

(*Vallisneria spiralis*). This plant, which might better be called water ribbon, as it does not belong to the grass family, was still blooming. Some of the white pollen of the staminate flowers was seen on the surface of the water floating to meet the pistillate flowers, which had arisen with sudden growth to receive it. Several species of the pondweed were found, one of the most abundant being the clasping-leaved pondweed (*Potamogeton perfoliatus*), and entangled with these was the mud plantain (*Heteranthera dubia*), which earlier in the season raises its pale yellow flowers just above the water; and in the same company, the hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) and water milfoil (*Myriophyllum* sp.). These two last-named plants somewhat resemble one another in general appearance, but on closer examination we find a readily remembered distinction in the feather-like leaves of the latter. Closer to the shore, where the Cat-tails (*Typha latifolia*) and the Wild Rice (*Zizania* sp.) are always in evidence, were seen the artistic globular heads of the bur-reeds (*Sparganium eurycarpum* and *S. americanum* var. *androcladum*) with many members of the Sedge family, chiefly the club-rush (*Scirpus validus*), nut-grass (*Cyperus esculentus*), the dark green bulrush (*Scirpus atrovirens*), and the *Dulichium arundinaceum*. Floating among the stalks of these plants was the vivid green of the little duck-weed (*Lemna minor*), and the greater duck-weed (*Spirodela polyrrhiza*) and the large lily pads. The different species of water lilies were distinguished, apart from the shape of the leaves, which is rather uncertain, by the seed vessels. The fruit of the yellow pond lily (*Nymphaea* sp.) remains above the water to ripen its seeds, while the pink and white water lilies (*Castalia* sp.) complete their maturity beneath the surface. On the edge of the shore, as a graceful background to the straight lines of the reeds and rushes, the trees were noticed to be festooned with the orange-berried bitter-sweet (*Celastrus scandens*) and the rich, blue, grape-like clusters of the Moonseed (*Menispermum canadense*) and bending over into the water, the long, red-leaved stems of the water-willow (*Decodon verticillatus*).

Several of the members proceeded direct to one of the islands to examine land plants and collect insects, and other zoological specimens. Unfortunately, however, the collections made were small. At 4.30 the whole party met on the Island and short addresses were given by several of the leaders. Miss Fyles spoke of many of the plants which are mentioned above, and answered questions regarding them.

Mr. H. McGillivray referred to the geological formation of the district, it being of the Utica rock formation. A specimen of