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ARTICLE I.—*Remarks on the Geographical Distribution of the Cruciferæ throughout the British Possessions in North America.* By GEORGE BARNSTON, Esq.

(Presented to the Montreal Natural History Society.)

In bringing CRUCIFERÆ forward immediately after FUMARIACEÆ, Torrey, with his usual acumen, has followed the surest indications of relationship. In these two orders the petals and stamens are equal in number, and the superior ovary is formed nearly on the same plan with Parietal Placentæ. In both the sepals are deciduous, and those of Fumariacæ we might almost look upon as four, but united into two. The differences which do exist are not so great as to neutralize the above resemblances in characters so essential to the formation of a natural system. That profound observer Jussieu, also, at an earlier date, did not fail to allow their due weight to these decided marks of propinquity.

Of the species of CRUCIFERÆ to be found in North America, Torrey and Gray describe 113. Of these, there are probably ten that have been introduced, and perhaps nearly as many are common or indigenous to both North America and Europe. The nine or more tribes into which these cruciferæ are divided, derive their characters from the length or shortness of the silique, its dehiscence or indehiscence, the arrangement of the seeds with regard to the