

47. *R. PENNSYLVANICUS*, L. (Bristly Buttercup).

River flats and swampy woods. July—2. (B.)

48. *R. repens*, L. (Creeping Crow-foot).

Introduced from Europe. Governor-General's Bay, New Edinburgh. I have not succeeded in finding the native form of this species at Ottawa.

*CALTHA*, L. Marsh Marigold.

54. *C. PALUSTRIS*, L. (Water-Cowslip).

Margins of streams and in swamps. May—2. (B.)

*COPTIS*, Salisb. Gold-thread.

57. *C. TRIFOLIA*, Salisb. (Three-leaved Gold-thread).

Low woods and on hummocks in swamps. A lovely little plant with shining leaves and white, starry flowers. May—1. (B.)

*AQUILEGIA*, Tourn. Columbine.

59. *A. CANADENSIS*, L. (Wild Columbine. "Honey suckle").

Rocky woods. A beautiful plant well worth cultivation for its red and yellow flowers. May—3. (B.)

*DELPHINIUM*, Tourn. Larkspur.

65. *D. Consolida*, L. (Blue Field Larkspur).

Introduced from Europe in seed grain and escaped from gardens. Flowers sometimes pink or white. June—4.

*ACTÆA*, L. Baneberry.

73. *A. ALBA*, Bigelow (White-berried Cohosh).

Woods and river banks. The spikes of flowers longer and blooming a week later than those of No. 74. The conspicuous waxy white berries on their thick red pedicels render this one of our most notable berry-bearing plants. May—4. (B.)

74. *A. SPICATA*, L. var. *RUBRA*, Ait. (Red-berried Cohosh).

Rich woods. The flowers in a more compact head than the preceding, on longer pedicels and of a clearer white. A white-berried variety of this species frequently occurs; but it may be readily distinguished from the preceding not only by the shape of the raceme, but by the slender pedicels. May—3.