

the Canadian area, exclusive of this peninsula, its fauna and flora would seem to be of a mixed character. In Dr. Hooker's essay on Arctic Plants, published in the Transactions of the Linnean Society, he includes a large part of Canada in his sub-arctic botanical province.* Long before I had seen this paper, I had come to the same conclusion from the little I knew of the zoology and botany of Lower Canada. The marine shells of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence correspond remarkably with the shells of comparatively high northern latitudes in Europe: their boreal character is obvious. As indicating a sub-arctic flora, we may point out with Prof. Schouw, "the total absence of tropical families, and a noticeable decrease of forms peculiar to the temperate zone; the prevalence of forests of firs and birches; the abundance of Saxifrages, Gentians, species of *Arenaria*, *Silene*, *Dianthus*, and *Lycopodium*, the quantity of mosses, and the number of willows and sedges." Such marine shells again as:—

<i>Pecten Islandicus</i> , Chemn.	<i>Certhia Noachina</i> , Linn.
<i>Leda caudata</i> , Donovan.	<i>Margarita undulata</i> , Sow.
(= <i>L. minuta</i> , Fabr. & Mul.)	" <i>helicina</i> , O. Fabr.
<i>Crenella nigra</i> , Gray.	<i>Trochus alabastrum</i> , Beck.
<i>Crenella decussata</i> , Montagne.	(= <i>T. occidentalis</i> , Migh.)
(= <i>C. glandula</i> , Totten.)	<i>Scalaria Groenlandica</i> , Chemn.
<i>Serripes Groenlandicus</i> , Ohemn.	<i>Natica clausa</i> , Brod. & Sow.
<i>Astarte elliptica</i> , Brown.	" <i>pusila</i> , Say.
" <i>compressa</i> , Linn.	(= <i>N. Groenlandica</i> , Chemn.)
<i>Tellina proxima</i> , Brown.	<i>Admete viridula</i> , Fabr.
<i>Tellina Groenlandica</i> , Beck.	<i>Trichotropis borealis</i> , Brod. & Sow.
(= <i>T. fusca</i> , Say, <i>T. Balthica</i> , Lov.)	

Tectura testudinalis, Mull.

Lepeta caeca, Mull.

from the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, are not only typical boreal forms, but have been dredged by Messrs. McAndrew and Barrett on the coasts of Norway and Finmark. The proximity of one of the cold currents of the gulf stream, and the extremely low southern limit of floating ice on this side of the Atlantic, might indeed lead us to suspect the sub-arctic nature of the marine invertebrata of the estuary of the St. Lawrence. It appears to me that the boreal or sub-arctic character of the fauna and flora of part of Canada is tolerably well established.

The animals and plants of Canada, geographically speaking, have yet other affinities. What has been termed by Mr.