

that induces these tiny members of the animal kingdom to press open the door, as it were, force an entrance into this death trap, is as yet an unsolved riddle. Mr. Kerner suggests that it may be to escape being drowned by larger predaceous inhabitants of the pool. Certainly none ever come back to warn their fellows.

We give for those who may desire to examine these curious plants a brief account of the few species indigenous to Canada: flowers yellow, one petaled, two lipped.

*Utricularia vulgaris*, the greater bladderwort; bears numerous bladders interspersed among the leaves, from 3 to 20 flowers, found from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

*U. intermedia*, Flatleaved bladderwort; the bladders with rare exceptions are borne on leafless branches; flowers 1 to 5, reported from Newfoundland, New Zealand, Quebec, in Ontario, from Ottawa west to London and northward at Lake Huron, Lake Superior and Lake Nipigon, also in Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains.

*U. gibba*, Humped bladderwort produces few very small bladders scattered among the leaves, and only one or two flowers; found at the eastern end of Partridge Lake, Addington County, Ontario (Macoun), and near Westminster, London, Ontario (Dearness).

*U. clandestina*, Hidden fruited bladderwort; this species, like our wild violets, has two kinds of flowers, one kind like those of the other species, in number 3 to 5; the others very numerous and borne among the bladders under water, strictly cleistogamous, that is, fertilized in the bud, reported from Kent and Albert Counties, N. B.

*U. minor*, Lesser bladderwort; the bladders of this species are very small, about one-twelfth of an inch in diameter and not numerous, sometimes not any; the flowers from 1 to 10, flower stalk from 2 to 6 inches high. In a marsh at Mount Stewart, Prince

Edward Island, (Macoun) Labrador to British Columbian (Britton).

*U. cornuta*, Horned bladderwort, grows in the mud at the margin of small lakes and ponds, flowers 1 to 6; very abundant along Gulf River, between Big and Little Bushkong Lakes; at Chicken Bay, Lake Huron, McIntyre's Bay, Lake Nipigon (Macoun); reported from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec. The writer has seen it in bloom on the borders of small lakes near Gravenhurst in the month of July, but could not find any bearing bladders.

*Pitcher Plants.* The pitfall contrivance is formed by the metamorphosis of the leaves of the pitcher plants into sacs. There is one member of this family common in Canada, from the Maritime Provinces to the Rocky Mountains, growing in mossy bogs and marshes, *Sarracenia purpurea*, Pitcher plant, Huntsman's Cup. See Fig. 1879, showing the rosette of leaves and flowers borne singly upon the upright stalk.

As will be seen by the engraving, the leaves, arranged in the form of a rosette



Fig. 1879.