

our botanists may have also collected, as well as some of the rarer forms, and some plants which may have become extinct, or which are disappearing through the destruction of their habitats. The most interesting and attractive collecting grounds were those among the rocks and ravines of the Kingsmere hills. It was to King's Mt. that the first delightful excursion of the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club was made, on May 22, 1879, and although nearly two-score summers have since enriched the varied scenes, there still survive some of those who enjoyed that enthusiastic outing. Yearly since then some have climbed the winding path to the mountain top and garnered fresh treasures, but still there remain discoveries to reward the careful seeker. It is above all a place for outlook and meditation, where from the bald rocks of the summit, or the shade of some fair tree, one may gaze forth over the farspread plain below, with its farms and hamlets, and the towers of the busy city beyond the river, and try to picture and realize the wonders of the primeval ocean that beat about its base in the days of yore.

*Selaginella rupestris* (L.) Spring. Creeping Selaginella.

On dry rocks on the summit of King's Mountain, Kingsmere, P.Q.; collected on Sept. 11, 1910, being then much dried up. This moss-like humble plant occurs in similar situations along the high western escarpment of the mountains. In 1914, it was observed to be abundant on the rocky slopes of the Okanagan hills opposite Peachland, B.C.

*Isoetes echinospora* Dur. (?) Quillwort.

Somewhat abundant on marshy river front (much trampled by cattle) near Deschenes, P.Q., Aug. 1, 1908.

*Isoetes* sp.

A smaller plant, but possibly the same species, growing in Meech Lake, P.Q., in water over one foot in depth; Aug. 19, 1906.

*Eriocaulon articulatum* (Huds.) Morong. Pipewort.

At Lake La Peche, P.Q., (locally known as Wilson's Lake) an emersed form of this species was collected on July 17, 1910, on a sandy shore, the fruited stems being from two to four inches high. Nearby was a turtle's nest containing a large number of empty eggs. The usual form of this pipewort was abundant in Meech Lake, Aug. 14, 1910, in water varying in depth from one foot to three or four feet. The stems generally projected above the water several inches and at the water line were thickly encrusted with a black band an inch or more wide composed of the eggs of some aquatic insect. In the adjoining Harrington Lake, usually miscalled Mousseau's Lake, the plant grows in still deeper water with flowers floating on the surface.