

range of Gaspé, and again in the extreme southwest, the lofty summit of Katahdin.

The Nepisiquit, like the Tobique, has its source in a chain of romantic lakes, surrounded by lofty granite mountains. The lakes in neither case are perfectly distinct, being rather simple *expansions* of single lakes. There are three of these expanded sheets at the head of the Tobique, and four at the sources of the Nepisiquit. The portage connecting the two lines of water-shed does not exceed three miles, and now here attains an elevation of more than fifty or sixty feet.

The general direction of this transit is a little south of east, and it is merely an obscure and little-frequented footpath through the woods. The soil seemed fertile, and the vegetation varied—the plants noticed being about the same as already given. The ascent from the Nictau Lake is very gradual, and near the middle of the portage the land is low and swampy. From here it again ascends until very near the Nepisiquit Lake, when it falls rapidly away to that level. I should suppose that the latter lake occupies a somewhat higher level than those on the Tobique. There are no rocks apparent anywhere on the line of crossing.

During this portion of our tour, the members of our party were greatly tormented by the incessant biting of black flies and mosquitoes. The development of insect life in this portion of New Brunswick is very remarkable, and the number of insects and the ease with which they can be obtained would fully satisfy the most ardent entomologist. All the orders of insects seem to be represented, and by a great variety of genera and species. Butterflies of all shades and varieties of gaudy coloring, eight or ten different kinds of flies, gnats, mosquitoes, spiders, caterpillars, gadflies, dragon-flies, and beetles are found in the greatest profusion. I sometimes saw fifty or more butterflies swarming at rest upon a single rock, and allowing one to pick them up by the handful. Every day, and indeed almost every hour of the day, produced some new individual; and one of our party, who was a great entomologist, met with numbers which he had never seen or even read of before. A very valuable and interesting collection might be here made. The best season for such a purpose would be about the beginning of July, as they afterwards become much less numerous, and in August almost disappear.

The Nepisiquit Lakes are four in number, connected with each