

Pending their arrival I rescued from a spider and appropriated to my own use a fine specimen of *Anarta cordigera*. Reassembled, we started the descent.

It was at this juncture that Mr. Stevenson discovered (by dropping the blanket pack) that cornerless objects will roll down hill. To confirm this, the tent, dunnage-bag and bedding-roll were despatched on a like course, after which the articles mentioned travelled by the "rolling method" exclusively—with occasional encouragement from the toe of a boot. Arriving at a plateau, it was decided that one of us should explore the bottom of the ravine for water. The others suggested that it was my turn, and I went. The descent was steep and a tangle of deadfall, but I reached the bottom at last. The rocks were dry! I struck off down stream, and within a few hundred feet came upon water—a spring, pure and cold, bubbling over the rocks for a hundred feet or so, and then again losing itself among the rocks. My friends joined me shortly after, and having drunk we decided that we would camp right there at about 5,000 feet. First, however, the outfit must be packed to the spot—terrible thought!

I will skip all that we endured from thirst and weariness for the balance of that semi-tropical afternoon. Let it suffice that we and our belongings were back at the camping ground again by 5 o'clock, and that in less than an hour we had the tent pitched and supper cooked. Here endeth the first day.

July 12th.—By 8.30 a.m. we had breakfasted and commenced the ascent, not on the slope taken the previous day, but that upon which the camp was situated. This proved to be the easier climb in every way—a matter of about an hour or so to the top.

It might be well here to describe briefly the Coliseum Mountain. It is a long mount of 6,500 feet altitude, running east and west, and consisting of three different formations. That to the east, is a long, smooth ridge, flat on top, and having two or three good clumps of spruce on the south side. The western formation is a round peak with perpendicular cliffs and a flat top. Joining the eastern ridge and the western peak, is a huge semicircular amphitheatre of loose shale, facing the south, from which the mountain takes its name. This is slightly lower, narrow on top, and treed with spruce. The highest point of the eastern