sea-strand plant centring on the gulf of St. Lawrence but with outlying stations northward beyond Hamilton inlet and very rarely southward to Grand Manan island at the entrance of the bay of Fundy; and it has a well-marked variety endemic to the Mingan islands". Elsewhere[38] he states that "these areas which have been free from vigorously eroding continental ice-sheets since the opening of the long interglacial epoch (preceding the last continental advance) are at once distinguished by the presence of hundreds of species which in eastern America are known nowhere else—and which are interpreted as relics of the flora which was widespread across the boreal regions during the long interglacial epoch but which was recently exterminated from the intermediate areas by the advance of the Wisconsin ice-sheet. Such isolations in the regions uninvaded by the latest continental ice are indicated by *Polystichum mohrioides, Senecio resedifolius, Lesquerella arctica, Erigeron compositus* and *Crepis nana;* and restriction to unglaciated arctic America by *Oxytropis arctobia.* With these plants, chiefly of western America, now isolated on the unglaciated areas about the gulf of St. Lawrence or in northern Labrador, there are many endemics (more than 100 known in this, as yet, scarcely explored area) which are closely related to species of remote geographic range, rather than to species of the adjacent continental region. Such endemics are well illustrated by *Salix calcicola,* eastern representative of the northwestern *S. Richardsonii*".

One of the principal areas to escape glaciation in this region is the Gaspe peninsula. Here, as pointed out by Marie-Victorin,[16] are a number of relics which also are found in the western cordilleran region, such as *Danthonia intermedia, Dryas Drummondii, Erigeron hyssopifolius,* etc. Others are endemics with cordilleran affinity, such as *Astragalus gaspensis, Gentiana gaspensis, Aster gaspensis,* etc.

Among the more important publications dealing with the flora of the Eastern Region mention may be made of those of Lindsay[39] and Nichols[40] for Nova Scotia of which the latter dealt mainly with an ecological survey but also included the names of many vascular plants and mosses. The list of Hurst[41] included 595 species and varieties for Prince Edward Island, but additions made since bring the total of native and introduced plants up to 641. The flora of New Brunswick has been investigated by Fowler[42] who gives the detailed distribution of 985 species of vascular plants in that province. The comprehensive work of Marie-Victorin[3] on the flora of Quebec deals mainly with the southern part of that province as far north as lake St. John and the Saguenay river and east of the gulf of St. Lawrence with the exception of the Gaspe peninsula. Altogether, 1,917 species are described or mentioned. Of the various papers dealing with the province of Ontario, one of the most important is that of Fernald[43] relating partly to the flora of the Bruce peninsula.

Interlacustrine or Carolinian Region.

This is the smallest of all the floral regions into which the country has been divided, but nevertheless it has some quite unique features when viewed from a botanical standpoint. Owing to its proximity to the Great Lakes, this region has a shorter and milder winter than the country farther north, in this respect resembling the southern part of Nova Scotia.

There are 11 families found in this region which do not occur elsewhere in Canada. These, with the genera contained in them, are as follows: *Dioscoreaceae—Dioscorea; Saururaceae—Saururus; Moraceae—Morus; Anonaceae—Asimina; Magnoliaceae—Liriodendron, Magnolia; Phytolaccaceae—Phytolacca; Lauraceae—Ben-*