

explained, and following this course he would take at random a few species and point out in what way they were noteworthy. *Habenaria Hookeri* was taken as a type of the orchids, a group of plants noted for the strange forms of their flowers. The structure of the various organs was lucidly explained, and the manner in which they were adapted for the purpose of enabling the fertilization of the flowers to be effected through the agency of insects. The manner of propagation from the root was also described. The differences apparent between the two species (*Pinus strobus* and *P. resinosa*) of pines growing near at hand were explained. The red-pine had its leaves in clusters of two, while those of the white-pine were in fives: the cones were also easily distinguished, and the trees were unlike in general appearance. *Ilex verticillata* was described as being a holly, having red berries which persisted upon the bushes after the leaves had fallen, and which might be preserved for Christmas decorations. *Carex lupulina* obtained its specific name from the resemblance of its flower to that of the hop. The carices were distinguished from the grasses in having triangular stems and leaves in whorls of threes. *Rosa blanda* was our commonest wild rose and was distinguished by the paucity of prickles upon its stems. Another rose which had been found, but of which the flowers were nearly over, was *R. carolina*, or the swamp rose which grew along the banks of streams, and in other moist localities. The fruit of the teaberry (*Gaultheria procumbens*) was an enlarged calyx, and retained the cup-like shape of the flower, it persisted during the winter and sometimes to the following autumn; the berries of one year being found with the flowers of the succeeding one. *Oenothera pumila* was the only species of our evening primroses which so far departed from the habits of the group as to open in the morning. *Lilium philadelphicum*, which had been found in large numbers, was the only lily yet found growing near Ottawa. It was a very handsome plant, the tall slender stem being surmounted by a large showy blossom, the structure of which was fully explained. A few other plants were noted, and the members were greatly interested by, and derived much valuable information from, Mr. Fletcher's discourse. Mr. Harrington, one of the entomological leaders, set forth the advantages accruing from the study of the science of entomology; showed how intimately it was