

along each side of the pinna's midrib and similarly up each pinule. The fronds are thrown up at intervals from long underground rootstocks which occasionally attain a length of 9 or 10 feet. These long loose lines of ferns, like regiments in extended order, looking all in one direction, focussed on some unseen point of control, were standing thus to attention deep in the sphagnum moss of their subterranean root-stocks, running horizontally and branching down below, still lay in the same everlasting bed of sphagnum.

When I had first seen them, about the 5th of July, they were just beginning to rear their forms to stately height, the tips of the frond and the pinnae still partly furled, the whole foliage of a lush-coppery softness. Now, in the middle of August, they were mature, standing stiffly on stout woody reddish-brown stipes, the fronds thick and coriaceous. I said they were as large as an average Cinnamon Fern. With a view to the size of my press and the usual botanical mount, I chose the smaller specimens; they are from 20 to 30 inches long; but our guide insisted on my taking one frond, the largest he could see: it measures 52 inches, 21 of stipe and 31 of rhachis; the length of the longest pinnae is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but as they point upward at an angle following the line of growth of the stem, the greatest width of the stem is 11 inches or thereabouts.

I have now brought my account of Ontario Ferns, so far as they have come within my limited experience, down to the last family, that of the *Ophioglossaceae*, with its two genera of the Grape Fern (*Botrychium*) and the Adder's Tongue (*Ophioglossum*).

EXCURSIONS.

BEAVER MEADOW, Hull, May 14, 1910. About thirty members of the Club, including a representative number of students from the Normal School, were in attendance, and fairly good collections were made in the various branches.

The party met about 5 o'clock, and under the direction of the President, Messrs. McNeill, Brown, Wilson, Kingston and Groh spoke briefly on what they had observed.

The geological branch visited the quarries on both sides of Beaver Meadow—on the east several fossils were noted principally corals and brachiopods, and on the west several crinoid stems, one over a foot long. Both these quarries are in the Trenton limestone. The one on the west side is not far from the fault which is the boundary of the adjacent wedge-shaped area of Black River limestone. Numerous pot holes and other evidences of the action of running water were seen. The relative position