

The general dip is towards the St. Lawrence River and the small streams south of Seeley's Bay are tributary to the Gananoque River and not to Cranberry and Whitefish Lakes.

FLORA.

The flora of the country surrounding the lakes is essentially that common to Central and Eastern Ontario and to the vicinity of Montreal. Even the Western Ontario peninsula would differ from it rather by the prevalence there of western and southern forms than by the absence of species found around the Rideau lakes. Eastern Ontario is, however, the meeting ground of some outliers from floras whose centres of development are elsewhere. Among trees, *Pinus Banksiana*, the Northern Scrub Pine, has made its way from higher latitudes to the southern townships of the County of Renfrew, *Pinus rigida*, the Pitch Pine, a denizen of the Atlantic Middle States, has found a congenial home near Mallorytown and Gananoque and in the township of Torbolton, *Juglans nigra*, the Walnut, has wandered from its native wilds in the west to Ottawa and Montreal, and *Quercus Castanea*, the chestnut oak, has ventured from the Middle and Western States, as far east as Kingston. Among shrubs, *Rhus copallina*, although somewhat common in the United States, is thus far known in Canada only among the Thousand Islands, near Gananoque, where its congener *R. typhina* attains a wonderful development in numbers, whilst *Pyrus sambucifolia* found along the more northerly portions of the United States, occurs at Ottawa and Montreal and ranges thence northwestward to the Rocky Mountains and northeastward to Labrador. Among herbaceous plants there are also a few outliers from other floras, and one or two species like *Podostemon ceratophyllum* found at Ottawa, which have probably been overlooked elsewhere in Ontario.

Are these outliers the advanced guard of their respective species paving the way for a more extended range by becoming acclimatized, or do they constitute a stationary force which physical and climatic influences have pre-