

————— var. *AMERICANUS*, Sims.

River sides, trailing over sand or low plants. Distinguished from the type by the short stems, obtuse bracts and pink flowers. July—1. (B)

1599. *C. arvensis*. (Small Bindweed.)

Introduced. Cummings Bridge. Billings Bridge. Parliament Hill. The original plants here are very persistent, but it does not seem to spread much by seed. July—1.

CUSCUTA, L. Dodder.

1603. *C. GRONOVII*, Willd.

Low open woods and river sides. Trailing over low plants, particularly *Eupatorium ageratoides*. Not uncommon. July—2. A curious and interesting parasite, having bright orange stems, and, for the genus, large white flowers borne in close clusters at intervals along the stems. The only species of the genus so far detected in this district.

SOLANACEÆ, L.—Nightshade Family.

SOLANUM, L.

1608. *S. nigrum*, L. (Common Nightshade.)

Introduced. Common in low ground. July—1. (B)

1609. *S. Dulcamara*, L. (Bittersweet.)

Introduced. Rare in low woods. Billings Bridge and near the Rideau rifle range. June—2.

1610. *S. rostratum*, Dunal.

Introduced. This is a curious case of persistence. *S. rostratum* is a Colorado plant, and interesting as being in all probability the original food plant of the Colorado potato beetle. It can generally be found every year in some part of the city in waste places, but nowhere in abundance. First noticed by Mr. J. A. Guignard in 1876.

LYCOPERSICUM, Mill. Tomato.

1612. *L. esculentum*, Mill.

Introduced. The tomato in some of its many cultivated forms is always to be found growing on waste heaps and by waysides.