

III. SUPERIOR TYPE.—Species only found about Lakes Huron and Superior, and most of which have evidently migrated from the country watered by the Saskatchewan.

IV. MARITIME TYPE.—Species confined to the sea-shore.

V. ALPINE TYPE.—Species chiefly known, at present, to occur about our north-eastern borders.

I. CANADIAN TYPE.

The flora of Canada (as do the floras of all other countries) includes a very large number of species which are widely spread over the whole province. They are found thriving upon the shores of Lakes Superior, Huron, and Erie, and range thence to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and many even beyond into Newfoundland. A considerable number appear to have their centre of range within the province or near its north-western border. They are distributed over the more northern portions of the United States, and, overspreading Canada, find their limit in the Hudson's Bay Territory; but the maxima of the individuals of each species appear rather to be in Canada than in the wide districts on either side. Other Canadian species, again, extend not only throughout the northern United States, but even as far south as the Gulf of Mexico. Very many, too, are common to Europe and America, whilst a number are widely diffused over the temperate regions of both hemispheres. And did I include the lower cryptogamic plants, numerous instances might be noted of species which are almost, if not quite, cosmopolites.

As yet the north-eastern and north-western limits of some of our most common plants have not been ascertained as definitely as could be desired. Some species met with in almost every other part of the province do not appear—judging by lists to which I have had access—to range down the St. Lawrence banks beyond Quebec; and quite a number, as *Tilia Americana*, *Hepatica acutilobia*, and *Hepatica triloba*, abundant in Central and Western Canada, are entirely wanting in the Lake Superior lists and in the lists from the maritime counties. More northern limits than hitherto observed may yet be ascertained for many of them. Distributed, however, as they are, over the greater portion of the province, they may be classed under the general Canadian flora.

It is not difficult to trace somewhat approximately the northern limit of distribution of some of the more conspicuous plants. Surveyors and others readily recognize our forest trees, and with