

VIII.—NOTES FOR A FLORA OF NOVA SCOTIA. PART I*.—BY
GEORGE LAWSON, PH. D., LL. D.

[Received July 15th, 1891.]

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 aid 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 Ranunculaceæ, in *Transactions of the Nova Scotia Institute*, Vol. II., Part IV., pages 18-51 (1870); also, Revision of the Canadian Ranunculaceæ, in *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, Vol. II., Sec. IV., pp. 15-90 (1884).

tab. 14; letterpress description by Dr. Lawson. Published by Reeves, London.

THALICTRUM CORNUTII. Tall Meadow Rue. False Maiden-Hair. Dr. Cornuti's *Thalietrum*. *Thalietrum Canadense*, *Cornutii Canadensium Plantarum Historia*, caput LXX., p. 186, (Paris, 1635). The letterpress description may pass for our plant, but the engraving is that of a different species. The spelling *Thalietrum* runs all through the *Historia* of Cornutius, and is carefully reproduced by Tournefort (*Inst. Rei Herb.*). Wet meadows and margins of streams and permanent brooks. On elevated banks of streams, where the roots cannot reach the water or moist soil, the plant becomes very much dwarfed, but loses none of its distinctive characters. Not uncommon in many parts of Nova Scotia; abundant along the Sackville River and ditches of the Rifle Range, Bedford, and neighborhood, County of Halifax.

Digby Gut, County of Digby (7 feet high); Windsor Falls and Windsor (8 feet), and Windsor, Hants County, Dr. How. Truro, marshes, common, Dr. G. C. Campbell. Strait of Canso, Guysborough County, Rev. E. H. Ball. Ellershouse, Hants County, Mr. Beckman. Pictou, A. H. McKay. A form (5 or 6 feet high) with all the parts of the flower of a deep purple colour, but differing in no other respect, occurs in a wet pasture by the roadside on the Old Windsor Road, thirteen miles from the city of Halifax.

T. Cornutii is a very distinct species, and the only one of the genus actually known to exist in Nova Scotia; but, in the descriptions and figures in books, as well as in specimens in Herbaria in different countries, it has been very much mixed with other species. The name *Cornutii*, hitherto misspelt by all botanists, *Cornuti*, has thus become complex and enigmatical. To remedy this, Mr. Watson, in the sixth edition of Gray's Manual, has adopted the name *polygamum*, which, however, is open to the same objection. Lecoyer adopts DeCandolle's name, *corynellum*. Freyn, of Prague, the latest writer on Ranunculaceæ, favours retaining *Cornutii* for our plant. The Abbe Provancher prefers the old pre-Linnæan name,

Canadense, given by Cornutius. In these circumstances, I have, meantime, kept the name to which we have been accustomed, and hope to deal with the question of nomenclature at an early opportunity. In Part III. of Macoun's Catalogue of Canadian Plants, p. 479, Bedford, Nova Scotia, is cited as a station for *Thalictrum purpurascens*, Linn. On representing to Prof. Macoun the unlikelihood of that plant existing there, without having been detected by myself or some local botanist, he made investigation, and now authorizes me to state that the record referred to is an error that had crept in from some old notes made before the true character of *purpurascens* was understood. It appears that the Bedford specimens of *Thalictrum* have always stood in the Ottawa Herbarium labelled as *T. Cornutii*, as they ought to be.*

ANEMONE HEPATICA, *Linn.* Grows usually in hard-wood lands; rare in Nova Scotia.

Nesbit's Island, and Falmouth, near Windsor, Hants, rare, Dr. How. Bridgewater, Lunenburg County, Rev. E. H. Ball-Pictou, very rare, A. H. Mackay.

This is the *Hepatica triloba* of Gray's Manual, but should not be separated as a genus from *Anemone*.

ANEMONE NEMOROSA, *Linn.* Wood Anemone. Anemone, or Wind-Flower, of the English poets. In woods, rare in Nova Scotia.

River bank at Middle Stewiacke, Colchester, May 27th, 1884, Dr. G. C. Campbell. Newport, Hants, H. H. Bell.

ANEMONE VIRGINIANA, *Linn.* Usually grows on intervalles along the banks of rivers, but rare in Nova Scotia.

Truro, Salmon River bank, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

ANEMONE DICHOTOMA, *Linn.* Rare in Nova Scotia.

Near Truro, Colchester County, Dr. D. A. Campbell. *A. dichotoma* is the prior name of the species (dating from the year of the settlement of Halifax, 1749), but, in Gray's Manual, and in Lindsay and Somers' List, it will be found under the later specific name, *Pennsylvanica*.

* For ample details of synonymy of the genus, see "Monographie du genre *Thalictrum*, par J. C. Lecoyer. Gand: imprimerie C. Annoot-Braeckman, 1855. Pp. 249. Tab. V,

RANUNCULUS AQUATILIS, var. LONGIROSTRIS, *Lawson*. White Water Crowfoot. In ponds and slow streams, rare.

Near Truro, Colchester County, Dr. D. A. Campbell. Ditches in Little Marsh, Truro, near Smith's Island, 11th June, 1884, Dr. G. C. Campbell. Of *R. aquatilis*, many varieties, or species, have been described in Europe, from careful study of the living plants. The American forms are still imperfectly known, and descriptions have been made, in many cases, from dried specimens. Our plant differs from the European *trichophyllus* (the name used in Gray's Manual) in the brighter but paler green colour of its leaves (not blackish or inky), in the carpels having prominent beaks, and in their being not merely rounded but inflated on the peripheral side.

RANUNCULUS MULTIFIDUS, *Pursh*. Yellow Water Crowfoot. In ditches and shallow muddy pools, rare.

Windsor, Hants Co., and near Sydney Bar, Cape Breton, Dr. How. Truro, in water, in ditches and marshes, common. June, 1883, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

RANUNCULUS REPTANS, *Linn*. Creeping Spearwort. Gravelly banks of lakes and rivers.

Dartmouth. Truro, in fields, low grounds, etc., common, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

RANUNCULUS CYMBALARIA, *Pursh*. Seashore Crowfoot. Head of Bedford Basin, Halifax Co., on the shore between Bedford Hotel and the high Railway Bridge.

Musquodoboit River, Halifax County, 26th June, 1878, Dr. Lindsay. Avon River, Falmouth, Hants, Dr. How. Sable Island, Lindsay & Somers' List. Glace Bay, Cape Breton, H. Poole.

This is especially a coast plant, growing not only along our shores but generally on the northern coasts of America, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Anticosti, and Hudson Bay to near the Arctic Sea. It has also been found at Lake Superior, Lake Winnipeg, at salt ponds in the prairie, on the Rocky Mountains, and on the Pacific Coast.

RANUNCULUS ABORTIVUS, *Linn*. In pastures and clearings;

doubtful if indigenous in Nova Scotia. Lucyfield, sparingly spontaneous.

Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Near Truro, Dr. D. A. Campbell. Truro, cultivated fields, common, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

RANUNCULUS ACRIS, *Linn.* A European plant, now common in hay-fields and by roadsides in many parts of Nova Scotia, as on the Halifax peninsula, about Truro and other places in Colchester, Caledonia, Queen's County, etc. Animals reject this species, but greedily eat the herbage of *R. repens*.

Windsor, Hants, Dr. How. Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Port Mulgrave, Rev. E. H. Ball. Truro, very abundant in grass on roadsides, etc., Dr. G. C. Campbell.

RANUNCULUS REPENS, *Linn.* In fields and wet pastures, etc., abundant; a weed in gardens. A small, depressed, smooth-leaved form, with flowers no larger than those of *acris* and sometimes smaller, occurs on the sea-shore around Bedford Basin.

Windsor, Dr. How. Truro, in fields, low grounds, etc., common, Dr. G. C. Campbell. Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Port Mulgrave, Rev. E. H. Ball.

R. septentrionalis, Poiret, credited by Macoun to Whycocomagh, Cape Breton, was in former editions of Gray's Manual, included under *R. repens*. It is now treated as a separate species, being distinguished apparently by the following characters:

R. repens: style subulate, stigmatose along the inner margin, mostly persistent.

R. septentrionalis: style long and attenuate, stigmatose at the tip, persistent, or the upper part usually deciduous.

In Coulter's Manual of the Western Texas Flora (1891), the differences are expressed thus:

R. repens: style short-subulate, stigmatic the whole length, mostly persistent.

R. septentrionalis: style long and attenuate, stigmatic at the tip, persistent, or the upper part deciduous.

So far as observed, none of the specimens of so-called *repens*, collected in Nova Scotia, respond to the character required by *septentrionalis*.

RANUNCULUS PENNSYLVANICUS, *Linn. fl.*

Pictou, A. H. Mackay.

RANUNCULUS RECURVATUS, *Poiret.*

Pictou, A. H. Mackay.

RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS, *Linn.* This old-world plant, which grows abundantly as an indigenous species in middle and southern Europe and parts of North Africa and in Asia, was found, at an early period, to have become naturalized in several parts of North America. It is one of the few (5) species of *Ranunculus* described in Michaux's *Flora Boreali-Americana*, (1803), its location being moist meadows in Pennsylvania.

It was gathered in Canada by the Marchioness Dalhousie. Morrison collected it in Newfoundland, as noted by Hooker. More recently it was found in Point Pleasant Park, Halifax, Nova Scotia, (July, 1884), perfectly naturalized, by Rev. Robert Laing. It has also been observed near Shelburne, in the western part of the Province, by Rev. Mr. Rossborough. Linnæus retained for this plant the characteristic name given to it by Thalius in 1588, and it has no synonyms.

CALTHA PALUSTRIS, *Linn.* Marsh Marigold. In slow streams and pools; not common in Nova Scotia, as it is in the West. I have seen specimens in the Herbarium of the Geological Survey at Ottawa, collected by Prof. Macoun at Whycocomagh, Cape Breton, July 22nd, 1883.

Mahone Bay, Lunenburg County, Rev. E. H. Ball.

COPTIS TRIFOLIA, *Salisbury.* Gold Thread. In wet places in woods, probably general throughout the whole of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton; but localities should be noted. Between Beaver Bank Station and Windsor Road, common; North-west Arm, Dutch Village, Dartmouth, Caledonia, etc.

Windsor, Hants, Dr. How. Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Manchester, Guysborough County, Rev. E. H. Ball. Truro, in spruce woods, etc., common, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

According to *Hortus Kewensis*, this plant was introduced to English Gardens by the Hudson Bay Company in 1782. Under

the name of Gold Thread, which it has obtained on account of the rich yellow colour of its root fibres, this herb is commonly sold for medicinal purposes in our markets. Large quantities are exported from Yarmouth to the druggists of the United States.

AQUILEGIA VULGARIS, *Linn.* English Columbine. A European plant that has spread from gardens and established itself as a colonist in several localities in Nova Scotia. It is especially abundant and beautiful, presenting many variations in the colour of its blossoms, in the deep rock-cutting of the railway at "the Prince's Lodge," the former residence of the Duke of Kent, on the west shore of Bedford Basin, near Halifax. Old Windsor Road, abundant in several places.

Pictou, A. H. Mackay.

ACONITUM NAEPELLUS. Wolf's Bane. Aconite. Found occasionally as a garden oncast, not inclined to spread, but very persistent where once grown. Lucyfield, Middle Sackville, Halifax County. Bank overhanging Lockman Street, Halifax, on the west side, a short distance south of North Street.

The original name, *A. Napellus*, as used by Linnæus, seems to have included at least two European and one American species.

ACTÆA ALBA, *Bigelow*. Blomidon, King's County, 1882.

Windsor Falls; Butler's Mountain; Nesbit's Island, and in Hants County, Dr. How, in "Notes." Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Strait of Canso, Guysborough County, Rev. E. H. Ball. Truro, Colchester, Dr. D. A. Campbell.

ACTÆA RUBRA, *Willdenow*. Blomidon, King's County, and Lucyfield, Halifax County.

Windsor, Hants County, Dr. How. Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Strait of Canso, Guysborough, Rev. E. H. Ball. Truro, Dr. D. A. Campbell. Glace Bay, Cape Breton, H. Poole. Truro, in hard wood, at the Falls; also, banks of ravine, back of Terrace Hill Cemetery; East Mountain, Onslow, Colchester; banks of Salmon River, Colchester, with white berries and more *slender* pedicles, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

MAGNOLIACEÆ.

MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA, *Linn.* Magnolia. Cucumber Tree. Planted trees of this species grow well in the Public Gardens, Halifax, and at Bellahill, Sackville (in front of the house); but in Nova Scotia we have no indigenous species of this order, which in pre-glacial times was spread over the northern parts of North America, extending even within the Arctic circle.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA, *Linn.* Known only as a planted ornamental tree. Waverley House, Canning, King's Co. Public Gardens, Halifax. Mr. G. A. Thompson, of Massachusetts, after visiting Nova Scotia in 1873, wrote to the late Dr. How: "I was quite surprised to see the *Liriodendron Tulipifera* successfully cultivated so far north. I had seen only one or two specimens in Massachusetts."

BERBERIDACEÆ.

BERBERIS VULGARIS, *Linn.* Common Barberry. Windsor, Hants County, cultivated, Dr. How. Lucyfield, Halifax County. Ornamental grounds about the city of Halifax, Public Gardens, etc. A European shrub, not native here, but occurs as an occasional remnant of cultivation. (The allied *Berberis Canadensis*, so called, belongs to the Southern States, and was never found in Canada.)

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM, *Linn.* Not indigenous in Nova Scotia, although abundant in Ontario. Lucyfield, and old gardens about Halifax, the Public Gardens, etc.

NYMPHÆACEÆ.*

NYMPHÆA ADVENA, *Aiton.* American Yellow Pond Lily. In ponds and pools, shallows along lake margins, and along river courses, common. Halifax County, abundant.

Caledonia, Queen's County; Hants, and Cape Breton, Dr. How.

* For details in regard to Nomenclature and Synonymy of NYMPHÆACEÆ, see the Author's paper in Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Vol. VIII, Sec. IV, pp 97-125, 1888.

Pictou, A. H. Mackay. At Truro, in brooks and gullies in the Marsh, common, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

NYMPHÆA MICROPHYLLA, *Persoon*. Alton and Johnson's Crossing, I. C. R.

NYMPHÆA LUTEA, *Linn*. English Yellow Pond Lily. It is stated that "specimens referred to this species were gathered in Black Brook, near Albert Bridge, between South Sydney and Louisburg, Cape Breton."—Macoun's Catalogue, Part III, p. 484. It is very desirable that a careful examination of the plant in that locality should be made.

CASTALIA ODORATA, *Greene*. *Nymphæa odorata*, Aiton, and of Gray's Manual. White Water Lily. Scented Water Lily. Abundant in the Dartmouth Lakes, Lily Lake, Rocky Lake, and the lakes generally of Halifax County, and of many other parts of Nova Scotia.

Pictou, A. H. Mackay. In Lily Pond, near Truro Cemetery, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

The variety *minor*, with very small leaves and flowers, should be looked for. *C. tuberosa*, with leaves green on both sides (as in the English *C. alba*), is a western and southern species, so far as at present known.

BRASENIA PELTATA, *Pursh*. Water Shield. In shallows and pools around the lake shores. Rocky Lake and the connected and neighbouring lakes in Halifax County, abundant; probably not uncommon throughout the Province, most parts of which are furnished with lakes. Few special localities have been noted.

Big Liscomb Lake, Guysborough County, E. R. Faribault, (Macoun's Cat.)

SARRACENIACEÆ.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA, *Linn*. Side-Saddle Flower. Pitcher Plant. Deer Cups. Lawrencetown swamps, Lily Lake, Point Pleasant Park, and many other places in Halifax County, Mount Uniacke lakes and swamps. On the summit of the

mountain range on the north side of Great Bras d'Or, Cape Breton.

Peat bogs at Cow Bay, C. B., Dr. G. C. Campbell. Near Windsor, Hants, Dr. How. Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Mahone Bay, Lunenburg County, Rev. E. H. Ball.

PAPAVERACEÆ.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS, *Linn.* Canadian Blood Root. Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Near Truro, Colchester, Dr. D. A. Campbell. Lucyfield, Halifax County, introduced. (*Chelidonium majus* has been doubtfully recorded as an Annapolis plant.)

PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM, *Linn.* Opium Poppy. An occasional and rather persistent escape from cultivation; still retains its hold around very old homesteads. Lucyfield, Halifax County. Windsor, Hants, introduced, Dr. How.

PAPAVER RHEAS, *Linn.* On waste heaps, North Sydney, Cape Breton, Macoun's Cat., p. 484. This, and other European species of the genus, are apt to occur in fields sown with grain from Europe where they are common field weeds.

FUMARIACEÆ,

ADLUMIA CIRRHOSA, *Rafinesque.* Not indigenous, so far as known, in Nova Scotia, but spontaneous in gardens and grounds. It is a biennial plant, growing from seed the first year; flowering during the second season, when it produces seeds and dies. When once introduced it is very persistent, the seeds retaining vitality in the soil for many years.

DICENTRA CUCULLARIA, *DC.* Dutchman's Breeches. Pictou, A. H. Mackay. The Falls, Truro, and Debert Mills, Colchester County, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

DICENTRA CANADENSIS, *DC.* Squirrel Corn. Near Truro, Dr. D. A. Campbell and Dr. Lindsay, in Catalogue.

CORYDALIS GLAUCA, *Pursh.* In rocky places, especially where vegetable mould has washed into hollows or pockets. Is apt to

appear during the first year on newly burnt land, from seeds that have lain dormant, and to disappear as suddenly, giving way to stronger herbage. On rocky ridges extending from Windsor Junction to Sackville River. Beaver Bank Road, in burnt land, 1860, not permanent there.

St. Croix and Windsor, Hants, Dr. How. North-West Arm, Halifax, Drs. Somers and Lindsay. Truro, newly cleared land, near Terrace Cemetery, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

FUMARIA OFFICINALIS, *Linn.* Fumitory. Sparingly spontaneous in gardens in Halifax; a European weed.

FUMARIA PARVIFLORA, *Lamarck.* On waste heaps at Bedford, Pictou, and North Sydney, Macoun's Catalogue.

CRUCIFERÆ.

DENTARIA DIPHYLLA, *Linn.* In woods. Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Truro, in ravine back of Terrace Hill Cemetery, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

CARDAMINE RHOMBOIDEA, *DC.* Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Near Truro, Drs. D. A. Campbell and Lindsay.

CARDAMINE HIRSUTA, *Linn.* Near Windsor, Dr. How. Pictou, A. H. Mackay.

CAMELINA SATIVA, *Crantz.* In grain fields, introduced with foreign seed, but not permanent.

NASTURTIUM OFFICINALE, *R. Br.* Water Cress. Plentiful in two brooks near the Three Mile Plains, between Windsor (town) and Newport; buckets of it were brought to an English colleague and myself, both of us being glad to renew our acquaintance with our pungent favourite of former days, Dr. How, "Notes." Truro, Dr. D. A. Campbell. Truro, brooks and ditches, common, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

It is desirable to ascertain whether this is really an indigenous species in Nova Scotia, or has been introduced artificially. In some parts of Ontario Province, as in brooks running into the St. Lawrence River, between Kingston and Brockville, there is a

form which certainly looks like a true native plant, and there appears to be no doubt of its being indigenous on the north-west coast, while it has been regarded by some as also indigenous in the Southern States; but in Gray's Manual it is treated, as regards the Northern States, simply as an escape from cultivation.

NASTURTIIUM ARMORACIA, *Fries*. Horse Radish. Rubbish heaps about Halifax city and other towns and villages, a garden outcast.

NASTURTIIUM PALUSTRE, *DC*. On ballast heaps at Pictou, and at North Sydney, Cape Breton, apparently introduced, Macoun's Catalogue.

BARBAREA VULGARIS, *R. Br.* St. Barbara's Herb. Formerly abundant about Four Mile House (about Hotel St. Elmo), the village now known as Rockingham, on the western shore of Bedford Basin. Pictou, A. H. Mackay.

This plant is regarded as truly indigenous in the region to the north and west of Lake Superior; whether it is so in Nova Scotia is doubtful.

HESPERIS MATRONALIS, *Linn.* Dame's Violet. Grows in old gardens, and persistent. Pulsifer's and Lucyfield, Sackville, Halifax County.

SISYMBRIUM OFFICINALE, *Scop.* Hedge Mustard of England. Abundant in Dalhousie College grounds, Halifax. Pictou, A. H. Mackay.

BRASSICA SINAPIS, *Visiuni.* *B. Sinapistrum.* Boissier, Wats., Gr. Man. Cadlock. Wild Mustard. In grain fields, a European weed, Cornwallis. Truro, very abundant in grain fields, introduced, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

BRASSICA NIGRA, *Koch.* Black, or True Mustard. Halifax, Dr. Lindsay. Parrsborough, Cumberland, Dr. How. (There is possibility of error in determining the species.)

BRASSICA ALBA, *Boissier.* In grain fields, sparingly, from foreign seed, but not permanent. Lucyfield, Halifax County.

DIPLOTAXIS MURALIS, *DC.* On ballast heaps at Pictou, and on ballast at North Sydney, Cape Breton, 1883, Macoun.

CAPSELLA BURSA-PASTORIS, *Moench.* Shepherd's Purse. An abundant garden weed in Halifax County, and probably throughout the whole Province. Waste places around dwellings, Truro, introduced, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

LEPIDIUM INTERMEDIUM, *Gray.* Pictou, A. H. Mackay.

LEPIDIUM RUDERALE, *Linn.* Windsor, Hants, and Sydney Bar, Cape Breton; Sydney Mines, 1859, How. Abundant on ballast heaps at Pictou, 1883, Macoun's Catalogue.

LEPIDIUM SATIVUM, *Linn.* Cress. Pepper Grass. Tongue Grass. Spontaneous in gardens where it has been grown and allowed to run to seed.

LEPIDIUM CAMPESTRE, *Linn.* On the wharf at Sydney, Cape Breton, 1883, Macoun.

SENEBIERA DIDYMA, *Persoon.* On ballast at Pictou; in the streets of Halifax; and on ballast at North Sydney, Cape Breton, Macoun's List.

SENEBIERA CORONOPUS, *Poiret.* A few specimens were found on ballast at Pictou, 1883, Macoun.

CAKILE AMERICANA, *Nutt.* Sandy sea-shores, common. Halifax Harbour. Pictou, Mackay and Lindsay. Oyster Pond, Guysborough, Rev. E. H. Ball.

RAPHANUS RAPHANISTRUM, *Linn.* A weed of cultivated grounds, introduced from Europe, where it is common.

Annapolis, A. H. Mackay.

CISTACEÆ.

HELIANTHEMUM CANADENSE, *Michaux.* Rock Rose. In open sandy woods at Kingston, Annapolis County, 1883, Macoun.

HUDSONIA ERICOIDES, *Linn.* On sandy flats on line of Windsor and Annapolis Railway, on borders of King's and Annapolis counties.

McNab's Island, Halifax, Dr. Somers. Abundant on rather dry rocks beyond the North West Arm, Halifax, and very abundant, in sand, around Kingston, Annapolis County, Macoun and Burgess. Near Kingston, P. Jack, sp.

VIOLACEÆ.

VIOLA CUCULLATA, Aiton. *V. palmata*, var. *cucullata*, Gray, Watson. Common Blue Violet. Moist fields, pastures, and wayside banks, abundant. Very common in Halifax County. Truro, in grass fields, common, Dr. G. C. Campbell. In wet boggy places the leaves and flowers are smaller, the petals narrower and paler. We have no forms approaching *V. palmata*, Linn. One state, growing in Sackville, in light, dry soil, with large fleshy rootstock, numerous very large hairy leaves, and few very large ruddy purple flowers, may be distinct, or possibly a hybrid between *cucullata* and *sagittata*, with which two species it grows.

VIOLA SAGITTATA, Aiton. Arrow-leaved Violet. Formerly abundant at Lucyfield, on the banks of the Sackville River, but now almost extinct there. Large forms exist in Point Pleasant Park, Halifax, growing in earthy spots through the woods and on the drives, wherever the earth has been disturbed.

VIOLA SELKIRKII, Pursh. "Vicinity of Windsor, Nova Scotia, McGill College Herbarium," Macoun's Cat. There is no further information respecting this rare species, which does not appear to have been found at Windsor in recent years.

VIOLA BLANDA Willdenow. Early White Violet. Sweet Violet. Very abundant in the woods around Halifax, in Sackville, Beaver Bank, and many other parts of the Province. A form with round-reniform leaves is called var. *renifolia*.

Truro, damp fields and swamps, very common, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

In "Hortus Kewensis, a Catalogue of the Plants cultivated in the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew, 2nd edition, by W. T. Aiton, Gardener to His Majesty," this common sweet violet of Nova

Scotia is entered as "introduced 1802, by H. R. H. the Duke of Kent." It is still very abundant in the woods surrounding the Duke's former residence, "The Prince's Lodge," on the western side of Bedford Basin, near Halifax.

This species was figured in Willdenow's *Hortus Berolinensis* (figures of plants that had flowered in the Berlin Botanic Garden), in 1804, two years after it was sent to Kew by the Duke of Kent, (*Hort. Berol. fasc. II., t. 24*). In noticing this work in *Annals of Botany*, Vol. I., p. 568, the editors, König and Sims, speak of the figure of the violet as that of "a nondescript elegant species, with white flowers, from North America," adding the remark: "We recollect to have seen it under the name of *V. pallens* in the garden of Mr. Forster, of Hackney (London), who has cultivated and studied a great number of species of this interesting genus." This latter remark serves to explain the synonym and reference in Roemer and Schultes' "Systema," Vol. V., p. 359, viz., "*Viola pallens*, Forster in Hackney," which has not been repeated by subsequent writers.

VIOLA PRIMULÆFOLIA, *Linn.* The Primrose-leaved Violet. A small patch of this rare species was found at edge of a swamp near the Three Mile Church, Halifax, (Fairview), during an excursion by the Botanical Class of Dalhousie College. This species presents characters intermediate in some respects between *V. blanda* and *V. lanceolata*. It was raised artificially from seed obtained from the Fairview station, and cultivated in the garden for several years; and, although less robust than either of its congeners, it did not show any tendency to revert or lose its distinctive characters. The specific name was originally spelt, in the *Species Plantarum*, *primulifolia*, and was so continued by succeeding writers until corrected by DeCondolle, in *Prodromus*, 1844.

VIOLA LANCEOLATA, *Linn.* Not rare about Halifax, as margins of Steele's Pond and around other pools in Point Pleasant Park, Dutch Village, Dartmouth Lakes, etc. Abundant and very fine on the black mud flats at Lily Lake, between Bedford and Rocky Lake. More sparingly in drier situations. Annapolis,

A. H. Mackay. This species was collected near Halifax towards the end of last century by Menzies, the botanist of Vancouver's expedition.

VIOLA ROTUNDIFOLIA, *Michaux.* Teny Cape, Dr. How. The existence of this species in Nova Scotia rests entirely upon Dr How's authority, and it is very desirable that search should be made for the plant at Teny Cape. In Dr. How's Notes, (Proc. Inst. Sc.), he remarks: "This pretty plant, the one yellow violet, of which there is a specimen in the Herbarium of Nova Scotia plants procured from me by the Provincial Commissioners for the Paris Exposition of 1867, I have only seen growing at the locality where that specimen was got, viz., at the Manganese Mine, in the woods, at Teny Cape, Hants County." It is possible that a mistake may have been made in the name, as Dr. H. speaks of this as "the one yellow violet," and does not mention *pubescens*, which has also yellow flowers, and is known certainly as a native. The two plants are easily distinguished, *V. rotundifolia* being a stemless violet, with all the leaves coming directly from the root, while *V. pubescens* has erect stems bearing the leaves, without any radical ones. Both have yellow flowers.

VIOLA PUBESCENS, *Aiton.* Glace Bay, H. Poole. Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Truro, Dr. D. A. Campbell, Dr. Lindsay. Strait of Canso, Rev. E. H. Ball. I once picked up a freshly gathered specimen of this plant on the railway platform at Bedford, but could not ascertain whence it came. It is not known to grow anywhere in the Halifax district.

VIOLA CANADENSIS, *Linn.* At the Newport Plaster Quarries, scarce, close by the station for *Adiantum pedatum*. The Newport plant is tall and erect, without underground shoots.

VIOLA CANINA, var. *MUHLENBERGII, Gray.* Truro, in woods, at Smith's Island, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

VIOLA TRICOLOR, *Linn.* Rocky Lake Station, Halifax County. No doubt a garden escape. Spontaneous in the garden at Lucyfield. This and *V. lutea* are the two original sources of the garden pansies, which have probably been subsequently improved

by intermixture of other large-flowered species. The annual field and garden weed *V. arvensis*, with corolla not exceeding the calyx, is, without sufficient reason, connected by many authors with *tricolor* as a subspecies or variety; it has not been found in Nova Scotia.

V. odorata, the Sweet Violet of England, has been found at Pictou, by Mr. Mackay, but merely as a garden escape.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS, *Linn.* Soapwort. An escape from cultivation. Near Twelve Mile House, Halifax County, (flowers double, pale rose color). Windsor, Hants, escaped, How.

SILENE CUCUBALUS, *Wibel.* Cow Bells. *S. inflata*, Smith. About dwellings, etc., Lucyfield, introduced, probably from Bay Chaleur, Gulf of St. Lawrence, where it is abundant.

Truro, lately introduced with lawn-grass seed, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

SILENE ACAULIS, *Linn.* Moss Champion. St. Paul's Island and Cape Breton Island, A. H. Mackay, in Macoun's Catalogue, I., p. 68.

SILENE NOCTIFLORA, *Linn.* Catchfly. Formerly a garden weed at Lucyfield, but has not been observed of late years.

LYCHNIS ALBA, *Miller.* *L. vespertina*, *Sibthorp.* Annapolis, Dr. How. Probably a remnant of the French occupation.

LYCHNIS DIURNA, *Sibthorp.* *L. dioica*, *Linn.* Annapolis and Kentville. Probably a remnant of the French occupation.

LYCHNIS GITHAGO, *Lamarck.* Corn Cockle. In fields. Introduced with foreign seed-grain, not a permanent weed. Lucyfield, occasionally.

Halifax, Dr. Somers. Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Strait of Canso, Guysborough, Rev. E. H. Ball. New Glasgow, Dr. How.

ARENARIA SERPYLLIFOLIA, *Linn.* Sandy and gravelly soils, introduced. Halifax.

ARENARIA LATERIFLORA, *Linn.* Near Windsor, Dr. How. Near Halifax, Dr. Somers. Cow Bay, Halifax County, Dr. Lindsay. Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Truro, borders of woods, common; Smith's Falls; the Falls, etc., Dr. G. C. Campbell.

ARENARIA GRÆNLANDICA, *Spreng.* On rocks, North West Arm, Halifax, Macoun and Burgess, in Cat.

ARENARIA PEPLOIDES, *Linn.* *Honckenya peploides*, Ehrhart. Sea Purslane. Sandy sea shores, probably all around the coast. Halifax Harbour, abundant along sandy beaches. Pennant, Dr. Somers.

STELLARIA MEDIA, *Smith.* Common Chickweed. An abundant weed in gardens and fields, and about yards. A very large form, with elongated stems and long-stalked leaves, is found in garden frames and rich soils in sheltered situations. Halifax, Sackville, etc., abundant. Windsor, Dr. How. Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Truro, a common weed in gardens and damp places about dwellings, etc., introduced, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

STELLARIA LONGIFOLIA, *Muhlenberg.* Long-leaved Stitchwort. Common in places about Halifax, in Sackville, Rocky Lake, Beaver Bank, etc. Margaretville, Annapolis County, Dr. How. Truro Marsh, County of Colchester, in grass, common, Dr. G. G. Campbell.

STELLARIA LONGIPES, *Goldie.* Near Halifax, occasionally, but not common.

STELLARIA GRAMINEA, *Linn.* Beaver Bank. Abundant at Truro, Halifax, Windsor, and Annapolis, 1883, Macoun and Burgess. It is feared that our native species *longifolia* and *longipes* are mixed by collectors with the introduced European plant *S. graminea*. Specimens should be carefully examined.

S. longifolia; leaves narrowed below, being broadest above the base, pedicels spreading, seeds smooth.

S. longipes; leaves broadest at the base, pedicels (long) erect seeds smooth.

S. graminea ; leaves broadest above the base, pedicels spreading widely, seeds rough (rugose).

STELLARIA ULIGINOSA, *Murray*. Margins of ponds, ditches, and wet places in the woods, around Bedford Basin, etc. Halifax County, A. H. Mackay. Common in small rills, Point Pleasant, Halifax, Macoun and Burgess.

STELLARIA BOREALIS, *Bigelow*. Magdalene Islands, A. H. Mackay.

CERASTIUM VULGATUM, *Linn. Sp. Pl.* Abundant in many places. Halifax Peninsula, Dartmouth, Bedford Basin, Sackville, etc. Our plant is perennial, with leafy barren shoots, hairy but not glandular, petals rather larger than the calyx, and it corresponds with *C. triviale*, *Link.* It agrees with the description in *Species Plantarum*, but not with *Vaillant's* figure and description of "*Myosotis arvensis hirsuta, parvo flore albo,*" upon which it is founded, which has small flowers, the petals equalling the calyx. It is not "clammy-hairy," as described in the 6th edition of *Gray's Manual*. *Linnæus* distinguishes his *vulgatum* as similar to *viscosum*, but more tufted, which seems of itself to identify our Nova Scotian plant with it; he notes *viscosum* as an annual.

CERASTIUM VISCOSUM, *Linn. Sp. Pl.* Owing to the confusion in names between this and the preceding species, I forbear giving special localities until specimens can be examined with care. *Vaillant's* figure of "*M. hirsuta altera viscosa,*" quoted for *C. viscosum* in *Species Plantarum*, has large flowers, with petals exceeding the calyx, whereas what is now regarded as the *viscosum* of *Sp. Pl.* by botanists generally, has small flowers, petals shorter than the calyx.

Two unfortunate mistakes, (1.) the misquoting by *Linnæus* of *Vaillant's* figures and descriptions in *Botanicon Parisiensi*, and (2.) the transposition of the specimens of these two species (*viscosum* and *vulgatum*) in the *Linnæan Herbarium*, have caused such confusion in the nomenclature of these plants, that many European botanists give up the two names as hopeless, and re-

name the plants. The most important function of a botanical name is to denote its particular plant; these two have been so mixed up, that they can now be hardly used for that purpose without explanation.

CERASTIUM NUTANS, *Rafinesque*. On the railway track at Windsor Junction, Halifax County. Several plants have been brought to this place with gravel from King's County, used in ballasting the railway track, but I noticed *C. nutans* long before the railway was extended to King's County, and it is no doubt indigenous.

CERASTIUM ARVENSE, *Linn.* On the trap cliffs at Blomidon, the true indigenous form of the plant. Truro, in gravelly soil, on the margins of the stream issuing from the Victoria Park.

Pictou, Macoun. Truro, in grass fields and on road sides; Wimburn Hill, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

SAGINA PROCUMBENS, *Linn.* Not rare on roadside banks about Halifax and Bedford Basin; between Twelve Mile House and Upper Sackville, Halifax County; Lucyfield, near St. John's Parish Church, Sackville; Dutch Village; North West Arm, etc.

Windsor, Hants, Dr. How. Very common at Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Common all around Truro, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

In Watson & Coulter's (sixth) edition of Gray's Manual, this species is described as "annual or perennial," p. 89. In Nova Scotia it is a decided perennial, each plant forming a compact tuft or cushion, with numerous short barren leafy, as well as long floriferous, shoots. *S. procumbens* is thus very different in habit from such annual species, as *S. apetala*, in which leaf-rosettes are scarcely formed, and all the shoots bear flowers. In the West and South, *S. procumbens* may be less tufted and more evanescent. Even the dandelion, which is such a persistent perennial in the cold swamps of the far north, becomes almost a biennial in the richer soils of Ontario, and in warm climates farther south.

SPERGULA ARVENSIS, *Linn.* Common Spurry. A European agricultural plant and weed, thoroughly established, and looks like a native. Lucyfield, Halifax County, abundant.

Truro, in grain fields, common, Dr. G. C. Campbell. Windsor, Dr. How. Halifax, Dr. Somers. Pictou, A. H. Mackay.

SPERGULARIA RUBRA, *Presl.* Sandy and gravelly places. Not rare about Halifax. Old Windsor Road, Sackville.

North Sydney, Cape Breton, Macoun. Windsor, Hants, Dr. How.

SPERGULARIA SALINA, *Presl.* Pictou, A. H. Mackay. North Sydney, Cape Breton, and Pictou, Macoun. Annapolis, Prof. Fowler, Macoun's Cat.

PORTULACACEÆ.

PORTULACA OLERACEA, *Linn.* Purslane. In cultivated lands, Cornwallis, King's County, an abundant and troublesome weed, introduced from Europe, and now widely spread over America, especially in the South and West. In France used as a salad, see Report of Secretary for Agriculture, N. S., for 1890.

CLAYTONIA CAROLINIANA, *Michaux.* Debert Mills, Colchester County, Dr. G. C. Campbell. Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Hall's Harbour, King's County, and Sherbrooke, Guysborough, Dr. How. Port Mulgrave, Rev. E. H. Ball.

CLAYTONIA VIRGINICA, *Linn.* Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Near Truro, Drs. D. A. Campbell and Lindsay.

MONTIA FONTANA, *Linn.* Blinks. Named for J. de Monti, an Italian botanist, a small, annual, glabrous herb, 1 to 5 inches high, flowers minute. In a meadow a little above the first fishing stage after crossing the North-West Arm, Halifax, Macoun and Burgess.

HYPERICACEÆ.

HYPERICUM ELLIPTICUM, *Hooker.* Wilmot, Annapolis, Dr. How. On the borders of ditches in Truro Marsh, Colchester, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

HYPERICUM PERFORATUM, *Linn.* Bushy places around Bedford Basin, originally introduced from England, and liable to

become a noxious weed in pastures, the juice being acrid, and the secretion of the glands said to be injurious to the eyes of cattle pasturing. Truro, in damp fields, introduced, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

HYPERICUM MACULATUM, *Walter*. *H. corymbosum*, Muhl. Halifax, Dr. Lindsay.

HYPERICUM MUTILUM, *Linn.* Truro, in wet woods, back of Terrace Hill Cemetery, Dr. G. C. Campbell. Windsor, Dr. How. Dartmouth, Halifax County, Dr. Lindsay.

HYPERICUM CANADENSE, *Linn.* Windsor, Dr. How. Halifax, Drs. Lindsay and Somers. Truro, sandy spots in the Marsh, common, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

ELODES CAMPANULATA, *Pursh*. *E. Virginica*, Nuttall. Abundant around the boggy margins of lakes, as Sandy Lake, Halifax County.

Windsor, Dr. How. Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Truro, common in swamps; Smith's Island, etc., Dr. G. C. Campbell.

MALVACEÆ.*

MALVA ROTUNDIFOLIA, *Linn.* Common Mallow. Windsor and Kentville, Dr. How.

MALVA MOSCHATA, *Linn.* By roadsides near Paradise, Annapolis County, probably escaped from gardens, (flowers rose-coloured). Sackville Mills, Halifax County, (flowers white).

Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Cape Breton, H. Poole, in How's list.

MALVA CRISPA, *Linn.* Pictou, rare, A. H. Mackay.

MALVA SYLVESTRIS, *Linn.* Ballast heaps at Pictou. I do not know whether it is permanently established.

The record of Sackville as a station for *Malva borealis*, in Catalogue, in Proceedings of the Institute, Vol. IV, p. 188, is erroneous, and was printed without my knowledge; the error is repeated in Macoun's Catalogue, Part I, p. 86.

HIBISCUS TRIONUM, *Linn.* Escaped from gardens, rare, A. H. Mackay.

*See Baker's recent papers in the London Journal of Botany.

TILIACEÆ.

TILIA PARVIFOLIA, *Hayne*, *Arzneigewachse*, III, t. 46 or 47, (1834). DC. *Prod.*, XVII, p. 317. The common Lime Tree, or Linden.

A common street tree in the city of Halifax and the country towns.

Windsor, Hants, planted, Dr. How. This species, commonly called by the aggregate (and therefore objectionable) Linnæan name, *T. Europæa*, is our best shade tree for planting in the city of Halifax. It forms a compact head, stands pruning to any shape, and the roots form a ball so that the tree can be removed even after it has attained considerable age. In dry situations inland, the foliage is liable to be scorched in the hot season, but this rarely occurs near the seashore.

LINACEÆ.

LINUM USITATISSIMUM, *Linn.* Common Flax. Spontaneous in fields where flax has been grown, but not permanent; frequently found by waysides and along railroad tracks, where the seed has escaped in transit.

LINUM CATHARTICUM, *Linn.* On waste ground along the seashore at Pictou, Macoun and Burgess.

GERANIACEÆ.

GERANIUM MACULATUM, *Linn.* Windsor, Hants, Dr. How. In fields, Halifax, Dr. Lindsay.

GERANIUM CAROLINIANUM, *Linn.* Windsor, Hants County, Rev. J. B. Uniacke, (How's List). Elmsdale, A. H. Mackay.

GERANIUM ROBERTIANUM, *Linn.* Blomidon, amongst rocky *debris* fallen from the cliffs.

Spencer's Island, Cumberland County, and Marble Island, Cape Breton; also near Windsor, Dr. How. Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Manchester, Guysborough County, Rev. E. H. Ball. Whycocomagh, Cape Breton, and Pictou, Dr. Lindsay.

Several common European species of *Geranium* occur occasionally, and have been observed in fences and by roadsides at Pictou and elsewhere, but it is not known whether they are permanent.

OXALIS ACETOSELLA, *Linn.* Wood Sorrel. Common in the woods in moist places. Halifax and Sackville, North Mountain, Kings, &c.

Windsor, Hants, Dr. How. Scot's Bay, King's County, E. A. Thompson. Truro, damp woods at the Falls; also ravine back of Terrace Hill Cemetery, Dr. G. C. Campbell. Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Strait of Canso, Guysborough County, Rev. E. H. Ball.

OXALIS CORNICULATA, var. *STRICTA*, *Savi.* Common, especially in clearings in the woods. Halifax Peninsula, Bedford Basin, Sackville, etc.

Truro, in cultivated ground, common, Dr. G. C. Campbell. Windsor, Hants, Dr. How. Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Strait of Canso, Guysborough, Rev. E. H. Ball.

IMPATIENS FULVA, *Nuttall.* Moist ground, and stony places, not uncommon about Halifax, as near Wellington Barracks, Dutch Village, etc.; Beaver Bank Railway station; Lucyfield, Middle Sackville.

Windsor; near Digby; Moose River, Digby County, Dr. How. Truro, in swamps around Smith's Island, Dr. G. C. Campbell. Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Whycocomagh, Cape Breton, Dr. Lindsay. Oyster Ponds, Guysborough, Rev. E. H. Ball. Halifax, Drs. Somers and Lindsay.

ILICINEÆ.

ILEX VERTICILLATA, *Gray.* Hollyberry Bush. Margins of Sackville River near Sackville Mills, and on hill top at Lucyfield, Halifax County.

Truro, McClure's Island, growing in wet ground, bordering on the Marsh, Dr. G. C. Campbell.

ILEX GLABRA, *Gray.* Inkberry. In low grounds along the river courses, Caledonia, Queen's County, abundant.

North-West Arm, Halifax, Col. Hardy, R. E., (How's List, 1876.) Near Shelburne, P. Jack. Near an old mill pond, North-West Arm, Halifax, Macoun and Burgess.

NEMOPANTHES FASCICULARIS, *Rafinesque*. Mountain Holly. *N. Canadensis*, DC. Halifax County and Pictou, A. H. Mackay, in Macoun's Cat.

CELASTRACEÆ.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS, *Linn*. Wax-Work. Introduced by Hon. Justice Ritchie, and now grown as an ornamental creeper in Halifax City and other parts of the Province.

EUONYMUS AMERICANUS, *Linn*. Windsor, Hants, cultivated, Dr. How.

VITACEÆ.

VITIS RIPARIA, *Michaux*. Northern Grape. The evidence in favor of the former and present existence of grape vines, presumably of this species, in Nova Scotia, is given and discussed in a paper published in the Proceedings of the Institute. It is very desirable that further inquiries should be made, and specimens obtained.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA, *Michaux*. Virginian Creeper. American Ivy. Not indigenous in Nova Scotia, so far as known, but a common creeper on the walls and verandas of dwellings. Common in Halifax, especially in the older parts of the city, in the "north end." Windsor, Hants, cultivated, Dr. How.

SAPINDACEÆ.

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM, *Linn*. Horse-Chestnut. An Asiatic tree, long cultivated in western Europe and America. In deep, porous, well-drained soils, it thrives remarkably well, but on heavy land it is not so vigorous, and is apt to be killed off in dry seasons. There are some fine old trees at Donaldson's, Birch Cove, on the western shore of Bedford Basin, near Halifax, at Windsor, and other places.

Pictou and Annapolis, A. H. Mackay. Commonly planted, Dr. Lindsay. Windsor, Hants, planted, Dr. How.

ACER PENNSYLVANICUM, *Linn.* Striped Maple. Snake Maple. Moosewood. Striped Dogwood. These names refer to the green glossy bark striped with dark blotchy lines. In wet woods, not rare in Halifax County; abundant around Sandy Lake.

Truro, ravine back of Terrace Hill Cemetery; the Falls, etc., common, in flower June 11th, 1884, Dr. G. C. Campbell. Windsor, Dr. How. Pictou, A. H. Mackay.

ACER SPICATUM, *Lamarck.* Spike-flowered Maple. Bush Maple. Rockingham, near Halifax, on the bank between the road and salt pond near St. Elmo Hotel, and at other points around Bedford Basin, as near Prince's Lodge, and on the Dartmouth side, but usually as single examples, and not common.

Truro, wooded banks at Bible Hill, Dr. G. C. Campbell. Windsor, Dr. How. Pictou, A. H. Mackay. Halifax, Drs. Somers and Lindsay.

ACER SACCHARINUM, *Wang.* Sugar Maple. Rock Maple. In the drier woods, rather scarce in Halifax County.

Windsor, Dr. How. Halifax and Cape Breton, Dr. Lindsay. Pictou, A. H. Mackay.

ACER RUBRUM, *Linn.* Common Maple. Red Maple. (Twigs reddish, flowers bright red, leaves changing to bright red tints in autumn.) Very general and abundant, especially along the courses of streams, and on the banks of lakes, in Halifax County.

Truro, on borders of swamps, and in wet woods, common, Dr. G. C. Campbell. Windsor, Dr. How. Pictou, A. H. Mackay.

ACER PSEUDO-PLATANUS, *Linn.* Plane Tree. Sycamore. Planted for ornament in Halifax city. Canning, King's Co., E. A. Thompson, 1873.

NEGUNDO ACEROIDES, *Mænoch.* Not indigenous in Nova Scotia, but occasionally planted as an ornamental tree. In Public Gardens, and elsewhere in the City of Halifax.

At Lucyfield, the form *N. Hectori*, Hort. Edin., raised from seeds collected by Sir James Hector, during the Pallisher expedition, is very hardy, and never suffers from severe winters, as the ordinary form of the tree does.

STAPHYLEA PINNATA, *Linn.*, which grows in shrubberies in England, is recorded by Dr. How as found at Windsor, cultivated.

ANACARDIACEÆ.

RHUS TYPHINA, *Linn.* Quite common along the banks of Bedford Basin, by the road from Halifax to Bedford, indigenous. Not recorded from any inland localities.

Cultivated at Windsor, Dr. How. Pictou, A. H. Mackay.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON, *Linn.* Poison Ivy. Plentiful in stony land, a few miles above Dartmouth town, belonging to the Admiralty, on the Dartmouth side of Bedford Basin; also near the shore to the westward of Bedford village, at the head of the Basin. In wild rocky lands, between Windsor Junction and Salmon Hole, Windsor Road, Halifax County. North-West Arm, Halifax. Close by the salt spring, Whycocomagh, Cape Breton, 1864. Abundant among stones, at the base of the cliff at Look Out, on the North Mountain, King's County, below the stations for *Woodsia Ilvensis* and *Asplenium Trichomanes*.

Cumberland, A. H. Mackay.

Stations should be carefully recorded, as some persons suffer severely from handling the plant, in ignorance of the injurious effects of its exhalations, or of the more sensitive parts of the skin coming in contact with it.