

several others. Next above, is the region of pines; characterized by a vast forest of trees resembling the *Scottish fir*, intermixed with *Juniper*. Then follows a tract remarkable for the abundance of a species of broom. At last the scenery is terminated by *Scrofularia*, *Viola*, a few *Grasses*, and *cryptogamic* plants.*

The proportions which different groups of plants bear to each other, vary exceedingly in different latitudes. An interesting table given in the Appendix, slightly altered from Humboldt, exhibits the proportional amount of some natural groups of plants, to the whole mass of vegetation in the zones mentioned; and will enable the reader to understand the relation of vegetable forms, to the greater or less distance of their place of growth from the Equator. The arrangement is so obvious as scarcely to require explanation. Thus in the equatorial zone, between 10° north and 10° south latitude, the first group, including *Ferns*, *Lichens*, *Mosses*, and *Fungi*, constitutes on the plains only 1-15th; but on the mountains 1-5th, of the whole number of plants that exist in that zone. While in the temperate zone, the proportion of the first group of plants is at least one-half of the whole number; and in the frigid zone, the entire vegetation consists of plants of that group. The distribution of the other groups is equally remarkable.

* Humboldt.