

The day was spent on the cliffs, and we returned in the evening grounds laden with plants. Many of these have been planted in gardens the Prov for study. At present I wish merely to refer to a few of the Its occu more conspicuous and interesting species, with the view of it to be promoting further search in what is obviously a very rich appende locality.

On the summit cliffs many unusual plants were collected, chiefly of northern or alpine type, such as *Saxifraga aizoon* (Jacquin), which was first detected on Blomidon several years ago by Mr. JAMES H. HARRIS of the Halifax Nursery. It was found by our party in great quantity and in full flower, its masses hanging by its twine-like roots from the perpendicular faces of the trap cliffs, or nestling in cracks. A living plant was shown to the meeting, also dried specimens, illustrating its range, one from Prof. CARUEL, of Florence, collected "in Apenninis Etruriae," another from Snaehettan, Norway, (T. ANDERSON, M. D.) and a third from Point Rich, Newfoundland, (J. RICHARDSON). It is not a British species. It was introduced into English gardens in 1731, and has been long grown in collections of Alpine plants; but it has remained for Mr. POWER, Superintendent of the Halifax Public Garden, to bring it into use for decorative purposes. He is propagating it largely as an edging and bedding plant, and it will, no doubt, form an interesting feature in the artistic flower-beds next summer.

*Sedum Rhodiola* was also found in quantity and partially in flower, the male and female flowers being mostly on distinct plants. The plant was first found as a Nova Scotian species at Cape Split, some years ago, by Messrs. JACK, THOMSON and PAYZANT. The Rev. Mr. J. FRASER CAMPBELL (now in India) brought it from either Labrador or Cape Breton, and specimens are now on the table from Newfoundland and Orkney.

*Crastium arvense*, although an introduced European plant in the United States, is a true native on the Blomidon cliffs, reminding one in its mode of growth there, of the *C. alpinum* of European mountains.

*Tussilago Farfara* affords every indication of being indigenous in this wild locality. It is not known to grow in cultivated