

of the bog. Further out in the bog were :—*Juniperus horizontalis*, *Larix laricina*, *Hypericum kalmianum*, *Potentilla fruticosa*, *Carex polygama*, *Carex livida*, *Carex limosa*, *Carex filiformis*, *Eriophorum viride-carinatum*, *Cypripedium parviflorum pubescens*, *Sarracenia purpurea*, and *Utricularia cornuta*.

Around Mud Lake is an extensive bog, of which the substatum is made up of a comparatively thin layer of *Sphagnum* and intertwined roots over water or very thin mud, so that it can be shaken for many yards in all directions and is easily broken through. This bog is interesting chiefly because of the occurrence here of two rare members of the *Cyperaceae*—*Scirpus hudsonianus* and *Carex exilis* and because of the great abundance of *Cypripedium hirsutum*.. This latter species is particularly abundant and luxuriant among *Thuja occidentalis* and *Larix laricina* along the eastern edge of the bog. At the end of June this section of the bog presents a glorious spectacle. The frontispiece to this number of the BULLETIN shows a clump of a dozen blossoms of this species and Fig. 2 shows two

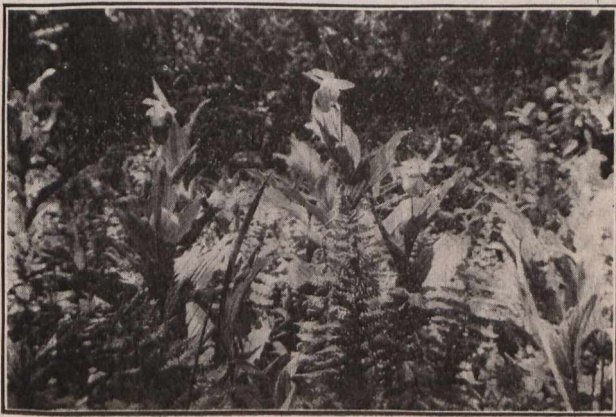


Fig. 2—*CYPRIPEDIUM HIRSUTUM* IN BOG AT MUD LAKE.  
*ASPIDIUM THELYPTERIS* IN FOREGROUND.

(Photo by KLUGH)

particularly tall specimens with *Aspidium thelypteris* in the foreground. In addition to the species already mentioned the flora of this locality was composed of :—*Potentilla fruticosa*, *Hypericum kalmianum*, *Myrica gale*, *Andromeda glaucophylla*, *Scirpus caespitosus*, *Eriophorum viride-*