

philadelphicum, *Anemone virginiana*, *Aquilegia canadensis*, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, *Linnaea borealis*, *Lonicera dioica*. *Polygala senega*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Cornus canadensis*, *Comandra richardsiana* and *Senecio balsamitae*.

The other coniferous association is just south of Oliphant on the mainland. Here the dominant tree is *Pinus resinosa*, with occasional trees of *Picea canadensis* and *Thuja occidentalis*. Beneath and between these trees are:—*Juniperus communis*, *Juniperus horizontalis*, *Festuca ovina*, *Danthonia spicata*, *Scirpus caespitosus*, *Carex craweii*, *Carex scirpoidea*, *Carex aurea*, *Carex eburnea*, *Carex castanea*, *Iris lacustris*, *Smilacina stellata*, *Polygala senega*, *Houstonia ciliolata*, *Arenaria stricta*, *Campanula rotundifolia*, *Lobelia spicata*, *Satureja glabra*, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, and *Artemisia caudata*.

MESOPHYTIC FORMATIONS

BUSHLAND FORMATION

This formation which usually goes by the name of Scrub or Thicket is extensively developed on the Peninsula. In many places, as along the shores of Georgian Bay and Lake Huron it is undoubtedly a primary formation, but in the interior it is a secondary formation arising on vast tracts originally covered with forest but which have been burnt over. A typical area of this Scrub on burnt over land had the following flora:—*Populus tremuloides*, *Populus balsamifera*, *Betula alba papyrifera*, *Salix humilis*, *Cornus stolonifera*, *Thuja occidentalis*, *Shepherdia canadensis*, *Pteris aquilina*, *Diervilla trifida*, *Apocynum androsaemifolium*, *Rubus idaeus aculeatissimus*, *Solidago canadensis*, *Aster macrophyllus*, *Aster cordifolius*, *Linnaea borealis*, *Fragaria virginiana*, *Cornus canadensis*, *Pedicularis canadensis*, *Carex aurea*, *Carex granularis*, *Poa pratensis*, *Oryzopsis asperifolia*, *Castilleja coccinea*, *Polytrichum juniperinum*, *Bryum caespitium*, *Ceratodon purpureus*, *Funaria hygrometrica*, *Cladonia rangiferina*, *Cladonia gracilis dilacerata*, *Cladonia fimbriata*, *Cladonia squamosa* and *Peltigera canina*.

The thickets along the Georgian Bay shore differ considerably in their flora from the foregoing, as may be seen from the following list of plants composing this formation at Cape Croker:—*Populus tremuloides*, *Populus balsamifera*, *Betula alba papyrifera*, *Quercus*