species they belonged I could not ascertain.   Possibly the cliff swallows find breeding places in the sides of the ravines, and rise over the hill top to bask in the sunbeams, after the mountain has thrown its shadows over their homes.

To return to the Alpine flora which is peculiar to the peaks of these mountains—are the species comprising it autochthones originating on these hill tops, and confined to them, or are they plants occurring elsewhere, and if so, where? and how and when did they migrate to their present abodes?   These are questions which must occur to every one interested in geology, botany, or physical geography.

Not one of the Alpine plants of Mount Washington is peculiar to the place.   Nearly all of them are distinct from the plants of the neighbouring lowlands, but they occur on other hills of New England and New York, and on the distant coasts of Labrador and Greenland, and some of them are distributed over the Arctic regions of Europe, Asia and America.   In short, they are stragglers from that Arctic flora which encompasses the north polar region, and extends in promontories and islands along the high cold mountain summits far to the southward.

Some of the humble flowerless plants of these hills are of nearly world-wide distribution.   I have already noticed the pale green map lichen which tints the rocks of the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the Scottish Highlands ; and the curious ring lichen (*Parmelia centrifuga*) paints its conspicuous rings and arcs of circles alike on Mount Washington and the Scottish hills.   A little club moss (*Lycopodium selago*) is not only widely distributed over the northern hemisphere, but Hooker has recognised it in the Antarctic regions. · Not long ago we unrolled in Montreal an Egyptian mummy, preserved in the oldest style of embalming, and found that, to preserve the odour of the spices, quantities of a lichen (*Evernia furfuracea*) had been wrapped around the body, and have no doubt been imported into Egypt from Lebanon, or the hills of Macedonia, for such uses.   Yet