has round-lobed leaves and the latter acute-lobed ones and these constitute the chief point of separation unless the fruit be examined.

The next genus Anemonella includes only one species A. *thalictroides*, the *Thalictrum anemonoides* of Gray's Manual. This is a lovely little plant, growing in clumps from fascicled tubiform roots, and is well worthy of a place in our gardens. It is common in open woods, in rocky places and in fence corners from Toronto westward and southward in the Niagara Peninsula.

Following this is the genus *Thalictrum* with three species, two of which are quite common, the third being rather obscure may also be common but being seldom collected is considered rare. The commonest species is *T. dioicum* found in all rich woods throughout the province. In the woods around Ottawa this is a lovely thing in early spring. As its name indicates the stamens are on one plant and the pistils on another. The panicles in the male plant are greenish purple. The stamens have long drooping filaments and fuscous anthers which when grouped make prominent objects in the bare spring woods.

Another species *T. polygamum*, Muhl. (*T. Cornuti*, L.) is found in river bottoms and around springs and by brooks throughout the country. In the neighbourhood of Ottawa, especially along the Rideau River above Billings' Bridge, it grows into a large bushy plant over five feet high. It flowers late and is seldom collected with ripe seeds.

Our other species is *T. purpurascens*, which has much the same general appearance but does not grow so tall nor in as damp soil. The stem of *T. polygamum*, is mostly green and glabrous and the flowers white, while that of *T. purpurascens* is purplish and a little glandular, and the flowers are purple or rarely whitish. These two species should be collected in fruit and carefully preserved as it is necessary to work out the distribution of the latter. The only authentic locality in Ontario known to the writer is on Dunning's farm, near Drummondville, Niagara Falls. Dr. Burgess has collected it near London. The specimens collected along the Ottawa by Dr. Ami are doubtful as they are without fruit.