NAT. ORD. ELEAGNACEÆ.

This remarkably small family is well distributed through the temperate zone of both Asia and America. The genus *Eleagnus*, represented in northern Japan by *E. umbellata*, Thunb., appears in western Asia and in Europe through *E. hortensis*, and in America through the silver berry (*E. argentea*) which is often brought into cultivation, and is the indigenous representative of the genus within the Dominion, being found through the Rocky Mountains and as far as the Saskatchewan.

ELEAGNUS UMBELLATA—THUNB.

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The only (?) northern species, though there are five other species representing the genus in the south.

NAT. ORD. URTICACEÆ.

A very small family embracing 150 species of north temperate distribution, among which are several of economic and ornamental value. Of these, the genus *Ulmus* is the most important in the northern districts, and finds wide distribution. Both the *U. campestris* and the *U. montana* of Yezo are to be met with through the lower Amoor district of eastern Siberia, and they are found extending across Asia into Europe to the Atlantic coast, and even into America through cultivatihn. The indigenous American and Canadian species of northern distribution, are but two in number, the American elm (*U. Americana*) and the red or slippery elm (*U. fulva*). The former reaches its highest northern limit—which is also that of the family—west of Lake Winnipeg in north latitude 54° 30'.

The Plane tree (Zelkowa or Planera) of Yezo, is not otherwise represented in northern Asia until the Caucasus districts are reached. It has no representative in Canada and the north. The mulberry has a much wider distribution, more nearly like that of the elms. Of the two species found in Yezo, the one (M. alba) is exotic—being hardy only in south Japan, and even introduced there from China—the other (M. nigra) indigenous in the north. The former finds a continental, Asiatic distribution through China, west through central Asia to the Caucasus and thence into Europe through southern