

to this botanist for having been the first to observe the true *Woodsia alpina* in Canada, a specimen of which in good fruiting condition was exhibited. The plant found by Mr. Bell in Gaspé, and referred by Dr. Lawson to *W. glabella* (see this Journal, 1864, page 288), and by Prof. Eaton to *W. alpina* (ditto, page 4), appears to have been immature, and consequently difficult of determination. Dr. T. has also found the normal *W. glabella*, and his station (the upper falls of the Rivière-du-Loup) is the only thoroughly reliable Canadian one known to us for that rare variety. A specimen of the *Botrychium Lunaria* of Swartz of unusual size and in a perfect fruiting state, found by Dr. T. at Rivière-du-Loup, was also shown. This fern proves to be general throughout Canada;—its apparent rarity may be accounted for by its inconspicuous mode of growth.

Dr. Thomas says (in a letter to the Editor), "The flora of this interesting region (Rivière-du-Loup) is semi-arctic, the plants of Labrador and thence northward being found along with natives of central Canada. Among the Gentianaceæ we have *Pleurogyne rotata* (a decidedly Labrador plant) and *Gentiana acuta* (Michaux), growing almost side by side with *Halenia deflexa* and other gentians of lower latitudes. * * * * Around Quebec, the hay-fields are white during summer with the flowers of the common ox-eye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*, Lam.); but below Quebec it gradually becomes scarcer, until at L'Islet it stops, and is not seen below. The plant is introduced enough, as nearly all the hay-seed sown by the farmers is brought from Quebec. The corn-cockle (*Agrostemma Githago*, L., usually a too common weed) is extremely rare here. I have found no representations of the Goose-foot family (Chenopodiaceæ), which is remarkable. Our specimens of *Saxifraga Aizoon* are peculiar. The scape (or rather stem in this case) is decidedly leafy; the leaves are alternate, and resemble those clustered at the root, which are thick, spatulate, and sessile, with cartilaginous margins, and are slightly smaller than the radicle leaves. Among the Scrophulariaceæ, I collected *Veronica Chamædrys*, L., at Lévis in 1859 (where it is not common), with its leaves decidedly petioled, and not sessile as in the British plant; the petiole is not long—about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, but still a petiole." W.