nent, its only representative in eastern Siberia, as recorded by Maximowicz being *V. Amurensis* Rupr, which occurs along the Amoor River. In Europe, the genus is represented by the well known European species of cultivation, *V. vinifera* L.

In Canada there are three well-defined species of *Vitis—V. labrusca* L.; *V. cordifolia* Lam; and *V. riparia* Mich., the latter carrying the distribution of the family to its highest northern limits in lat. 52°.

VITIS LABRUSCA-MOUNTAIN GRAPE.

Japanese: Yama budo.

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Hab: Kiushiu, central Honshiu, Yezo.

Our common northern Fox grape is abundantly represented throughout the wooded districts of Yezo. The vine, as it clings to the branches of lofty trees and hangs in great festoons, forms one of the most conspicuous and beautiful features of the forest. It often attains great size, one specimen found in 1876 measuring 13 inches in diameter.

VITIS HETEROPHYLLA—THUNB. BLIND GRAPE.

Japanese: Mekura budo.

Hab: Central Honshiu and Yezo.

This vine has now been in cultivation for some little time, under the name of Japanese Ampelopsis, on account of its variegated foliage. It is hardy in New England. The leaves are variegated with white and somewhat variable in form, 3-5 lobed, thin. It is found growing abundantly over the rocks and sand along the banks of streams, or in other similarly warm localities. Its small, somewhat variegated, purple and white berries are quite attractive in Autumn. The genus and family are further represented in southern Japan by the *V. vinifera* L., which has long been cultivated there.

NAT. ORD. CELASTRACEÆ.

Of the 400 species embraced in this family, only about four in all, representing two genera, are to be found in northern Japan. Of these two, *Celastrus* and *Euonymus*, the former appears to be largely isolated, since it does not appear in northern Asia or in European Russia, though it appears on the American continent in the climbing bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*), which is common all through the woods of Lower Canada and southward.