

placentæ, their margination, and the position of the cotyledon within the seed. The greater portion of these nine tribes have their species generally diffused, some on the western side of the Rocky Mountains, others on the eastern plateau, and the Atlantic board. The tribe Isatidæ is an exception, however, as it appears only in the far west, where six or seven species of *Thysanocarpus* occur.

Commencing with the ARABIDÆ, the first tribe of the great siliquose division, we have three species of *Cheiranthus* in North America. The *C. capitatus* in California and Oregon, passing into British territory from Puget Sound, the *C. Pallasii* on the North West coast, and the *C. Hesperidoides*, in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois and Arkansas. No locality in the British territories eastward of the Mountain, appears to be quoted by any author for American Wallflowers; and certainly I have not heard of them native in Canada. The fragrant and most grateful, the *Cheiranthus cheiri*, is only to be found in our gardens.

The *Nasturtiums* (Water-cresses) are well sprinkled over the country south of Canada, but more rarely elsewhere. We possess the *N. palustre*, however, in all quarters, wherever the ground is suitable for it, throughout the length and breadth of the land. The *N. natans*, a scarcer plant, is to be found in Canada and the United States, along the borders of small lakes, and may be distinguished by its immersed leaves being many-parted with capillary segments. The other *Nasturtiums* are distributed to the number of five in the United States, and of four in the Oregon and on the north west coast.

*Barbarea præcox* attains to a high latitude, say 68°, and we have it also along the banks of rivers in Canada. The *Barbarea vulgaris*, common in the Northern States, is also found in Oregon and on the north-west coast, running north to Sitka, within the Russian territories. There may be difference of opinion, whether this be an introduced plant or not, according to the quarter where it may be found. Occurring in settled districts in the States, one might pronounce it introduced, while in new or wilder situations another would at once say it was indigenous. It is the Yellow Rocket and Winter Cress of the English; the Cresse de Terre of the French; and Hierba de Santa Barbara of the Spanish.

Passing over the genus *Streptanthus*, of which three species occur in the United States, three in the rocky mountains, and six in California and Oregon, we arrive at the *Turritis* of Dillenius.