

Of this genus the species most frequently seen is the *T. glabra*, common enough on the shores of Lake Superior and the banks of the streams running into Hudson's Bay; it extends northward as far as lat. 64° , and in the more northern latitudes is accompanied by the *T. patula*, and *T. retrofracta*, which are distinguished principally by their spreading and retrofract pods. Within the arctic circle the *T. mollis* and *T. diffusa* are joined to them, when the *T. retrofracta* drops off. The *T. patula*, although not reported as higher than 68° on the continent, has nevertheless a variety in Greenland, from which country Sir W. J. Hooker has received it. The *Turritis macrocarpa* and *T. striata* are western plants; the *T. brachycarpa* is confined to the Michigan territory.

The genus *Arabis* has 15 species now discovered in North America, of which five are natives of this province, the *A. petræa*, *hirsuta*, *lyrata*, *lævigata*, and *Canadensis*. The *A. hirsuta*, frequent near the coast of Hudson's Bay, extends to the Oregon, and along the shores of the Pacific as far as Sitka. The *A. petræa* is also marked by Chamisso as a plant of Unalashka. On the north shores of the St. Lawrence below Quebec, the *A. lævigata* is common, and is met with here and there throughout Canada. The two other Canadian species, the *A. lyrata* and *Canadensis*, like the last, travel southwards, and are seen scattered over the States as far as Virginia, Georgia, and the Arkansas. Two species, which appear to be confined to Labrador, the *A. Alpina* and *A. striata*, are amongst the cruciferae of Europe. Of this rather extensive genus there are still 7 or 8 species to be found in North America, but to the southward of the boundary line. Four of these are the discovery of the indefatigable Nuttall amongst the Rocky Mountains and towards the Oregon.

The bitter cresses, or *Cardamines*, not so numerous in species as the last genus, and more seldom met with in the north than the genera, *Turritis* and *Arabis* have the leaves generally pinnately divided, which is a form little observed in the other two. *Cardamine rotundifolia*, and *C. bellidifolia*, have undivided leaves, and are extensively distributed, each in its chosen habitat. The former best known in the eastern and northern states, was also procured by Drummond in the Rocky Mountain defiles, from lat. 52° to 57° , which for one season, the summer of 1856, he took as the range for his botanical researches. Lake Superior and Hudson's Bay have also been quoted as affording this plant. The *C. bellidifolia* is a native of Arctic America, but, like some other plants of