Eriogonum subalpinum, Arenaria capillaris, Aquilegia brevistyla, Delphinium glaucum, D. Menziesii, Thalictrum occidentale, Actæa arguta, Parnassia montanensis, Spiræa lucida, Oxytropis viscidulus, Hedysarum sulphurescens, Geranium Richardsonii, G. incisum, Epilobium latifolium, Angelica Dawsoni, A. Lyallii, Carum Gairdneri, Primula americana, Lappula floribunda, Castilleja species, *Lonicera glaucescens, Aster conspicuus, Erigeron speciosus, Artemisia discolor, Arnica foliosa, Senecio lugens.*

Rocky Mountains Proper.—The lower parts of the mountains are covered with forest, composed chiefly of coniferous trees, viz.: *Pinus albicaulis, P. Murrayana, Pseudotsuga mucronata, Abies lasiocarpa.* In these woods, only a small number of shrubs occur, the most typical ones being *Pachystima Myrsinites, Rhododendron albiflorum, Menziesia ferruginea,* and, in open and springy places, *Salix commutata, S. Barclayi.* Except along the edges, in open spaces and along brooks and rivulets, the herbaceous vegetation of the Rocky Mountain forest is rather scant. The principal species typical of the forest are: *Clintonia uniflora, Corallorhiza* species, *Epipactis Menziesii, Rubus pedatus, Pyrola* species and other members of the ericaceous family.

On the grassy slopes above the tree-line the vegetation is very rich in species, exhibiting the general characteristics of alpine vegetation. As typical species may be mentioned: *Phleum alpinum, Calamagrostis purpurascens, Deschampsia atropurpurea, Poa paddensis, Poa Wheeleri* and other grasses, *Erythronium grandiflorum, Claytonia lanceolata, Caltha leptosepala, Aquilegia flavescens, Ranunculus Eschscholtzii, Leptarrhena amplexifolia, Parnassia fimbriata, Epilobium Hornemanni, Pedicularis bracteosa, P. racemosa, Valeriana Scouleri, Aster Engelmanni, Erigeron salsuginosus, Petasites frigida, Arnica latifolia, Senecio triangularis, Agoseris aurantiaca.*

Still higher up the alpine flora is represented by a number of species of which the following ascend to the snow line: *Juncus Mertensianus, J. Parryi, Salix nivalis, Claytonia megarrhiza, Anemone occidentalis, Draba crassifolia, D. lonchocarpa, Smelowskia calycina, Physaria didymocarpa, Arabis Lyallii, Saxifraga cæspitosa, S. Lyallii, Potentilla glaucophylla, P. dissecta, Dryas* species, *Astragalus alpinus, Oxytropis inflatus, Viola orbiculata, Phyllodoce empetriformis, Cassiope Mertensiana, Gentiana glauca, Phacelia sericea, Myosotis alpestris, Castilleja pallida, Solidago ciliosa, Aplopappus Lyallii, Erigeron aureus, E. jucundus, E. multifidus, Antennaria lanata, A. racemosa, Saussurea densa, Crepis nana, Hieracium gracile.* Here also grow a number of species which have their homes in the Arctic zone, *e.g., Festuca ovina var. brevifolia, Carex rupestris, C. nardina, Kobresia Bellardi, Silene acaulis, Melandrium alpinum, Cerastium alpinum, Draba* species, *Cardamine bellidifolia, Potentilla nivea, Sibbaldia procumbens, Saxifraga oppositifolia, S. cernua, Arctostaphylos alpina, Androsace Chamæjasme.*

Selkirk Range.—The Selkirks differ in many respects from the Rockies. Whilst the latter may be characterized as a chain of isolated mountains, the Selkirk range has more the character of a high level plateau from which the peaks rise. For this reason there are; in the Selkirks, real alpine meadows, whilst, in the Rockies, similar plant formations are