

imposed upon them and have developed special powers of resistance. On account of these special modifications to fit the environment, the plants of the sand dunes are of great interest to the botanist and worthy of much study. The dune plant covering varies in many respects from point to point. Immediately east of Point Edward the dominant trees are white oak, yellow-barked oak (*Quercus velutina*), and red oak. Balsam poplar is often abundant on the dune nearest the lake, and is a good sand binder. Bur oak usually occupies rich ground, but here it is frequent on the shoreward dune and acts as a good sand binder and dune builder. In this situation, however, it is generally small and scraggy, often having its trunk buried several feet in the sand, but usually producing a great abundance of acorns. White pine and sassafras are also frequent. The common smaller trees and shrubs are the choke cherry, witch-hazel, *Rhus typhina*, *R. canadensis*, *R. toxicodendron*, *Amelanchier spicata*, black huckleberry, low sweet blueberry, and in spots, *Ceanothus ovatus*, bearberry, *Ceanothus americanus*, *Symphoricarpos racemosus pauciflorus*, *Rosa humilis*, sand cherry, *Vitis vulpina*, dewberry, and *Amelanchier oblongifolia*. On the upper beach near many of the summer cottages and along the first dune, *Salix purpurea* has been planted, thrives and is proving to be a strong sand binder. The prevailing herbaceous plants, many of them plentiful in spots, are *Sporobolus cryptandrus*, *Elymus canadensis*, *Agropyron dasystachyum*, *Bromus kalmii*, porcupine grass, *Lithospermum gmelini*, *L. angustifolium*, *Arabis lyrata*, *Liatris scariosa*, *L. cylindracea*, *Viola pubescens*, *V. fimbriatula*, *V. pedata lineariloba*, *Senecio balsamitae*, *Campanula rotundifolia*, *Helianthus divaricatus*, *Linum virginianum*, *Desmodium rotundifolium*, *Lespedeza capitata*, *L. frutescens*, *Acerates viridiflora lanceolata*, *Polygonum tenue*, *Draba caroliniana*, wild lupine, *Aster azureus*, *Lilium philadelphicum andinum*, *Asclepias syriaca* and *A. tuberosa*. Farther to the north-east beyond Kettle Point and toward Port Franks, the change in plant associations is very apparent. The shoreward dunes are still active and the fixed ones much larger and higher. Here the Norway pine (red pine), is well established and abundant reaching its southern limit for this locality. The white pine is more common, and near Thedford, formerly covered thickly, several large pieces of flat sandy land, as the remaining stumps now prove. *Juniperus communis* and red cedar become common. Two new oaks appear, *Quercus muhlenbergii* and *Q. prinoides*, not noticed elsewhere. *Q. coccinea* is occasional. *Celtis occidentalis pumila* is very common, and Rev. Mr. Currie, of Thedford, reports having seen one or two specimens of the species near there. *Salix glaucophylla* is abundant on the upper beach and dunes and is a substantial sand binder.