

more than fifty miles above the mouth of the river, and again at the Two Brooks, from which a fine view is afforded of Blue Mountain in the distance. About here I observed lying in the bed of the stream a number of boulders of milk-white quartz, highly crystallized within, but on the exterior much water-worn and rounded. The soil is apparently fertile, and the river abounds in rich intervale islands, sustaining a luxuriant vegetation. Besides many of the plants already named, I gathered by the side of the stream a single specimen of the Nodding Trillium, *Trillium cernuum*, a plant which has not, so far as I know, been found in any other portion of the Province—also *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

Higher up the stream a more distinct view of the Blue Mountain range becomes apparent. Its central peak is sharply conical, its sides making an angle of about  $120^{\circ}$ . It rises immediately from the river bank, and at its base is exposed high precipices of thinly wooded trap. A portion of the mountain is undoubtedly red sandstone, but the precipitous cliffs and *taluses* along its flanks distinctly indicate the trappean character of the summit. Near its base are seen cliffs of bright red sandstone, which I found to be calciferous like those farther down the river; but they did not, like the latter, contain distinct geodes.

Between the Blue Mountain and Nictau or Forks the land in the vicinity of the river is low, and fertile, presenting to the geologist but little of interest. At one spot only, a ridge, composed of dark, heavy, and compact rock, very much broken and distorted, crosses the bed of the river. It is apparently grauwaeké, but lacks the mica of the latter.

Near the Nictau or Forks several streams combine to form the main river. The two main branches, flowing the one east and the other west, after uniting turn abruptly, and pass off to the southward. The River Marmosekel also here joins the main river.

After leaving the Nictau, and pursuing the left branch (so called, although geographically the right), the character of the country rapidly changes, becoming comparatively sterile, and supporting a much more Alpine vegetation than the district below. The trees are principally pines, firs, and cedars, covered with a long, pendant lichen (*Usnea barbata*, attaining a length of four or five feet), and the ferns are generally low, presenting little variety. One of the most common was *Onoclea sensibilis*. A few miles above