VIII.—Notes for a Flora of Nova Scotia. Part I*.—By George Lawson, Ph. D., LL. D.

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RANUNCULACEÆ.+

CLEMATIS VIRGINIANA, *Linn*. Banks of streams, rocky or stony banks, ravines, etc., climbing over bushes and small trees. Shores of Bras d'Or Lake, between Whycocomagh and West Bay, Cape Breton. Banks of the Sackville River; abundant near the iron bridge, and at several spots along the Windsor Road between Bedford and Salmon Hole, Halifax County.

Wilmot, Ann., near New Glasgow, Pictou County, and Falmouth, Hants, Dr. How. Pictou, A. H. McKay and Dr. Lindsay. Whycocomagh, Dr. Lindsay. Truro, banks of streams, among alders, etc., common, Dr. G. C. Campbell. This plant has been cultivated in England since 1767, as an ornamental creeper, being well adapted for covering walls and arbours; its flowers are highly fragrant, which is unusual in the genus, and the wreaths of feathery plumes formed by the fruiting plant in autumn are very striking. In Nova Scotia it succeeds best on the shady sides of buildings.

This species is figured in Mrs. Miller's series of life-sized coloured drawings of the wild flowers of Nova Scotia, Part V.,

^{*}Let not these Notes be regarded as, in any sense, a Flora of Nova Scotia. Our Flora is a very rich one, especially in northern species and forms, and a more careful comparison of our plants with those of Newfoundland, the Greenland shores, Iceland, Great Britain, Scandinavia, and the Russian Empire, may be expected to yield results of more than local interest. The present Notes, then, even when completed by extension to the remaining Orders, must be looked upon as representing a mere fragment of our Flora, showing only its more obvious features. My object has been to bring together, in a convenient form, as much as possible of what is now known, so as to present a prodromal list that may be useful to those willing to ald in exploration. Large collections of Nova Scotia specimens that have already been made are still unexamined, and much remains to be done by collectors in the supply of additional material before even an approximately full list of our plants can be prepared. Corrections and additions will be thankfully received.

[†] For full descriptions of the several species, and their synonymy, see Lawson's Monograph of Canadian Ranunculacee, in Transactions of the Nova Scotia Institute, Vol. II., Part IV., pages 18-51 (1870); also, Revision of the Canadian Ranunculacee, in Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Vol. II., Sec. IV, pp. 15-90 (1884).