12th February 1863.—Professor BALFOUR, Vice-President,
in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Resident
Fellows of the Society :—

As Resident Fellows.

ROBERT TENNENT, Esq.
GEORGE ANN PANTON, Esq.
GEORGE MAY LOWE, Esq.
DAVID YELLOWLEES, M.D.

As Non-Resident Fellows.

THOMAS COURTS DAWE, Esq., St Thomas, Launceston.
REV. PATRICK MACGREGOR, M.A., Logiealmond Manse.

The following donations to the Society's Library were
announced :—

Proceedings of the Royal Horticultural Society. Vol. III.
No. 2.—From the Society.

The Canadian Naturalist and Geologist. Vol. VII. No. 6.—
From the Montreal Natural History Society.

Report on the Indigenous Vegetable Substances exhibited in
the Victorian Exhibition, 1861.—From J. W. Osborne, Esq.

Plants indigenous to the Colony of Victoria. Vol. I. By Dr
Ferdinand Mueller, Melbourne.—From the Author.

Geologiske Undersøgelser i Bergens omegn af Th. Hiortdahl og
M. Irgens, &c., fra Det Kongelige Norske Universitet i Christiania.

Beskrivelse over *Lophogaster typicus* af Dr Michael Sars.—
From the same.

Synopsis of the Vegetable Products of Norway. By Dr F. C.
Schübeler.—From the same.

Etude sur l'Espece à l'occasion d'une revision de la Famille
des Cupulifères. Par M. Alph. De Candolle.—From the Author.

Zwei Deutsche Isoetes-Arten nebst winken zur Aufsuchung
Derselben und ein Auhang über einige Ausländische Arten
Derseben Gottung, von Dr A. Braun, Berlin.—From the Author.

The following donation to the Herbarium was announced :—

From Anthony Mack, Esq., Ardrossan—British plants.

There has also been added to the University Herbarium :—
Dr Greville's Collections of Algæ and Musci.

The following donations to the Museum of Economic Botany at the Botanic Garden were noticed :—

From Dr Lauder Lindsay, Perth—Specimens of the following New Zealand productions :—Sections of Gigantic Tangles (*Durvillea* sp.), "Spear Grass," "Spear Tree," Goat Timber disintegrated by a Grub, four Otago Woods, Fibres of New Zealand Flax, Aloe, Palm, &c.; Manilla Hemp, Broad Leaf Fungus, Petrified Moss, Cinnamon Wood Walking Stick, Gulf Weed, Kauri Gum, &c. Also specimens of Patent Sheet Wood, Straw Paper, and Imitation Tin foil Paper.

From Mr John Scott—Specimen of Fossil Algæ, from Old Red Sandstone at Denham Hill.

From Mr Robertson—Bast of superior quality (source unknown).

From Mrs Colonel Auld, per John S. K. Maclean, Esq.—Fruit of *Inga xylocarpa* and seed of *Entada scandens*.

From Mr M'Nab—Cone of *Abies Engelmani*, a new conifer from Vancouver's Island.

The following Communications were read :—

- I. *Some Account of Plants collected in the Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Upper Canada, in July 1862.* By GEORGE LAWSON, LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History, Queen's College of Canada.

Having accepted a kind invitation from an eminent Canadian judge to join him on one of his circuits, I arrived at Brockville, a comfortable county town on the north bank of the St Lawrence River, at the foot of the Thousand Islands, on Monday, 30th June. We started early on the following morning (1st July), drove rapidly, and soon reached Farmersville, a village in rear of Brockville, and distant from it about 15 miles. The only unusual plant observed on the way was *Echium vulgare*, a native of Europe, long known in Virginia as a troublesome weed, and now making its way in Canada. One remarkable instance was mentioned to me of its introduction by a farmer, and its subsequent spread for miles along

an adjoining road. The woods passed through presented no unusual features. Throughout Central Canada we have the same constant succession of beech and maple in good lands, with occasional overtopping basswood and elm trees, or widely spreading butternuts; and pines, white cedars, and hickories spread their roots over thinly covered rocks, whilst *Larix americana* forms a close and impenetrable thicket growth in the swamps, constituting those "tamarack swamps" that are the terror of Canadian travellers. At Farmersville, in addition to the ordinary forest trees, there were fine groves of *Carpinus americana* (Michx.), a small tree with fluted stem, ash-coloured bark, and hard, tough timber, like ironwood. As an undergrowth, there was an abundance of *Zanthoxylum americanum*, and several species of *Ribes*. *Viola canadensis* was still beautifully in flower, and with it *Stellaria longifolia*, *Oxalis stricta*, an upright form with perennial roots, *Geum album*, *Osmorhiza brevistylis*, *Cryptotaenia canadensis*, *Tiarella cordifolia*, *Mitella diphylla*, *Circea alpina*, the last clustering in patches around old stumps. Scattered through the woods there was a profusion of *Cornus canadensis*, a humble species nearly as small as *C. suecica*, and differing from it in the larger, broader leaves clustered almost into a verticil at the top of the short stem. In swampy and springy spots, there were fine beds of *Naumburgia thyrsiflora*, with *Chrysosplenium americanum*, *Carex intumescens*, *C. gracillima*, with the scales of the fertile spikelets hardly awned, *C. laxiflora*, normal form, *C. stellulata*, *C. scoparia*, *C. polytrichoides*, *C. teretiuscula*, and various other Cyperaceæ and Junci. *Lemna minor* mantled the pools, and *Linnæa borealis* garlanded the black old stumps that rose out of sphagnous swamps. In such humid places, *Bryum Wahlbergii* formed broad patches. *Hypnum nitens* was found, and *Bryum argenteum* was everywhere abundant on dry, rocky, and earthy spots. *Climacium dendroides* was also collected; it is a common moss in Canada, more so than *C. americanum*. I have gathered it in almost every locality in Canada that I have hitherto visited, and a moss so prevalent on the north banks of the St Lawrence and Lake Ontario is likely not to

be rare in New York State, yet the American botanists do not seem to be well acquainted with it. A rocky shaded bank furnished many other cryptogamic plants, and the ferns were especially fine; large tufts of *Aspidium Goldianum*, with its beautiful broad, regularly divided fronds, some three or four feet long. *Cystopteris fragilis* displayed itself in several forms. A few tufts of the slender green thread-like stems of *Equisetum scirpoides* were met with, and miniature forests of the more stately *E. sylvaticum*; and there was an abundance of *Polypodium vulgare*, *Lastrea spinulosa*, var., *Osmunda regalis*, var. *spectabilis*, *Lastrea marginalis*, *Adiantum pedatum*, and *Polystichum acrostichoides*. *Neckera pennata* is common, and frequently fertile, on the trunks of white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), at the edges of rocky swamps, and on beech and maple in drier woods. Dr T. F. Chamberlain collected for me, not far from Farmersville, fine tufts of *Barbula ruralis* and *Selaginella rupestris*.

In the afternoon (1st July), we proceeded to Delta, passing on the way some very large and fine butternut trees (*Juglans cinerea*). Delta is a village with water-power mills, an hotel, and a few stores; it is picturesquely, but rather uncomfortably situate on the banks of a short stream that connects Upper and Lower Beverley Lakes, and which occasionally overflows its banks when from any cause a sudden rise takes place in the upper lake. The afternoon was spent in examining the locality. The village street itself afforded a number of those plants which accompany the settler and spring up around his dwelling, and which Mr Watson has well named "colonists," to distinguish them from aboriginal plants. The prevalent species in Delta were *Leonurus Cardiaca*, *Nepeta Cataria*, *Cynoglossum officinale*, *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, *Cannabis sativa*, and *Datura Stramonium*. The last, from its almost constant occurrence in our village streets, gardens, and court-yards, is a frequent cause of poisoning. Cases have been lately referred to in the newspapers, and several medical men have spoken to me of others that occurred in their private practice. In early summer time, the leaves of the *Datura* are mistaken for "lambs' quarters," that is *Chenopodium album*, which is in

common use as a kind of spinage, and later in the season the green fruit of the *Datura* attracts the attention of children, who are tempted to eat it in consequence of its resemblance to some kinds of cucumbers, &c. In the summer of 1861, I believe *Daturas* were exposed for sale in the Quebec market-place as "pickling cucumbers;" and the same summer, persons brought to me the prickly fruit of a cucurbit, *Echinocystis lobata* (Torr. and Gr.), and the fruit of *Datura Stramonium*, which had both grown together in their gardens, to ask which was the right kind to pickle. I need hardly add that a more dangerous mistake could not be made.

There being accumulations of vegetable soil in the Delta valley, overlying, in some parts, a fine blue clay, used extensively for bricks, the indigenous vegetation was luxuriant. Basswood trees (*Tilia americana*) were in flower; *Populus grandidentata* grew beside the stream; *Fraxinus pubescens*, *Prunus americana*, and *P. virginiana*, attracted attention; but the original forest had been pretty well cleared, and instead of timber trees there was an abundant and luxuriant undergrowth of shrubs, many of them covered with flowers. Among the more conspicuous were *Viburnum acerifolium*; *Cornus paniculata*, various forms, some in flower, some in fruit; *Celastrus scandens*, with its mellow-toned foliage, sparing flowers, and flexile woody stems, twisted into all conceivable contortions among the branches to which it clung for support, and intermixed, as it often is, with the poison ivy and the more abundant *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, whose foliage acquires such bright tints in autumn. There were likewise along the river edge dense tangled thickets of *Corylus rostrata*, whose large closed involucre envelopes the fruit, and projects beyond its apex in the form of a long beak; this involucre is densely clothed with silky bristles, like cowitch hairs, which are curved at one end, and, being easily detached, pierce the skin of the fingers. Although *C. americana* is prevalent on the plains west of Canada, and, perhaps, also in the extreme western part of our province, and is likewise the common species apparently in the United States, yet the common nut of Central Canada is certainly *C. rostrata*,

which, like its classical congener of Europe, usually grows on thinly covered rocks overlooking lakes and streams.

On sloping banks there were acres of *Rubus odoratus*, covered with its masses of large purple blossoms, each rocky knoll in the background crested with little clumps of the stag-horn sumach (*Rhus typhina*), its long pinnate fern-like leaves overtopped by purple plumes of flowers. Wild vines (*Vitis cordifolia*) hung in leafy wreaths from the branches of the trees, or were thrown in luxuriant festoons over masses of crumbling rock. *Apocynum androsæmifolium* showed itself from beneath the higher bushes, and formed a low hedge-like edging along the side of the path over which its slender stalks bent beneath its neat, trim foliage, and clusters of maiden-blush flowers. Of other herbaceous plants observed were *Ranunculus recurvatus*, *Desmodium canadense*, a fine plant, *Epilobium coloratum*, *Geum album*, *Osmorhiza brevistylis*, *Cryptotania canadensis*, *Erigeron strigosus*, *Vaccinium corymbosum*, *Rumex verticillatus*, *Alopecurus aristulatus*, *Carex festucacea*, *C. stipata*, *C. stellulata*, and one belonging to the group *Vesicariæ*, which I have not been able to determine, *Sisyrinchium bermudiense*, *Orchis spectabilis*, *Geranium Robertianum*, in the woods, quite wild, carpels much wrinkled, glabrous; *Anemone virginiana*. Of the last I find, in different localities, forms with larger cylindrical heads of carpels, and secondary pedicels without involucels; but the sepals are usually obtuse, and I am doubtful whether we have the true *A. cylindrica* (Gray), in Canada. *Phlox divaricata* was abundant, but out of flower, and *Hydrophyllum virginicum* also bore its fruit heads, shaggy with bristles. *Asarum canadense* was observed in one or two spots. *Amphicarpæa monoica* showed its long trailing shoots in the herbage of the woods. Of ferns, *Dicksonia punctilobula* was the most striking, and a singular lax form of this species, with dark foliage, was observed. *Botrychium virginicum* was very fine in dense beechen shades; *Equisetum hyemale* and *E. limosum*, both simple and branched, grew on the banks of the stream, the last usually in water.

Wednesday, 2d July 1862.

On this the second day of our journey, the margins and islands of Upper Beverley Lake were explored in a boat, the river which passes down by the village, and the rocky, plantless islands in the Lower Lake. Of water-plants, the most conspicuous were the white and yellow water-lilies, *Nymphaea odorata* and *Nuphar advena*, the former exhaling a delicious but delicate perfume, and often bearing on the under surface of its old leaves the beautiful alga *Phyllactidium pulchellum*. *Anacharis Alsinastrum* formed green meadows in shallow parts of the lake, where the oar brought up masses of red ochre. *Myriophyllum heterophyllum* grew in shallow muddy places, the points of its shoots bearing lanceolate, toothed, undivided leaves, projecting above the surface of the water. *Najas flexilis* was in great quantity, and fertile. Of *Ranunculus aquatilis* there was an abundance of lax, flowerless plants in deep water, having slender unbranched stems several feet in length, with very long internodes, and leaves all capillary, the segments spread in all directions (not in one plane), collapsing when taken out of the water, leaf-stalks in the form of long close sheaths.* The species of Potamogeton collected were *P. prælongus*, *P. pectinatus*, *P. gramineus*, *P. heterophyllus*, *P. lucens*, various forms of *P. natans*, and apparently floating-leaved forms of *P. lucens* or *P. fluitans*; also *P. zosteræfolius*, Schum., which is apparently *P. compressus* of Gray's excellent Manual, although not *P. compressus*, Linn., whose stems are described (Bab. Man.) as *slightly* compressed; in our plant they are perfectly flattened, leaves linear, resembling the broad flat stems, and scarcely exceeding them in breadth, with apiculate tips, three principal

* We have various other forms of *Ranunculus aquatilis* in Canada. One of these, which I gathered at Yarker in 1861, appears to be referable to *R. trichophyllus*, Godr.; stem slender, thread-like, rooting at nearly all the joints; leaves all submerged, formed of capillary segments not all in one plane, sheaths inconspicuous, receptacle globose, hispid, petals small, narrowly elliptic-ovate, faintly veined, white, with yellow claw and yellow nectary; carpels inflated on the peripheral side, conspicuously rugose when dry, with recurved or hooked tips. We have no Batrachian *Ranunculus* with *floating* leaves in this country, except indeed *R. Purshii*, a very distinct species, with bright yellow petals, which hardly belongs to the group.

veins, and numerous parallel intermediate ones, sepals very short, broad, rounded; fruit obovate keeled. Hooker and Arnott unite *P. compressus*, L., with *P. pusillus*, L. (so also Chamisso and Schlechtendal). Around the margins of the lake were collected *Eleocharis obtusa*, *E. palustris*, *Scirpus sylvaticus*, *S. lacustris*, *Juncus tenuis*, *Phalaris arundinacea*, *Chara vulgaris*, *Fontinalis antipyretica*, var. Sunken logs were enveloped in great green masses of *Spongilla fluviatilis*, which no one is likely to mistake for a plant after smelling the atrocious animal odour which it gives out in drying. The swampy margins of the lake were fringed with *Myrica Gale* the sweet gale or bog myrtle, a most abundant shrub in Canada, which, mangrove-like, spreads over the mud, and by its close habit and neat foliage marks an apparently well-defined limit of land and water around all our lakes. The low thicket-growth which it thus forms is impenetrable to a skiff or canoe, and too weak to support the weight of a man. Woe to the boat that gets aground, nestling on a bank of bog-myrtle; woe to the man who seeks a footing on its treacherous verdure, for often it represents nothing more than a floating island of old logs, turf and swamp-muck, held together by creeping roots. *Nesaea verticillata* is often associated with the bog myrtle, its flexile willow-like shoots, often 6 or 8 feet long, thrown gracefully out from the bank, and dipping their tips in the water. In winter time, when the lakes become frozen, those arched shoots trip up snow-shoe pedestrians on the ice; hence the plant is here called hobble-bush.

The islands in the upper Beverley Lake furnished *Umbilicaria Dillenii*, *U. pustulata*, *U. pennsylvanica*, *Fissidens obtusifolius*, Wils., *Funaria hygrometrica*, one or two species of *Orthotrichum*, several Brya, and the cliffs were fringed with *Polypodium vulgare*. The flowering plants were mostly the same as those on the mainland. One may be noticed, *Nasturtium palustre*, the form with hirsute stem and leaves and long pods, which is the common kind in Canada; but farther north and west the glabrous long-podded plant apparently prevails, of which I have specimens from Fort Good Hope, Assiniboine River, and Fort Garry (M'Tavish and Schultze) very similar to

some which I gathered on the banks of the Thames at Battersea in 1851. At Sloate's Lake, Sydenham (about 18 miles north of Kingston), we have a form with reflexed hairs and short, almost truly globular pods, which may be *N. hispidum*, DC.

Leaving Delta in the afternoon, we proceeded to the retired village of Newboro-on-the-Rideau. The Rideau Canal, which connects the two distant cities of Ottawa and Kingston, consists chiefly of a series of lakes, some of them of great extent; in fact, much of the country lying between Ottawa and Kingston, especially toward the latter, is interspersed with a perfect network of lakes. Newboro is located at that part of the canal known as the Isthmus, where the only great cutting occurs, and which being the highest point of the canal, forms the water-shed of the country between Kingston and Ottawa. The soil, where sandy, is poor, but there are also rich accumulations of vegetable soil in the valleys, and good oak timber is found. In the neighbourhood of Newboro, many of the plants noticed as occurring at Delta reappeared. In a marsh between Forfar and Newboro, some good aquatics were obtained, including algæ, &c. There were likewise several Glycerias, including *G. plicata*, *Lemna trisulca*, which grew not merely in pools, but mantled many broad acres of water, *Utricularia vulgaris*, *Veronica scutellata*, *Potamogeton pauciflorus*, *Typha latifolia*, *Sparganium eurycarpum* (Engelm.), our prevalent species; also a peculiar form of *Ranunculus Purshii*, with creeping stems rooted at each joint, all the leaves rounded and cleft into broad segments (none capillary). A very small Chara was likewise found, perhaps only a form of *C. vulgaris*.

Thursday, 3d July.

The immediate neighbourhood of Newboro is favourable for aquatics. In the canal cutting, and along the margins of the lakes, we obtained *Potamogeton natans*, *P. lucens*, *P. pectinatus*, *P. pauciflorus*, and another in a barren state that can only be referred to *P. Robbinsii* (Oakes); also *Anacharis*, *Naias*, *Chara*, *Lysimachia stricta*, *Typha angustifolia*, *Acorus Calamus*, *Sparganium ramosum*, *Asclepias incar-*

nata, *Myrica Gale*, and *Epilobium palustre*, var. *lineare*. Here also we found *Carex pseudo-cyperus*; and on an island in Mud Lake, *C. comosa* (Boott), a species quite in the style of the former, and formerly confounded with it, but distinguished by its broader, more shortly pedicellate fertile spikes, and especially by the longer beak and two widely-spreading teeth into which it is divided.

The adjoining woods of maple, oaks, beech, and pines, yielded *Pyrolas*, *Goodyera pubescens*, *Shepherdia canadensis*, covered with beautiful scales like those of *Elæagnus*, *Vaccinium corymbosum*, *Mimulus ringens*, *Lycopus americana*, ferns and mosses. One of the commonest plants in the woods was *Galium triflorum*, a species which, in drying, gives out the odour of *Asperula*, the odour in this, as in other species, depending upon the secretion, apparently a volatile oil, of the glands at the bases of the leaves. *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, a cinchonaceous shrub common in our lake-swamps, has glands on its interpetiolar stipules precisely similar in form to those of *Cinchona Calisaya*, and it secretes also a "wax-like" matter, like the *Aceite Maria*. *Galium trifidum*, the ordinary state, and a very small one with linear leaves, were found in wet places. There were a few trees of *Prunus pennsylvanica*. In the village of Newboro, *Tragopogon pratensis* and *Rumex Patientia* were becoming naturalized, where *Solanum Dulcamara*, *Datura Stramonium*, and *Nepeta Cataria*, were already common. *Verbascum Thapsus* was abundant in the pastures, as everywhere else in Canada where I have been. The pastures around the lockmaster's house furnished an abundant supply of specimens of *Geaster*, also the more common *Bovista plumbea* and *Lycoperdon pyriforme*.

Near to Newboro there are extensive beds of magnetic oxide of iron, which are partially worked, and the ore is exported to Ohio for reduction. The ore being at the surface, the mining operation is a very simple one. The forest trees are cut down, the turfy herbage of *Adiantum pedatum*, *Polystichum acrostichoides*, *Vaccinia*, &c., is peeled of, and there lies the ore in a massive bed, requiring merely to be broken up and carted away.

Some time was spent in visiting the islands in Mud Lake, one of the numerous series of lakes of which the Rideau Canal chiefly consists. The islands are mostly bare masses of unstratified rock, covered with groves of sumach (*Rhus typhina*) and various creepers. In crevices on the bare slanting rocks, *Corydalis glauca*, *Danthonia spicata*, and *Silene antirrhina* were obtained, with an abundance of *Aralia hispida* and *Diervilla trifida*. *Polygonum cilinode*, a beautiful twining plant, was hanging in festoons from rock to rock, and running up the branches of shrubs and fallen trees, its stems often three or four yards long. This plant seems strictly to avoid limestone, our prevalent rock in the Kingston district. *Betula pumila* was also obtained, *Quercus alba*, and, in the water, *Potamogeton heterophyllus*, with various other aquatics already alluded to.

Friday, 4th July.

Leaving Newboro this morning, we passed through the rich farming country of Kitley. On the way a remarkable oak attracted attention, apparently a form of *Quercus macrocarpa*, with the lower half of the leaf-blade narrowed into a mere narrowly-winged petiole. In Kitley, several persons spoke of huge puff-balls having been found in the rich pastures, probably *Bovista gigantea*. Instructions were left to forward for identification any remarkable specimens of the kind that might in future appear. After a long drive over hard roads, we reached the village of Frankville in the afternoon. We found there extensive swamps and many good plants, such as *Vaccinium macrocarpum*, *Ledum palustre*, *Salix petiolaris*, Sm., *Alnus viridis*, *Iris versicolor*, *Linnæa borealis*, *Chiogenes hispidula*, *Aralia racemosa*, *Cornus canadensis*, *C. paniculata*, *Anemone pennsylvanica*, *Epilobium coloratum*, and a great number of cryptogamies. *Bryum roseum* was abundantly in fruit, and in fine condition; *Marchantia polymorpha* was in great quantity, covered with both antheridial and sporiferous receptacles; and many other musci, hepaticæ, lichenes, and fungi were collected. The following plants were also common:—*Triosteum perfoliatum*, *Galium trifidum*,

Circæa alpina, *Epilobium angustifolium*. The last grows not on dry, sloping banks, like those of Glen Tilt, on which we used to gather it, but in the swampy woods, among fallen trees, often reddening the rank herbage for miles with its bright purple flowers.

In the fine beech and pine woods there was an abundant undergrowth of *Zanthoxylum americanum*, and other shrubs, such as *Ribes Cynosbati*, the prickly-fruited gooseberry; *R. rubrum*, with ripe fruit; *R. rotundifolium*, also abundantly fruited, which is the common smooth gooseberry of Central Canada. The common one in the New England States is *R. hirtellum*, according to Professor Asa Gray. *Dirca palustris* was in great quantity. This is the mousewood, a little shrub, with easily separable and remarkably tough flexible bark, which is commonly used by the farmers for thread and twine in tying up bundles of wool and other farm produce for market. It even comes into use for thongs in temporarily repairing harness, its strength is so great. I found it useful in tying up bundles of brambles and other shrubs that were too large to be placed in a vasculum. *Lonicera hirsuta* was trailing through the thickets, its long stems, with distant hirsute leaves (each more than four inches wide), throwing clusters of golden yellow flowers over the plain dull foliage of the *Dirca* bushes. Of brambles and raspberries there were several kinds. *Rubus strigosus*, our common red raspberry, and a near ally to the *R. Idæus* of Europe, is everywhere abundant in Canada, filling up the waste triangular spaces formed by snake fences, which, like the hedgerows of England, afford shelter to the perennial native plants long after the plough has eradicated them from the open fields. *R. occidentalis*, the black raspberry, or thimbleberry, was also abundant. It is a delicious wild fruit of peculiar flavour, and the foliage has the odour of sweet briar. I gathered one *Rubus*, having the habit, and with some indication of the fruit, of *R. occidentalis*, but clearly distinguished by want of the strong closely-set, hooked prickles of the pedicels which form so striking a character of that species. It may be distinct, or possibly a hybrid between *R. occidentalis* and *R. strigosus*, nearer the former. Meantime it may be characterised as *R. strigosus* var. *intermedius*,

barren shoots pale purple, coated with a white glaucous bloom, not at all prickly, but with somewhat scattered, very slender, straight bristles, which are not bulbous at base; leaves pinnate on long petioles, the latter covered throughout with close-set setæ, which also extend along the midribs; leaflets five, broadly ovate, pointed, dark-green and veiny above, whitened beneath, coarsely but regularly doubly serrate, each serrature ending in a small mucro; terminal leaflet shortly petiolate, the others sessile, overlapping at base; distance between the lower and upper pair of leaflets more than twice the length of the petiole of the terminal leaflet.

The only other Frankville plants that need be noticed here are *Carex gynocrates*, *C. filiformis*, *C. stellulata*, *C. aquatilis*, *Eriophorum latifolium*, *Amelanchier canadensis*, with its young shoots, leaves and fruit covered with a parasitical fungus, *Struthiopteris germanica*, *Cystopteris bulbifera*, *Onoclea sensibilis*, common in the swamps, *Pteris aquilina*, *Sphagna*, *Bovista plumbea*.

In the village street of Frankville, *Echinosperrum Morisoni* and *Leonurus Cardiaca* were common, and the poisonous *Aconitum Napellus* luxuriated in flower plots in front of the houses as abundantly as it now does, or was wont to do, in the villa gardens of Newington, at Edinburgh.

On Saturday, 5th July, we returned to Brockville, in time for the afternoon train to Kingston.

II. *A Record of the Plants collected by Mr Pemberton Walcott and Mr Maitland Brown, in the year 1861, during Mr F. Gregory's Exploring Expedition into North-West Australia.* By FERDINAND MUELLER, M.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., Government Botanist for the Colony of Victoria.

The despatch of an exploring party to Nickol Bay, on the north-west coast of Australia, during the year 1861, under the command of F. Gregory, Esq., offered a favourable opportunity of extending our very scanty knowledge of the vegetation of this part of the Australian continent. By the arrangements of the leader, his companion Mr Maitland Brown was enabled to secure a series of botanical specimens in the