

have been discovered in one species of *Ceratiocaris*, the *C. stygia* of Salter, yet these are represented as "broad and paddle shaped," not slender and acutely pointed as in *Anomalocaris*. In *Hymenocaris*, according to Prof. H. A. Nicholson, the "hinder termination of the body is adorned with three pairs of unequal spines," but in the woodcut of the type and only known species of that genus, the *H. vermicauda*, which is reproduced in so many palæontological manuals, all of these spines are represented as terminal, and the body segments as devoid of any ventral appendages. The first specimens of *Hymenocaris*, by the way, were collected by Dr. Selwyn in 1846, in the Lingula Flags near Dolgelly, Merionethshire.¹ The *Protocaris Marshii* of Walcott, from the Middle Cambrian of Vermont, is described as having no fewer than thirty narrow segments "between the posterior edge of the carapace and the telson," and a telson "which supports two caudal spines."

The wood-cut of *Anomalocaris*, is a copy of an original drawing kindly made for the writer by Mr. L. M. Lambe, F. G. S., the Artist to the Geological Survey of Canada.

OTTAWA, July 30th, 1892.

THE FLORA OF MONTREAL ISLAND.

By ROBERT CAMPBELL, D.D., M.A.

For some years I have felt, in common with others interested in our local Natural History, that it is a pity we have not a complete list of the plants growing on our own island, and when giving a paper in March, 1891, on the Summer Wild Flowers of Great Britain, I volunteered to do what I could personally to repair the want, an undertaking which the Natural History Society was pleased to approve.

¹ See Proc. Brit. Assoc. 1852, p. 58.