

377. *Corylus americana*? Willd. iv. p. 471? Pursh. ii. p. 634? (S.)
 378. *Betula papyracea*: Willd. iv. p. 464. Pursh. ii. p. 621. (W.)
 379. *B. glandulosa*: Willd. iv. p. 466. Pursh. ii. p. 622. (H. W. B. A.)
 380. *Calla palustris*: Willd. ii. p. 290. Pursh. i. p. 399. (W.)
 381. *Pinus balsamea*: Willd. iv. p. 504. Pursh. ii. p. 639. (W.)
 382. *P. nigra*: Lambert. Monogr. p. 41. t. 27. Pursh. ii. p. 640. (W.)

It is found in swampy situations, as far north as lat. 65°, where it terminates together with the *Betula papyracea*.

383. *P. alba*: Lambert. Monogr. p. 39. t. 26. Pursh. ii. p. 641.

The *Meenahie* of the Crees is the most northerly tree that came under our observation. On the Copper-Mine River, within twenty miles of the Arctic Sea, it attains the height of twenty feet or more. Its timber is in common use throughout the country, and its slender roots, denominated *Watapeh*, are indispensable to canoe-makers for sewing the slips of birch-bark together. The resin which it exudes is used for paying over the seams of the canoes, and canoes for temporary purposes are frequently formed of its own bark. It is the only tree that the Esquimaux of the Arctic Sea have access to while growing, and they contrive to make pretty strong bows by joining pieces of its wood together.

384. *P. Banksiana*: Lambert. Monogr. p. 7. t. 3. Pursh. ii. p. 642.

This tree occupies dry sandy soils to the exclusion of all others. It is a handsome tree with long spreading flexible branches, generally furnished with whorled curved cones of many years' growth. It attains the height of forty feet and upwards in favourable situations, but the diameter of its trunk is greater in proportion to its height than in the other pines of the country. In its native situation it exudes much less resin than the *pinus alba*. The Canada porcupine feeds on its bark; and its wood, from its lightness and the straightness and toughness of its fibres is much prized for canoe timbers. The Canadian voyagers term it *Cypres*, the Crees *Ooskartawue-ahitic*. It occurred on our route as far to the northward as lat. 64°, but it is said to attain higher latitudes on the sandy banks of Mackenzie's River.

385. *P. microcarpa*: Lambert. Monogr. p. 56. t. 37. Pursh. ii. p. 645.

Hab. In swampy situations, from York Factory to Point Lake, in lat. 65°. In the latter place it is very dwarfish, seldom exceeding six or eight feet in height. It is named by the voyagers *L'Epinette Rouge*, and by the Hudson's Bay men, *Juniper*. Its Cree name is *Wagginawgan* (the tree that bends.)

386. *Thuja occidentalis*: Willd. iv. p. 508. Pursh. ii. p. 646. (S.)

DICECIA.

387. *Salix purpurea*: Smith. Fl. Brit. iii. p. 1039. (W.)
 388. *S. rubra*: Smith. Fl. Brit. iii. p. 1042. (W.)
 389. *S. decipiens*: Eng. Bot. t. 1937. Pursh. ii. p. 617. (W.)
 390. *S. fragilis*: Smith. Fl. Brit. iii. p. 1051. Eng. Bot. t. 1807. (W.)
 391. *S. cordata*: Pursh. ii. p. 615. (W.)
 392. *S. myrsinites*: Wahl. Fl. Lapp. p. 262. Pursh. ii. p. 617. (B.)
 393. *S. myrtilloides*: Wahl. Fl. Lapp. p. 266. (W.)
 394. *S. Ammaniana*: Willd. iv. p. 663? (W.)
 395. *S. reticulata*: Willd. iv. p. 685. Pursh. ii. p. 610. (B.)
 396. *S. arctica*: Brown's List of Plants, Ross's Voyage. (B.)