group of species which characterize the coastal zone, others have been held at bay on the St. John River by the cool temperature and damp atmosphere, which prevail near its mouth during the summer months.

From the observations presented in the foregoing pages, the following conclusions may be drawn: 1st. One of the most peculiar features in the flora of the region to which these remarks relate, is the arrangement of several of the types mentioned, in zones around a central tract, due to the refrigerating influence of cold waters in the adjacent sea. 2nd. That although there are highlands of considerable elevation in Acadia, they do not appear to exercise a very marked influence on the vegetation, except in so far as they act as a barrier to the oceanic winds. 3rd. That on account of its semi-insular position, and its full exposure to the chilling effect of the Arctic current, the maritime parts of this country have become the home of northern species not found within the limits of New England, and of many others which grow only on mountain tops, or cold, sheltered places, in that part of the United States. 4th. That although the sea-coast of Acadia is thus inhospitable, the interior has a summer climate so warm as to encourage the growth of a group of plants, which the damps and chill winds of the same season exclude from New England; such species being either entirely absent from that region, or found only sparingly in its warmer western and southern parts.

Judging from what is known of the flora of our country, as compared with that of the Upper Provinces, we may look upon the narrow girdle of sub-Arctic vegetation which borders our shores, as paralleled by that which extends up the St. Lawrence River as far as the Island of Orleans, and reappears on the north shore of Lake Superior. The Boreal type, which is supposed to cover much of the northern part of Acadia, reappears on the St. Lawrence at and above Quebec, and is also met with around the shores of Lake Huron, and in the northern peninsula of Michigan. The group of plants which has been referred to as a Continental type, characterizes the country around Lake Ontario. Hence, we may look upon the central parts of Acadia as represented in climate and productions by that part of Ontario which lies around the eastern and northern shore of the lake of that name, and extends thence to Lake Huron.

There is an assemblage of plants in the S. W. part of Ontario,