

Lily (*Nuphar advena*) was also common, but *Nymphaea odorata*, the white Water-lily, was seen at one point only, in the little pond midway between the northern and southern outlets of Sandy Cove, its occurrence here being in keeping with the warm and sheltered position of its habitat.

The southern side of the peninsula, fronting St. Mary's Bay, may perhaps be regarded as forming another zone, but is less well-defined than those previously noted, and marked rather by the more general prevalence of broad-leaved trees and their comparatively vigorous growth, than by the occurrence of any special species.

Finally, over the red sandstone district constituting the isthmus connecting Digby Neck with the mainland, the species found are the same as those of the Annapolis Valley, of which pretty full lists have been elsewhere published. The growth of the Horse-Chestnut is especially noticeable.

Towards the western extremity of the peninsula and upon Long Island, its natural extension, the above zones (excepting the last which is here wholly wanting), tend to blend or to disappear, while the increasing amount of low and boggy ground is accompanied by the corresponding augmentation of ericaceous plants, such as *Vacciniums*, *Ledum*, *Kalmia*, *Cassandra*, &c. *Potentilla fruticosa* was also noticed here at several points, forming dense clusters. *P. anserina* was also of common occurrence. Finally, over the surface of peat bogs, especially on Briar Island, were to be found the different species of *Drosera* (*D. rotundifolia* and *D. intermedia*), *Sarracenia purpurea* and the Orchids *Habenaria psycodes* and *H. blephariglotis*. Nowhere have I seen these Orchids so abundant as over the barrens and peat bogs of Digby and Yarmouth Counties.

Appended is given a more complete list of the plants observed on Digby Neck. While by no means embracing all the species which are doubtless represented there, it may be useful as a basis both for comparison and for further exploration.