

their swimmerets; and, as there was among the crayfish shown at Billing's Bridge a female heavily laden with eggs, he was able to verify his previous statement from the living specimen. Mr. Halkett also showed a living Brook Stickleback (*Eucalia inconstans*) which was caught in the stream, also the eggs of a mollusk, presumably *Physa*, embedded in a jelly mass which was attached to a stone. The tiny shells could be seen through the egg membranes.

Mr. Groh exhibited one of the first Amelanchiers (June berries) of the season taken from a small tree on the bank of the stream near by. The date was considered early as compared with last year when these were found in bloom a month later. He also showed some of the stems of the Climbing Bitter Sweet which, as he pointed out, had become so twisted and coiled as to choke the stems beneath its coils. The White Trillium was found in abundance in one woods near by. Other specimens exhibited were: Bishop's Cap, Squirrel Corn, Baneberry, Red Trillium, a stemless blue violet (probably *V. septentrionalis*) and many others collected on a previous excursion.

Mr. Brown distributed specimens of Beech nuts in various stages of germination and drew attention to the fine flavor of the cotyledons in the first stages of growth, a fact which first came to his notice when but a lad on his way to and from school in a beech country. He also distributed specimens of the Dog's-tooth Violet, showing the first year's growth, which consisted of a single leaf, a small bulb and a shoot penetrating downwards from this bulb, and the second year's growth which consisted of a pair of leaves, a flower and a much larger bulb which had formed several inches below the former small bulb.

Mr. J. W. Gibson referred to the advantages offered by such a locality for the study of geography and especially from the standpoint of river systems and the great work of erosion. Many of the tributaries of this stream may be traced to their beginnings some distance away in the more open country. He also pointed out the effect of the forest trees along the banks of the stream in preventing the erosion of the soil. The various species of trees found in this locality were also mentioned, attention being called especially to the American Yew Tree (*Taxus canadensis*), this being one of the few places about Ottawa where it is found.

Mr. Nichols spoke for the leaders of the geological branch and stated that the rocks exposed in the banks of the brook were of the Utica formation and were composed of black bituminous shale. One layer about three inches thick was much harder than the rest and contained an abundance of graptolites apparently of one species, and also beautifully preserved specimens of a small brachiopod, *Leptobolus insignis*. There were also