

Revelstoke and on the 28th of July went to Roger's Pass in the Selkirk Mountains, where some of the highest surrounding peaks were ascended and a number of rare and interesting specimens were secured. Ten days were then spent at Hector, in the Rocky Mountains, and large collections were made on the higher summits around that station. We left Hector for Ottawa on the 20th of August.

To secure data to complete the enumeration of the mosses in part VI a three weeks' trip was made in September to the western part of Ontario. The species of that region which had not hitherto been noticed, were collected and recorded. Owen Sound, Windsor, Chatham, Sandwich, Port Dover, Leamington, Port Colborne and the vicinity of Niagara Falls were visited.

The results of the season's work were the addition of over 20 species of birds to the British Columbia Avi-fauna and the addition of many species of flowering plants, part new to science and all new to the Canadian flora. The discoveries in cryptogams, especially mosses, have been so numerous that Dr. Carl Muller, of Halle, says in a letter to Dr. Kindberg, that they constitute a new epoch in American Bryology. Up to the present writing these two gentlemen have named 200 species new to science, collected chiefly by me during the last three years. About 400 specimens of birds and mammals and 20,000 specimens of plants were collected during the past season.

Since our return from the field my assistant had been engaged in examining and naming the year's collections of flowering plants, getting out the species to mount and doing the general work of the office, while I have been occupied on Part VI of the Catalogue of Plants and on the Catalogue of Canadian Birds which is approaching completion. All work in connection with the herbarium has been done as in the previous year, 1889, by Mr. Jas. M. Macoun. During 1890, 3,807 sheets of specimens have been mounted and placed in the herbarium. Of these 2,316 were flowering plants and 1,491 cryptogams, principally mosses. Of the flowering plants 1,699 were Canadian, 260 from the United States and 457 from Europe.

4,211 sheets of specimens were sent from the herbarium to private individuals and to public institutions in exchange for desiderata, of these 1,871 were cryptogams and 2,340 flowering plants. Specimens were sent to

The British Museum.....	200
Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.....	200
Mechanics Institute, Wingham.....	100
St. John's College, Winnipeg.....	100
Department of Public Instruction, Quebec.....	100
McGill College, Montreal.....	100
National Museum, Washington.....	200
University of Nebraska.....	124
Harvard University.....	164
California Academy of Science. ....	100
Shaw School of Botany, St. Louis, Missouri.....	170
Columbia College, New York .....	218
The University of Copenhagen, 100 flowers, 400 cryptogams	500
Professor Kindberg, Linköping, Sweden.....	884

Since the 31st of December, 1889, in connection with the work of this division, 447 letters, of sufficient importance to copy were written and about the same number were received.

Since returning from the field the herbarium of St. Laurent College, Quebec, has been examined, and the specimens, over 2,100, named; also the herbarium of Mr. Morten, of Wingham, and Dr. White, of Toronto, besides many small collections from various parts of the Dominion.

The survey herbarium is arranged in eight large cases, but these are now so full that specimens are frequently injured by being crushed; another case will shortly be available and a better arrangement of the specimens will then be effected, and they will be much better preserved.