and (I believe) Prof. Fernald, of Harvard, both inclined to the view that it was W. scopulina. Accordingly I sent the plant to Prof. Maxon, of the Smithsonian Institution, and in due course heard from him that the plant was undoubtedly Woodsia scopulina, and this has now been corroborated at Harvard.

By way of summary. The list of our finds in 1910 amounted to 37, but since then two varieties have been given specific importance, viz., Aspidium bootii and Botrychium o'liquum; so our list was virtually 39. Add Pellaea densa from near Durham, and the Parsley Fern from Manitoulin, and you have 41. The six new species added to our list this season make a total of 47. and all these in old Ontario-I mean from Detroit in the west to Montreal in the east—and for northern marches, the French River, Lake Nipissing, and the Mattawan. In New Ontario, between the Lake of the Woods, James Bay and Lake Abitibi, some seven more species are known to occur, and of these, it seems to me quite likely that two or three at least may be discovered by some happy enthusiast nestling among the thousandand-one yet unsearched nooks and crannies this side of North Bay. I will end our ramble by listing the fern-flora of the Province:-

> 1. Polypodium vulgare. II. 2. Phegopteris polypodioides. 3. hexagonoptera. 4 dryopteris. III. 5. Adiantum pedatum. IV. Pteris aquilina. 6. V. 7. Pellaea atropurpuria. VI. 8. Cryptogramma densa. 9. acrostichoides. 10. stelleri. 11. VII. Woodwardia virginica. 12. VIII. Asplenium viride. 13. trichomanes. 14. platyneuron. 15. angustifolium. 16. acrostichoides. 44 17. filix-femina. IX 18. Scolopendrium vulgare. 19. Comptosorus rhizophyllus. 20. Polystichum acrostichoides. 21. lonchitis. XII. 22. Aspidium thelypteris. " noveboracense. 23. 24. fragrans.