

It frequently happens that this second run of ice does not pass the Falls, but southerly winds hold it in the still waters above until it becomes liquefied by the increasing heat of spring. When this happens, the *débris* and vegetable matter, brought down from the head waters of the Saint John, are scattered over the shores of Kennebecasis Bay and the "Long Reach," and the seeds of species once peculiar to the upper part have by this means been distributed along the lower part of the river.

These annual freshets and their concomitants have undoubtedly effected much in the distribution of species over areas in Central and Southern New Brunswick, which they could only have reached otherwise by slow degrees. It is in this way that I would account for the abundance of many species below the freshet mark on Kennebecasis Bay, which have not been met with on the surrounding hills, but are common in the interior of the Province. Moreover, there are several species, which are noted by Mr. Goodale as being very abundant on the Upper St. John (above Grand Falls), which are also met with on the shores of the Kennebecasis, such as *Nabalus racemosus*, a plant decidedly north-western in its range, the Primrose, *Primula farinosa*, tinting with its beds of beautiful pale rose-colored flowers the gravelly beaches of the Kennebecasis. To these we may add the Northern Green Orchis (*Platanthera hyperborea*), and the wild Chive (*Allium schænoprasum*), the latter being frequently met with on rocky and gravelly shores; also *Aster graminifolius*, *Anemone Pennsylvanica*, a showy plant with large white flowers, *Nasturtium palustre*, var. *hispidum*, *Parnassia palustris*, the White Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum*), the Dwarf Cherry (*Prunus pumila*), the Black Alder (*Ilex verticillata*), one of the Loosestrifes (*Lysimachia ciliata*), the Bracted Bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*), more commonly called Convolvulus, whose delicate white flowers, tinged with pink, present a beautiful contrast to the labyrinth of foliage with which they are entwined; also the Water Persicaria (*Polygonum amphibium*), the Canadian Wood Nettle (*Laportea Canadensis*), *Sparganium racemosum*, and the Canadian Lily (*Lilium Canadense*). Another plant, the "Sweet Coltsfoot," *Nardosmia palmata*, if not introduced by birds, probably immigrated at a much earlier period, as it grows far above the present level of the river.

While many North-Western and Western species have, by the spring floods of the river, or other means, been thrust into the