

plants may be mesophytes or xerophytes. In crevices, in rocks, in the woods this formation takes its character from the surrounding mesophytes but there are two plants particularly characteristic of these shaded crevices and they are *Cryptogramma stelleri* and *Cystopteris bulbifera*.

PSAMMOPHYTIC FORMATION

Psammophytes are found only on the broad stretches of sand which form the shore of Lake Huron towards the base of the Peninsula, the most characteristic plants are *Juncus balticus littoralis*, *Scirpus pauciflorus*, *Scleria verticillata*, *Eleocharis acuminata*, *Carex oederi* and *Artemisia caudata*. Further inland along the Lake Huron shore are extensive sand hills but these are forested and only where the forest has been cut down and burnt over is the sand exposed. In such locations the exposed sand is soon acted upon by the wind and forms dunes. These dunes are of very recent origin and are constantly shifting so that they have no vegetation upon them.

CONIFEROUS FORMATION

The Bruce Peninsula unlike the country immediately to the south of it never was a pine country. There is in the deciduous forest formation a very free sprinkling of conifers, particularly *Picea canadensis* and *Abies balsamea* but also of *Pinus strobus* and *Tsuga canadensis*. There is one coniferous association pretty generally developed and that is the thick stand of *Thuja occidentalis* in the "Cedar Swamps." There are two other coniferous associations worthy of note because they are isolated areas of very limited extent differing widely from the surrounding formations. One of these is a mixed coniferous association at Oliphant on the western shore of what was until last year an island in Lake Huron but which is now a peninsula connected to the mainland by a stretch of sand because of the fall of the water in Lake Huron. Here the following conifers were present:—*Larix laricina*, *Picea canadensis*, *Abies balsamea*, *Thuja occidentalis*, *Pinus resinosa* (one tree), *Juniperus communis* and *Juniperus horizontalis*. Among and beneath these were *Dicranum undulatum*, *Pteris aquilina*, *Festuca occidentalis*—a western grass recorded in Eastern Canada only from the Bruce Peninsula (Klugh: Ottawa Naturalist, Oct., 1911), *Festuca ovina*, *Carex eburnea*, *Carex umbellata*, *Shepherdia canadensis*, *Lilium*