

fifteen miles, entering gradually into a canyon well deserving the name it bears: "Little Saguenay." The scope of these notes does not permit us to dwell on the most interesting remains of the glacial period to be observed there. Let it be sufficient to say that the glacier has passed through that narrow valley, has notched some of the peaks in odd fashion, and left numerous kames and moraines.

A relatively good *Chemin de Portage* begins on the right bank of the river, and ascends very quickly to a height of 1100 feet where Lake Hauteur sleeps on the edge of the cliff with a bald, notched and grim looking gneissic peak, sitting on its silent shores. A little vigorous paddling brings us to the opposite shore, where another *Chemin de Portage* starts. This, roughly laid on the rich humus carved by the royal hoof of the moose, winds for miles through the magnificent northern forest, until we reach another small sheet of water, Lake Epinette. Our aneroid now shows 1300 feet above the level of the river, and the herbaceous vegetation becomes more typically boreal, as it appears by the growth of *Luzula parviflora* (Ehrh.) Desv., nodding its dishevelled heads over cold springs, and especially *Galium Kantschaticum* Steller, an arctic-alpine species hitherto unknown from the Laurentian district. Very common is *Epipactis tessellata* (Lodd) A. A. Eaton, all along the *Chemin de Portage*.

Numerous mosses, lichens and hepatics thrive in these essentially mesophytic conditions. Sloping down damp rocks are thick cushions of *Sphagnum Girgensöhnii* Russ., and *Sphagnum quinquefarium* (Lindb.) Warnst., with stiffer groups of *Polytrichum Ohioense* R. & C. framing the reddish masses of *Scapania nemorosa* (L.) Dum., while the pallid *Trichocolea tomentella* (Ehrh.) Dum., creeps in magnificent attire.

In every fresh spot, *Mnium affine* Bland., *Plagiothecium Ruthei* Limbr., *Brachythecium rivulare* B. & S., *Drepanocladus uncinatus* (Hedw.) Warnst., are to be found.

The shallow margin of Lake Epinette is strewn with the black alga-like masses of the hydrophytic *Fontinalis Novae-Angliae* Sulliv. But much more interesting is the fact that the line brings from a bottom of fifteen feet a compound of *Drepanocladus capillifolius* Warnst., and a submerged form of *Sphagnum subsecundum* Nees., which, according to Dr. A. Leroy Andrews, has been made a Warnstorffian species, namely *Sphagnum obesum* Wils.

To close these notes we will only mention a visit to Lake Sept-Iles, which gave us *Glyceria Torrevana* (Spreng.) Hitch., with the usual *Eriocaulon septangulare* With., and *Lobelia Dort-*