

Prunus, of which we may enumerate at least three species, is well represented both in other parts of the Old World and in the New World, in some cases identical species being found to have very wide distribution. *P. Maximowiczii* Rupr is noted by Maximowicz as occurring all through the lower Amoor district of Siberia, as also the *P. padus* L, which reaches a high northern range, being noted by Ermann in Kamtschatka and thereby extending the genus to at least 52° N. lat. Ledebour mentions this as the only species of Kamtschatka, though his enumeration of distribution shows a decided increase in number of species towards the west, from 2 to 3 being found through the various districts of Siberia, 12 in the Caucasus, and from 6 to 8 species in the various parts of southern and central Russia. In Canada there are seven representatives of the genus. Most of them are found either along the southern boundary or in the coast regions, though the wild plum, *P. Americana*, Marshall, (*P. nigra* Ait. : *P. hiemalis* Ell. : *Cerasus nigra* Loisel) carries the range of distribution well to the north and westward, since it occurs as far up as Hudson's Bay (*Michaux*) and west to the 100° meridian. (*Macoun*.)

In the southern portion of Japan, the genus has long been represented by the plums, as also by the peach and several kinds of cherry, while the recent efforts to introduce desirable fruits from abroad have resulted in the distribution, through the northern districts of Yezo, of many varieties of plums, cherries and peaches; a very interesting instance of Old World people seeking in the New World for improvements upon stock which originally came from them.

The apples and pears are fairly well represented in Japan, though there are but few in the island of Yezo where the *Pyrus specabilis* Ait is the chief, if not the only indigenous species, though both the apple (*P. Malus*) and pear (*P. communis*) are now common in cultivation. The genus is represented in the Amoor district by four species (*Maximowicz*), of which *P. baccata* L. is a conspicuous member. Of these, also, *P. sambucifolia* Chamiss, is found in Kamtschatka, giving the greatest northern extension. Like the plums, the apples and pears increase in number of species to the westward through the interior of Siberia. *P. rivularis* is found on the island of Sitka in Alaska, thence down the coast to lower Oregon, and inland from the coast for at least 90 miles. It is also common on the coast islands.

The Canadian species include five others in all, but this latter (*P. rivularis*) is by far the most northern representative. *P. sambucifolia*

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