30. R. RECURVATUS, Poir, (Downy Wood-Buttercup)

Woods. An attractive species with large leaves and small flowers. May-2. (B).

45. R. acris, L. Meadow Buttercup.

Introduced from Europe. Very abundant in meadows. June. (B).

47. R. Pennsylvanicus, L. (Bristly Buttercup).

River flats and swampy woods. July-2. (B).

48. R. Repens, L. (Creeping Crowfoot).

Introduced from Europe. Governor-General's Bay, New Edinburgh. I have not succeeded in finding the native form of this species at Ottawa.

CALTHA, L. Marsh Marigold.

54. C. PALUSTRIS, L. (Water Cowslip).

Margins of streams and in swamps. May -2. (B).

COPTIS. Salisb. Gold-thread.

57. C. TRIFOLIA, Salisb, (Three-leaved Gold-thread).

Low woods and on hummocks in swamps. A lovely little plant with shining leaves and white starry flowers. May-1. (B).

AQUILEGIA, Tourn, Columbine.

59. A. CANADENSIS, L. (Wild Columbine "Honey-suckle.")

Rocky woods. A beautiful plant well worth cultivation for its red and yellow flowers. May-3. (B).

DELPHINIUM, Tourn, Larkspur.

65. D. Consolida, L. (Blue Field Larkspur).

Introduced from Europe in seed grain, and escaped from gardens. Flowers sometimes pink or white. June—4.

ACTÆA, L. Baneberry.

73. A. ALBA, Bigelow, (White-berried Cohosh).

Woods and river banks. The spikes of flowers longer and blooming a week later than those of No. 74. The conspicuous waxy white berries on their thick red pedicels, render this one of our most notable berry-bearing plants. May—4. (B).

74. A. SPICATA, L. var. rubra, Ait. (Red-berried Cohosh).

Rich woods. The flowers in a more compact head than the preceding, on longer pedicels and of a clearer white. A whiteberried variety of this species frequently occurs; but it may be