

In one specimen a small central fertile branch was present in the sterile frond.

————— A. J. HUNTER.

LIPARIS LÆSELII RICHARD. P.L. 10084.

Two specimens of this orchid were found, July 8, 1894, growing in an untilled, dry, sandy field, east of Ashbridge Woods and north of the G. T. R. track. This field is sparsely overgrown with *Rubus canadensis*, *Myrica asplinifolia*, *Diervilla trifida*, and such Solidagoes and Asters as grow on light, dry, sandy situations. The growth of grass is very meagre, scarcely forming a sod. The plants were growing so near to each other that the bulbs were in contact. The bulbs were nearly spherical, 10 mm. in diameter, scaly on the outside with effete epidermis, a mass of fine rootlets springing from the base, and the stem springing from the side.

From the bulb of the largest plant there was a lateral straight rhizome, 2 mm. in diameter and 120 mm. long, at the end of which there was a bud, possibly developing into a bulb; on the opposite side of the bulb there was a small, deeply channelled leaf, 20 mm. long and 1 mm. wide.

At the base of the leaves, which were sessile from the bulb, there was an exterior, truncated, clasping bract, 7 mm. long, and an opposite and inner one, 12 mm. long. The first or outside leaf was 22 x 44 mm., and the second or inside one 30 x 50 mm.; length of plant from bulb to top of scape, 112 mm.; scape deeply grooved, bearing a small bract 8 mm. below the first flower, of which there were ten.

The other specimen was very similar, but less in size, being 100 mm. in total length; outside leaf, 20 x 50 mm.; inside leaf, 16 x 45 mm.; spike with eight flowers, three of which were infertile.

WILLIAM BRODIE.

Liparis læselii.—(June 29, 1893.) Found two specimens near Balsam Avenue (I think), East Toronto, growing in marshy ground among grass. Height, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ' and 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ ' respectively.

MISS WILKES.