with Myriophyllum. A small streamlet of water which flowed down a steep bank into this pond was filled with almost a pure mass of Ulothrix. On the brick flags of the floor of the conservatory, I noticed a thin blackish green seum which proved to be a mixture of Calothrix, Tolypothrix, Scenodesmus and Lyngbya. The metal horse-trough on the driveway contained Ulothrix, some filaments of Spirogyra and Zygnema, and a good many Palmellaceæ.

(4) BACK RIVER:

The Rivière des Prairies, which is also known as Back River, is very shallow in some places, especially at Sault au Recollet. Here, along the edge of the water, Elodea was very plentiful. Entangled with this was a great deal of Hydrodictyon, Spirogyra and Zygnema. Later on, in the winter, Mougeotia developed in the aquaria in which these collections were placed. Cladophora also occurred here, showing its preference for running water. A small brook emptying into the river contained an enormous amount of Spirogyra, Vaucheria, Œdogonium and Zygnema growing together attached to stones on the bottom. The Spirogyra was very luxuriant and dark green in color.

(5) BOUT DE L'ILE:

This is the extreme eastern end of the island, where the Rivière des Prairies and the St. Lawrence join. Both rivers are very deep at this point and flow swiftly, consequently algal growth is scanty. Along the edge of the Rivière des Prairies, Stigeoclonium was abundant on the Leda clay, which always appears to be a favourable substratum for it. All along the edge of the St. Lawrence great mats of Vaucheria and Microspora were found having evidently been brought down by the current and caught in tufts of Eiodea. Nearly all were