In one respect this migration is most direct in the American meridian, where more arctic species reach the highest southern latitudes. This I have accounted for (Flora Antarctica, p. 230) by the continuous chain of the Andes having favoured their southern dispersion.

But the greatest number of arctic plants are located in Central Europe, no fewer than 530 out of 762 inhabiting the Alps and Central and Southern Europe, of which 480 cross the Alps to the Mediterranean basin. Here, however, their further spread is apparently suddenly arrested; for though many, doubtless, are to be found in the Alps of Abyssinia and the western Atlas; these are few compared with what are found further east in Asia; and fewer still have found their way to South Africa.

The most continuous extension of Scandinavian forms is in the direction of the greatest continental extension; namely that from the North Cape in Lapland to Tasmania*; for no less than 350 Scandinavian plants have been found in the Himalaya, and 53 in Australia and New Zealand; whereas there are scarcely any Himalayan and no Australian or Antarctic forms in Arctic Europe. Now that Mr. Darwin's hypotheses are so far accepted by many botanists, in that these concede many species of each genus to have had in most cases a common origin, it may be well to tabulate the generic distribution of arctic plants as I have done the specific; and this places the prevalence of the Scandinavian types of vegetation in a much stronger light:—

Scandinavian Arctic Genera in Europe..	280	Cross Alps (approximately).....	260
Found in N. U. S. (approximately)...	270	Found in South Africa (approximately)	110
" Tropical American Mts. " ...	100	" Himalaya, etc.....	270
" Temperate South America " ...	120	" Tropical Asia.....	80
" Alps " ...	280	" Australia, etc.....	100

The most remarkable anomaly is the absence of *Primula* in Tropical America, that genus being found in Extra-tropical South

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* The line which joins these points passes through Siberia, Eastern China, the Celebes Islands, and Australia, but the glacial migration has no doubt been due south from the arctic and north temperate regions in various longitudes to the Pyrenees, Alps, Carpathians, Caucasus, Asia Minor, Persian and North Indian mountains, etc. The further migration south to the distant and scattered alpine heights of the tropics, and thence to South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, is, in the present state of our knowledge, to me quite unaccounted for. Mr. Darwin assumes for this purpose a cooled condition of the globe that must have been fatal to all such purely tropical vegetation as we are now familiar with.