

able number of species which range from Middle and Southern British Columbia to, more or less, the eastern confines of Manitoba.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GROUP.—Embracing the numerous plants, not alpine, which in our present knowledge of their range are confined to the valleys and foothills of the Rocky Mountains.

BRITISH COLUMBIA GROUP.—Comprehending all those species which are distributed somewhat generally over, and are confined to, the Province of British Columbia

OREGONIAN GROUP.—Including under this the more southern plants found in British Columbia, and whose range northward, from Oregon and Washington Territory, has been facilitated by the general direction of the valleys in the Rocky, Selkirk, and other mountain ranges there.

WESTERN COAST GROUP.—Including in this, not the shore plants, but those species which probably the rain-fall and other causes have confined to the neighbourhood of the coast and the adjoining islands, in British Columbia.

SUB-ARCTIC GROUP.—Comprising species found on the higher hills and mountains in Eastern Canada and British Columbia, on Anticosti and the northerly coasts of the St. Lawrence estuary, on the more exposed points of Lake Superior and northward, and often intermingling far to the northward with the true arctic species.

ARCTIC GROUP.—Comprising a few rare representatives in the Alpine districts of New England, and on the Mingan Islands and Island of Anticosti and neighbouring coasts, but as a rule confined to the high northern coasts of Labrador and Hudson Bay, and to Greenland, the shores of Baffin's Bay, the Arctic islands and Lower Mackenzie River country.

(To be continued.)

INVAPORATION.

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The experiments noticed in the *RECORD OF SCIENCE*, Vol. II., No. 4, Oct. 1885 (p. 259), have been continued since that