapponian, having an extremely slight admixture of American or Asiatic types: this forms the western boundary of the purely European flora. Secondly, the Arctic European district, extending eastward to the Obi river, beyond the Ural range, including Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen; Greenland would also be included in it, were it not for its large area and geographical position. Thirdly, the transition from the comparatively rich European district to the extremely poor Asiatic one is very gradual; as is that from the Asiatic to the richer fourth or West American district, which extends from Behring's Straits to the Mackenzie River. Fifthly, the transition from the West to the East American district is even less marked; for the lapse of European and West American species is trifling, and the appearance of East American ones is equally so: the transition in vegetation from this district, again, to that of Greenland is, as I have stated above, comparatively very abrupt.

The general uniformity of the arctic flora, and the special differences between its subdivisions, may be thus estimated: the arctic Phænogamic flora consists of 762 species; of these, 616