

ralized here that they prevail over some of the plants native to the soil.

3rdly. That only two or three American weeds have crossed the Atlantic and become naturalized in England.

4thly. That the difference of climate and the conditions of mutual commerce do not fully account for this marked difference in the migrative power of the two Floras.

5thly. That in the Miocene Era the European and American Floras were very much alike.

6thly. That since that era the European Flora has been vastly altered, while the American Flora still retains a Miocene aspect, and is therefore the older of the two.

7thly. That this long persistence of type in the American Flora may have induced, by habit, a rigidity or indisposition to change in the American Flora.

8thly. That the changes in the European Flora since the Miocene Age betray a plasticity of nature or power of adapting themselves to circumstances of which the American Flora gives no sign.

9thly. That in this view the European Flora is better able to adapt itself to the strange climate and conditions—that is, to emigrate—than the American Flora.

10thly. That being thus more plastic or adaptable it succeeds in the New World, while the less adaptable American Flora fails in the Old World.

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P.S.—The above paper was hastily written at the request of the Society, and the writer hopes this may excuse any slight inaccuracies of detail, if such should be found by the critical eye.