species referred to be rejected from the catalogue, there still remain fifty-four species unrepresented in the Northern States.

In connection with the non-occurrence of these plants in the Northern States, their range becomes a subject of considerable interest. Speaking generally, some are of semi-arctic and boreal types, and only occur in the more northern or otherwise suitable stations; others are entirely western in their distribution; whilst there are a few which are sparingly distributed in the Provinces, or with whose range we have but a limited acquaintance. Ranunculus affinis, Thalictrum alpinum, Vesicaria arctica, Cochlearia tridactylites, Saxifraga Grænlandica and S. nivalis are peculiar to the arctic climate, and, with the exception of the Ranunculus and Cochlearia, are also denizens of the coasts of Greenland. Arenaria arctica, an interesting discovery of which was not long since made at Muskoka Lake, Ontario, by one of Prof. Hincks's students; Dryas Drummondii, a pretty species in the Gaspé collections of Dr. Bell; Astragalus Lubradoricus, Rubus arcticus and Pleurogyne rotata are examples of a less arctic type, though the little Arenaria penetrates the polar regions beyond Whale Sound on the West Greenland coast. Ribes oxyacanthoides is said by Torrey and Gray to occur throughout Canada; and Caltha natans, Aquilegia vulgaris, Linum perenne, Rosa stricta, Matricaria inodora and Elwagnus argentea are probably limited to the north western parts of Ontario, and may be looked for in the neighbouring districts of the Northern States.

ERRATA.

On page 431, 4th line from foot read, "268" in place "263."

On page 432, instead of "Of the 576 genera," read "Of the 575 genera." On page 434, in the comparison made of the number of species in each of the large orders—instead of 33 species in the Northern States referable to Caryophyllaceæ, read 53.

On page 436, in Ontario and Quebec Carex should be stated to have 117, not 118 species, and to Juneus only 17 species should be referable.