

Sweden is very common in the country and gardens about Upsal, while in France it is found only on mountains between three and four thousand feet above the level of the sea. I received very fine specimens collected by a friend in the Pyrenees. The common viper\* also, which in northern Europe is found in the plains, in southern is found only on Alpine or Subalpine mountains.

It has been observed by an ingenious and learned writer, that the terrestrial globe seems to be formed of two immense mountains, set base to base at the equator, and that upon each of these hemispheres the vegetables and animals are generally placed in parallel zones, according to the degree of heat or cold. The exceptions to this rule, he further observes, are easy to be appreciated, and confirm its truth, since the mountains, the various elevations and depressions of the country, which even under the same parallel modify the ordinary temperature, produce vegetables, and often animals, analogous to their several degrees of heat or cold. The lofty mountains in tropical countries, exhibit from their base to their snow-clad summits, the same gradation as these hemispheres present in going from the equator towards the poles.

The majority, however, of animals do not ascend such heights, but seek their subsistence in the plains, and less elevated regions; yet here a considerable difference obtains according to the nature of the soil and country. The vast sandy deserts of Africa and Asia, the Steppes of Tartary, the Llanos and Pampas of South America have their peculiar population; in the former the camel, and his master the Arab, whose great wealth he constitutes, are indigenous; in the latter the horse, and the Tartar who rides and eats him; or the Hispano-American, and the herds of horses and oxen, returned to their wild and primitive type, who snares them

\* Coluber berus.