

west to Arkansas, has a globose depressed berry, size of a pea, blackish when ripe.

*V. indivisa* grows in the swamps of the Southern States, west to Louisiana and Arkansas, bearing a very small, usually one-seeded berry.

*V. aestivalis*, the Summer Grape, grows from Connecticut to Florida and west to Arkansas, ripening its blue, pleasantly-flavoured berries in October; original of the Clinton Grape.

*V. vulpina*, or Fox Grape of the South, grows in Virginia, Florida, and intervening States.

*V. incisa* is a Prairie Plant confined apparently to Texas and Arkansas, and has black shining berries the size of a small pea.

*V. cordifolia* and *V. riparia*, which are more northern in their range, have acid fruit, which sweetens after having been touched by frost, hence they are commonly called Winter Grapes to distinguish them from *V. aestivalis*, the fruit of which becomes sweet as it ripens in the sun. *V. riparia* is said to be the original of the Delaware and Taylor-Bullet grapes.

*V. Labrusca*, is one of the best known species which has very large leaves, and is familiar to us in its garden forms as the Isabella, Catawba, and several other well-known American grapes. Varieties of this species are distinguished by the hairiness or woolly character of the very large leaf, and comparatively large berries.

#### CANADIAN SPECIES.

Only three species of *Vitis* extend into Canada, viz., *Labrusca*, *cordifolia* and *riparia*.

*V. Labrusca*; leaves (thick 5-7 inches) broadly cordate angular, more or less lobed, the sinuses obtuse or rounded, the under surface tomentose; berries, large globose.

*V. cordifolia*; leaves (thin, 3-6 in.) cordate acuminate, toothed, smooth (except on the veins), berries small.

*V. riparia*; leaves (thin 4-6 inches) more or less deeply divided into three lobes and incisely toothed; smooth, except on the petioles, veins and margins, which are pubescent; berries small.