

dently largely used as dumping grounds for rubbish—i.e. those which contained the most nitrogenous material, were very much the richest in algæ. One pool in particular, which contained a great quantity of garbage, tin cans, old boots, etc., was evidently an ideal location for the Scenodesmaceæ. All the weeds in the pool and all the marginal plants which hung into it were coated with a thick gelatinous film composed of Desmids and Protococcaceæ.

As far as the sources of the flora of these quarry holes are concerned, there is little possibility of the dissemination of spores by water currents, as the various excavations are unconnected, and there is but one small stream in the whole region. On the other hand, dissemination may occasionally take place by currents of air bearing spores for short distances. Probably the chief means of transportation are insects, birds and other animals. Frogs, in going from one pond to another, would readily convey spores or even filaments of algæ attached to their bodies, and it has been observed by Mr. C. H. Thompson in a study of the "Dissemination of Lemna," that *Belostoma americana*, commonly found flying about electric globes on the street, carries Lemna attached to its body. This insect stays in the water all day and flies about at night, possibly distributing algæ which grow in the same habitats as Lemna.

(3) MOUNT ROYAL:

The ponds and streams on the Mountain were by no means such favourable situations for algæ as the abandoned quarries at Amherst Park. But the fact that the summer of 1911 had been very long and very hot was, no doubt, partly the cause of this apparent scarcity; most of the small streams being dried up and the ponds low. A large artificial pond in the Roman Catholic cemetery, at the back of Mount Royal, was found to contain a very large quantity of *Microspora* entangled