my study of his specimen was wholly my own, and neither he nor Dr. Raymond are in any manner responsible for errors in my paper.

REFERENCES.

A. A fossil starfish with ambulacral covering plates. By George H. Hudson. OTTAWA NATURALIST. Vol. XXVI, p. 21-26, 45-52 (May, June-July, 1912).

B. On the nature of the so-called "Covering plates," in Protopalæaster narrawayi. By Percy E. Raymond. OTTAWA NATURALIST. Vol. XXVI, p. 105-108, Plate VI (December, 1912).

C. The use of the Stereogram in Paleobiology. By George H. Hudson. New York State Museum Bulletin, 164, p. 103 to 130, plates I-XIII; Annual Report of the Director of the Science Division for 1912.

EXCURSIONS.

BILLINGS' BRIDGE, Sept. 20, 1913.—A most delightful fall excursion of the Club was held near Billings' Bridge on the above date. About 25 members were in attendance. The chief object of the excursion was to study the aquatic plants which grow in such profusion near the Islands, a short distance from Bank Street. A sufficient number of boats had been arranged for, and under the guidance of Miss F. Fyles, Assistant Botanist of the Experimental Farm, observations were made and collections gathered of many of the water plants of the vicinity.

In midsummer the beauty of our Canadian water gardens is so apparent as to attract the attention of even the unobservant: masses of waxen arrowheads, gayly bright-blue pickerel weed and water lilies, yellow, pink and white, bladderworts, or yellow sunbonnets and water arums all in flower at once. But, in the autumn, when the flowers have shed their bright petals, the interest is in the fruiting heads of the reeds and rushes and in the less conspicuous submerged plants; of the latter class, the water-weed (*Elodea canadensis*), which becomes a great pest in shallow canals, almost completely filling the passage with its dense growth. Belonging to the same family is the ribbon grass