

most, of these species are supposed to occur, have received but a limited exploration. Though *Sabbatia gracilis*, *Utricularia subulata*, and *Ilex glabra* are probably errors, I have had no hesitation in admitting *Rhododendron maximum*, *Phlox maculata*, *Trichostema dichotomum*, *Andromeda tetragona*, and even *Guaphalium sylvaticum*, which occurs in Labrador and may very well be found within our extreme north-eastern limits. The same course in admitting or rejecting species has been adopted with regard to other authors.

Special reference will hereafter be made to introduced plants. Here, in order to exhibit the mass of the vegetation of each country and the relative proportions which classes, orders and genera bear to one another with regard to the entire number of species which they include, both indigenous and introduced plants are, without distinction, embraced in the statistics of species now given.

As far as considerable care can extend the catalogue, there are 1,676 flowering and filicoid plants in Ontario and Quebec. Of these, 1,161 are referable to dicotyledonous, 450 to monocotyledonous, and 65 to filicoid species. Monocotyledons are thus to dicotyledons as 1:2.5, and to phænogams as 1:3.5. In the Northern States the relative numerical proportions are almost identical, and the extension of the comparison to the whole Union does not much alter them. The large number of monocotyledonous species is very remarkable, and evinces a climate and physical conditions very favourable to these plants. Again, filicoid plants are to phænogams in the Provinces as 1 to 25, whilst in the Northern States they are as 1 to 28.7.

Some facts of considerable interest are presented by the relations which the different orders bear to one another, and to flowering plants, with respect to the number of included species. In ten natural orders are grouped nearly one-half of our indigenous and introduced species, and eighteen orders represent about two-thirds of them. Another interesting feature which appears quite as conspicuous in the United States flora, is that Cyperaceæ, Graminæ, Orchidaceæ, and Liliaceæ embrace the greater portion of our endogenous plants. Again, in the United States, east of the Mississippi, the Compositæ number 1-7th, and the Cyperaceæ 1-11th of the entire phænogamous flora; whilst in the Provinces the same orders comprise nearly 1-9th and 1-11th, and in the Northern States 1-8th and 1-10th respectively. The