Among the more interesting herbaceous species found in this area are Skunk Cabbage *(Lysichiton camtschatcense)*, Large-flowered Adder's Tongue *(Erythronium grandiflorum)*, Western Wake-robin *(Trillium ovatum)*, Western Wild Ginger *(Asarum caudatum)*, Western Yellow Waterlily *(Nymphaea polysepala)*, and various others.

The Selkirk range has a much higher rainfall than the Rocky mountains, resembling in this respect the conditions prevailing in the Coast Belt and as a result many species are common to both areas. Among such are Western Yew *(Taxus brevifolia)*, Western Hemlock *(Tsuga heterophylla)*, Mountain Hemlock *(Tsuga Mertensiana)*, and Grand Fir *(Abies grandis)*.

Other species of trees confined to the Coast Belt are Yellow Cedar *(Chamaecyparis nootkatensis)*, Sitka Spruce *(Picea sitchensis)*, Amabilis Fir *(Abies amabilis)*, Red Alder *(Alnus rubra)*, Garry Oak *(Quercus Garryana)*, Broad-leaved maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*, Cascara *(Rhamnus Purshiana)*, Western Dogwood *(Cornus Nuttallii)*, Madroña *(Arbutus Menziesii)*.

Among the shrubs of the Coast Belt, mention may be made of Red-flowered Currant *(Ribes sanguineum)*, Salmon Berry *(Rubus spectabilis)*, Indian Plum *(Osmaronia cerasiformis)*, Salal *(Gaultheria Shallon)*, Red Bilberry *(Vaccinium parvifolium)*, and others.

Some characteristic herbs of the coast are Western Buttercup *(Ranunculus occidentalis)*, Cut-leaved Gold Thread *(Coptis asplenifolia)*, Vanilla Leaf *(Achlys triphylla)*, Many-flowered Dutchman's Breeches *(Dicentra formosa)*, Three-leaved Coolwort *(Tiarella trifoliata)*, Deer Cabbage *(Menyanthes Crista-galli)*, and various others.

The Dry Belt has likewise quite a number of species peculiar to that area, but the only characteristic tree is the Ponderosa Pine *(Pinus ponderosa)*.

Few shrubby species are confined to the Dry Belt, the chief being Antelope Brush *(Purshia tridentata)* and Sage-brush *(Artemisia tridentata)*.

The characteristic herbaceous vegetation of the Dry Belt is mostly xerophytic, such as Bunch Grass *(Agropyron spicatum)*, Bitter Root *(Lewisia rediviva)*, Bladder-pod *(Lesquerella Douglasii)*, Woolly-Gromwell *(Lithospermum pilosum)*, Perennial Gilia *(Gilia aggregata)*, Balsam-root *(Balsamorrhiza sagittata)*, and many other species of Stick-leaf *(Mentzelia)*, Lupin *(Lupinus)*, etc.

Various species of alpine plants occur between the limit of tree growth and the region of perpetual snow. As mentioned previously, many of these occur also in the Arctic Region. There are, however, in the Western Region about 30 species of alpine plants which do not occur elsewhere in Canada. Of these some are shrubs, such as Alpine Willow *(Salix nivalis)*, Red Heather *(Phyllodoce empetriformis)*, Moss Heather *(Cassiope Mertensiana)*, while herbs are represented by Alpine Hair-grass *(Deschampsia alpicola)*, White Marsh-marigold *(Caltha leptosepala)*, several species of Saxifrage *(Saxifraga)*, Mountain Pink *(Douglasia nivalis)*, Whorled Greek Valerian *(Polemonium confertum)*.

The most comprehensive account of the plants of the Western Region is that of Henry,[7] who describes 2,190 native and introduced species of vascular plants. The work by Brown and Schäffer,[6] which includes also the Selkirk mountains, enumerates 438 species of ferns and their allies and seed-plants, exclusive of grasses, sedges, and willows, which are not mentioned. Miss Farr's list[52] contains 38 species of ferns and allied plants and 725 species of seed-plants. The flora of Yoho Park has been investigated by Ulke,[53] who records 565 species of vascular plants. David-