

North American lichens.¹ I was aided in this by the kindness of a gentleman of Boston, well acquainted with these hills, and passionately fond of their scenery.² Our party, in addition to this gentleman and myself, consisted of two ladies, two children, and two experienced guides, whose services were of the utmost importance, not only in indicating the path, but in removing windfalls and other obstructions, and in assisting members of the party over difficult and dangerous places.

We followed the carriage road for two miles, and then struck off to the left by a bridle path that seemed not to have been used for several years—the gentlemen and guides on foot, the ladies and children mounted on the sure-footed ponies used in these ascents. Our path wound around a spur of the mountain, over rocky and uneven ground, much of the rock being mica slate, with beautiful cruciform crystals of andalusite, which seemed larger and finer here than in any other part of the mountain which I visited. At first the vegetation was not materially different from that of the lower grounds, but as we gradually ascended we entered the “evergreen zone,” and passed through dense thickets of small spruces and firs, the ground beneath which was carpeted with moss, and studded with an immense profusion of the delicate little mountain wood sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), a characteristic plant of wooded hills on both sides of the Atlantic, and which I had not before seen in such profusion since I had roamed on the hills of Lochaber Lake in Nova Scotia. Other herbaceous plants were rare, except ferns and club mosses; but we picked up an aster (*A. acuminatus*), a golden rod (*Solidago thyrsoidea*), and the very pretty tway blade (*Listera cordata*), a species³ very widely distributed throughout British America.

¹ Peck, Bigelow and Booth were the early botanical explorers of the White Mountains; though Pursh was the first to determine some of the more interesting plants, and Oakes and Tuckerman deserve honourable mention, as the most thorough modern explorers.

² Mr. Raymond.

³ *L. macrophylla* Pursh (Macoun).