

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CANADA.

Prunus species, *Amelanchier florida*, *Osmaronia cerasiformis*, *Pyrus diversifolia*, *Fatsia horrida*, *Gaultheria Shallon*, *Vaccinium parvifolium*, *V. ovalifolium*, *Sambucus callicarpa*. Although here classed as shrubs, *Prunus*, *Pyrus*, *Amelanchier* and the willows often become trees near the coast.

The herbaceous vegetation is very richly developed. Of the great number of species characteristic of the region may be mentioned: *Adiantum pedatum*, *Lomaria spicant*, *Asplenium cyclosorum*, *Polystichum munitum*, *Aspidium dilatatum*, *Equisetum Telmateja*, *Agrostis exarata*, *A. microphylla*, *Trisetum canescens*, *T. cernuum*, *Deschampsia elongata*, *Poa Howellii*, *Glyceria pauciflora*, *Bromus*, *Festuca* and *Elymus* species, *Carex cryptocarpa*, *C. dives*, *C. magnifica*, *C. macrocephala*, *C. Mertensii*, *Lysichiton camtschatcense*, *Fritillaria lanceolata*, *F. camtschatcensis*, *Erythronium giganteum*, *Maianthemum dilatatum*, *Trillium ovatum*, *Asarum caudatum*, *Nymphaea polysepala*, *Trautvetteria grandis*, *Ranunculus occidentalis*, *Coptis asplenifolia*, *Achlys triphylla*, *Dicentra formosa*, *Tiarella unifoliata*, *T. trifoliata*, *Tellima grandiflora*, *Leptaxis Menziesii*, *Aruncus acuminatus*, *Oenanthe sarmentosa*, *Stachys ciliata*.

Vancouver Island.—The interior and also the west coast of Vancouver island present, in general, the same botanical features as those characteristic of the Coast range just described. The southeastern part of the Island, however, is of a quite different botanical type. Here the growth is influenced by the comparatively small amount of precipitation and, as a result, the flora is ecologically more or less of a "dry belt" type. In addition, it is characterized by a number of species which belong to the Californian flora and occur nowhere else in Canada. Among the plants characteristic of the southeastern part of Vancouver Island may be mentioned: *Hookera hyacinthina*, *Camassia Leichtlinii*, *Olsynium grandiflorum*, *Hydastylus borealis*, *Quercus Garryana*, *Dentaria macrocarpa*, *Thysanocarpus curvipes*, *Lupinus* and *Trifolium* species, *Sidalcea Hendersonii*, *Opuntia polyacantha* var. *borealis*, *Godetia caurina*, *Boisduvalia densiflora*, *Gilia* species, *Scrophularia californica*, *Castilleja levisecta* and numerous others.

Dry Belts of British Columbia.—A few words may be said about the most important dry belts of British Columbia, including the Okanagan and the Kamloops districts. These regions, owing to the scant precipitation and to the nature of the soil, have a flora which strangely contrasts with that of the other parts of the British Columbia mainland.

In the dry belts two floristic subdivisions may be recognized, which, however, run more or less into each other and, for this reason, will not be dealt with separately. The one subdivision is characterized by so called bunch grasses, of which *Agropyrum spicatum* and *Elymus condensatus* are the most prominent species, and is more or less destitute of forest forming trees. The other floristic subdivision of the dry belts is more densely wooded, the characteristic tree of the forest being the Yellow Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). On the whole, the dry belts may be said to be park-like in general character.

Besides the above mentioned plants the following may be noted: *Eriogonum niveum*, *E. heracleoides*, *Atriplex argentea*, *Thelypodium laciniatum*, *Lesquerella Douglasii*, *Ribes cereum*, *Kuntzia tridentata*, *Astragalus*