

*Flora of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago* and Hultén published *Flora of Alaska and Yukon* between the years 1941 and 1953). Mention should also be made of the excellent little manuals, *Wild Plants of Canada*, by Spotton, Cosens, and Ivey (1931), the handbook of selected native plants by Montgomery (1961) entitled *Wild Plants of Canada*, and *Wild Plants of the Canadian Prairies* by Budd (1957). United States manuals also furnish sources for the identification of Canadian plants. The most useful of these for Eastern Canada are those by Fernald (1950), Gleason (1958), and Gleason and Cronquist (1963); for Western Canada, those by Rydberg (1922; 1932), Abrams (1923-59) and Hitchcock *et al.* (1955-64).

Hugh Raup has conducted extensive floristic and ecological investigations in the Northwest, one of his major publications being *The Botany of Southwestern Mackenzie*, published in 1947, with numerous maps. Hustich has conducted such investigations in the Labrador-Ungava Peninsula. Similar publications and checklists (in addition to those published before 1945 and noted in Senn's 1945 revision of the 1936 paper by Adams) include those by the following authors: Rouleau (1956—whole of Newfoundland); Erskine (1960—whole of Prince Edward Island); Scoggan (1950—Bic and the Gaspe Peninsula, Que., with identification keys); Baldwin (1958, 1959 and 1962—Clay Belt and Boreal Forest region of Ontario and Quebec); Montgomery (1945—Waterloo Co., Ont.); Core (1948—Erie Archipelago); Soper (1949—southern Ontario); Gillett (1958—Ottawa district, Ont.); Landon (1960—Norfolk Co., Ont.); Löve and Bernard (1959—Otterburne district, Man.); Scoggan (1959—Churchill district, Man.); Breitung (1957—whole of Saskatchewan); Eastham (1947—supplement to Henry's 1915 British Columbia manual, with descriptions of the added species); and Porsild (1951, 1955 and 1959—southeastern Yukon, Western Canadian Arctic Archipelago and the National Parks of Alberta, respectively).

Other lists, mostly of smaller areas and too numerous to mention here, may be found in the botanical periodicals, particularly the *Canadian Journal of Botany*, *Contributions of the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University*, *Le Naturaliste canadien*, the *Canadian Field-Naturalist*, *Rhodora*, the *Transactions of the Royal Canadian Institute*, and publications of the Canada Department of Agriculture. Special mention should be made of the numerous and lengthy checklists of the flora of the Ungava and the James Bay regions made by the individuals or team of A. Dutilly, E. Lepage and M. Duman and published in *Le Naturaliste canadien* or as contributions of the Arctic Institute of the Catholic University of America.

Cody (1956) published a manual of the ferns of the Ottawa district and Dore (1959) one of the grasses of the same area. An indispensable tool for the student of grasses is *Manual of the Grasses of the United States* by A. S. Hitchcock and Agnes Chase, the latest edition of which was published in 1951. The Forestry Branch of the federal Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources published a revised edition of *Native Trees of Canada* (1956—with maps). Roland and Benson (1955) contributed a *Summer Key to the Woody Plants of Nova Scotia*. Cunningham (1958) published a collection of photographs of Canadian forest plants, with notes on their distribution. Weeds of Canada were dealt with by Frankton (1955) and Montgomery (1964). Eva Beckett (1959) published a list of the introduced plants of Churchill, Man.

The writer, following many summers 'in the field' throughout Canada, is making use of the above sources of information in the preparation of a manual *Flora of Canada* in which an attempt is being made to summarize present floristic knowledge of the ferns and flowering plants of the country. It is estimated that about 4,800 species will be involved, comprising about 965 genera distributed among 150 families. Particular attention is being given to the construction of workable identification keys, and notes will be given on the synonymy, ecology, ranges in the various provinces, and geographical distribution of each species. Stimulus was given to this project by the holding of the Ninth International Botanical Congress in Montreal in 1959, when botanists from all over the world came together to discuss problems, present papers, amend the rules of botanical nomenclature, and go on botanical tours throughout the country. Canadian botanists profited greatly from this mass contact with their professional colleagues.