Spirogyra but only one Zygnema was found in a fruiting condition.

(2) AMHERST PARK:

This is a section of land at the north-east of the mountain, which is now beginning to be built up. There is a thin layer of sandy soil over the surface of the Trenton limestone, which is well developed here. This has been and is still being extensively quarried. Many abandoned workings exist, which have nearly all become filled with water, forming ponds of some size and great depth. The limestone is cut at intervals by dykes from the fourth period of Mount Royal's activity, and these, not having the commercial value of the limestone, have been left intact and serve to divide some of the quarries into ponds.

In two of the largest quarries, *Anabena inequalis,* (Kütz) Born. & Flah., was found covering the whole surface like a thin creamy-yellow film. Associated with this was a very little Oscillatorio. Very few water weeds were to be seen in any of these artificial ponds, save here and there a few tufts of Elodea, probably because the sides were too steep and sheer to afford any convenient place for it to take root. It was noticeable that each quarry invariably had a dominant form. The shallower pools contained the filamentous forms, some presenting a very beautiful appearance because of the long graceful strands of filaments which streamed up from the bottom. These pools were supplied with water both by drainage from the surrounding plain and from tiny springs.

This was by far the richest region discovered, both in the number of species and also in the quantity of individuals. More than twenty of these ponds, large and small, were visited upon several occasions and a great deal of material was collected. The ponds which contained the most refuse—these abandoned quarries are evi-