

Woodward, the Atlantic region, includes the New England states, and all of the more southern states east of the Alleghanies. These mountains appear to divide two well marked groups of land and fresh water-shells. Corresponding perhaps with this zoological province, is the region of Asters and Solidagos, of Prof. Schouw. The difficulty is to separate the flora of the region east of the Alleghanies from that to the westward of those mountains. For although the fresh-water shells, of Pennsylvania, for instance, have a distinct general aspect from those of the state of Ohio, yet the plants of the two states are puzzlingly alike. That is to say, if we try to instance any group of plants, (neither mountainous and probably sub-arctic species, on the one hand, or species naturalized from Europe on the other,) we shall find it very difficult to give a list of species that do not inhabit both sides of the Alleghanies. Yet such plants as *Magnolia glauca*, *Spiræa tomentosa*, *Tillœa simplex*, *Gnaphalium decurrens*, *Kalmia latifolia*, *Azalea viscosa*, with several species of *Aster*, *Solidago*, *Nabalus* (?), and *Vaccinium*, may be considered perhaps as constituting a fair example of the Atlantic flora. Prof. Schouw's region is described as being characterized by the paucity of *Cruciferae*, and *Umbelliferae*, by an almost total absence of true heaths, which are represented by *Vaccinium*, and *Gaylussacia*; and by the abundance of Asters and *Solidagos*. This province has not been well defined from a geographical point of view. On the supposition that the Atlantic region, as defined geographically by Mr. Woodward, corresponds with Prof. Schouw's botanical province, I think we may see that in its fauna and flora, part of the Canadian area has affinities with this general natural-history region.

Almost all our Lower Canadian land and fresh-water shells are found in the Atlantic states, north of Cape Hatteras. The same is the case in Upper Canada, so far as we know, with the exception of the southwestern peninsula of that province, as previously defined. It is true, that some small fresh-water bivalves, of the family *Cycladidae*, have been described from the neighborhood of Lake Superior, which have not yet been found anywhere else; but these most likely came from the south shore of the lake, in the state of Michigan, and probably belong to the western natural-history region. In Lower Canada, again, many species of *Solidago* and *Aster* abound; the genus *Erica* appears to be wholly absent, several species of *Vaccinium* and a *Gaylussacia* (*G. resinosa*) appearing instead,