

BOOK NOTICES.

CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN PLANTS. PART VI, MUSCI, pp. 295. By JOHN MACOUN, M.A., F.L.S., F.R.S.C., Montreal, 1892.

In the preceding parts, I. to V., of this very valuable work Prof. Macoun has enumerated the various species and varieties of flowering plants, ferns, and fern-allies, native and alien, to be found within the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, and has given very fully the geographical distribution of each so far as this is known. The total number of flowering plants, ferns and fern-allies therein recorded being 3,209 species with numerous varieties. Of these 2,340 are Exogens, 771 are Endogens and 98 are Acrogens, added to which is a list of 165 Hepaticæ or scale mosses. The part under review which treats of the Musci or real Mosses is a phenomenal work, one that has probably never been excelled. The commencement of this great undertaking more than a quarter of a century ago, must have been surrounded with difficulties that could only be overcome by great courage and determination. Still, the author has persevered and after 31 years of unremitting labour he is able to present to the scientific world a record of which he and his fellow countrymen have a right to feel proud. To go into minuter details of so voluminous a work would require more space than can be allowed, so that a mere summary can be given. In the present part, Prof. Macoun records 1,070 species and varieties as the total Moss Flora of Canada, so far as this is at present known, giving a much larger record for Canada alone than is given by Lesquereux and James in their valuable "Manual of the Mosses of North America," which included not only the United States, but also Canada; their record being 1,020 species and varieties. But of the 1,070 species and varieties given by Prof. Macoun, 400 are not recorded in "The Manual," so that the author has raised the Moss Flora of America from 1,020 to over 1,420 species and varieties. And what is even more remarkable is this, that of the 400 additional moss plants 200 are new to science,—have never before been recorded,—hence it may be said with truth that Professor Macoun's work has created an epoch in the Bryology of North America. But what stamps this work with even