

abundant, *Cypripedium parviflorum*, and the beautiful species *C. hirsutum* (*C. spectabile*), common and *Pogonia ophioglossoides* and *Calopogon pulchellus*, frequent. At Port Franks, on the borders of old river beds, long ago abandoned by the Aux Sables River, the pitcher plant still exists, and in wet boggy spots the buckbean is abundant.

MESOPHYTIC.

In this habitat may be included by far the largest part of this region. Perhaps less than seventy years ago Lambton County was covered with an almost impenetrable forest. At that time conditions were such that it retained for nearly the whole summer season large amounts of water received in the form of rain and snow. The small rivers and creeks, being more or less clogged with rubbish, drained the surface very slowly and the forest was then known as "wet woods." Since that time a radical change has taken place. At present the whole region is fairly well drained, and most of the timber cut, there being left here and there "wood lots," partially showing former conditions, although generally very heavily pastured. The Indian reservations near Kettle Point, below Sarnia and on the Delta Islands, having undergone a less radical change, although parts are fairly cultivated, show and prove better than any other localities what the original vegetation was. From an examination of woods near Sarnia, Port Franks, Rock Glen, Wyoming, Watford, Alvinston and the Indian reservations, especially on the Delta Islands, these several places extending fairly well over the county, it appears that the original tree growth was as follows in order of abundance: American elm, black ash, white ash, red maple, basswood, beech, sugar maple, ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*), blue beech (*Carpinus caroliniana*), silver maple, *Crataegus punctata*, red oak, bur oak, cottonwood, yellow birch, shagbark hickory, butternut, sycamore, peach-leaved willow, red ash, rock elm and slippery elm. Pin oak is the dominant tree on the Delta Islands in spots and here or perhaps in parts of Kent County reaches its northern limit. One large tree of the mocker nut hickory was noticed on Squirrel Island, probably its extreme northern limit for this region. In such wet forests the species of plant undergrowth are not very numerous. Among others were noticed the spice bush, moose-wood, red-berried elder, lizard's tail, jack-in-the-pulpit, wild leek (formerly very abundant), wild garlic, ground nut (*Panax trijoliolum*), spikenard, wild sarsaparilla, *Circaea alpina*, wood nettle, *Cardamine douglassii*, *Claytonia virginica*. Much of the prairie-like land of the Delta Islands naturally falls within this division. Hundreds of acres there are covered with *Habenaria leucophaca*,