

The trees include red mulberry (*Morus rubra*) of the Family *Moraceae*, tulip-tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) and cucumber-tree (*Magnolia acuminata*) of the Family *Magnoliaceae*, white sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*) of the Family *Lauraceae*, pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*) of the Family *Annonaceae*, sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) of the Family *Platanaceae*, and black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*) of the Family *Nyssaceae*. With the possible exception of sycamore, these species are all representatives of families found nowhere else in Canada. Soper (1955, fig. 9) indicates the northern limit of the Carolinian flora, based on the ranges of eleven genera, as extending no farther north than a line connecting the southeast end of Lake Huron and the northwest end of Lake Ontario, the line bending south to pass approximately through London, Brantford and Guelph. Sycamore has outlying stations near the south end of Lake Huron and near Picton, Prince Edward Co., on the north shore of Lake Ontario. Honey-locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) and Kentucky coffee-tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*) of the Family *Leguminosae* are also possibly native in this Region but have been planted extensively farther north so that it is difficult to define their native northern limits precisely. Another genus restricted to this area, but representative of a family containing more widespread genera, is that of the chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) of the Beech Family (*Fagaceae*). However, apart from clumps of suckers on old stumps and some young trees that may be seedlings sprung from nuts planted by squirrels, there does not appear to be a single mature tree surviving in Canada following the fungus blight that first appeared in New York City in 1904 and is estimated to have killed off, by girdling the branches, up to 99 p.c. of the population. Other trees restricted to the Region but representative of genera with more widespread species are black oak (*Quercus velutina*), chestnut-oak (*Q. prinus*), chinquapin-oak (*Q. prinoides*), pignut (*Carya glabra*), big shellbark (*C. laciniata*), sweet pignut (*C. ovalis*), mockernut (*C. tomentosa*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) and blue ash (*Fraxinus quadrangulata*). Certain other trees such as white oak (*Quercus alba*), yellow oak (*Q. muehlenbergii*), bitternut (*Carya cordiformis*), shagbark-hickory (*C. ovata*) and black maple (*Acer nigrum*) have their main area in Canada here but extend northward to near Ottawa or Montreal. A study of the sociology of the trees of this Region has been published by Maycock (1963).

Shrubs or small trees restricted to this Region in Canada are yam (*Dioscorea villosa*; stem twining), spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*), wild senna (*Cassia hebecarpa*), redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), shining sumac (*Rhus copallina*), burning-bush (*Euonymus atropurpureus*), running strawberry-bush (*E. obovatus*), roughleaf dogwood (*Cornus drummondii*), flowering dogwood (*C. florida*), shrubby St. John's-wort (*Hypericum spathulatum*), low blueberry (*Vaccinium vacillans*) and trumpet-creeper (*Campsis radicans*).

Other shrubs with their main Canadian area in this Region but ranging northward generally to near Ottawa or Montreal include red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), two prickly vines climbing by tendrils (common greenbrier, *Smilax rotundifolia*, and china-root, *S. hispida*), wafer-ash (*Ptelea trifoliata*), northern prickly-ash (*Xanthoxylum americanum*), fragrant sumac (*Rhus aromatica*), poison sumac (*R. vernix*), climbing bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*), bladdernut (*Staphylea trifolia*), Kalm's St. John's-wort (*Hypericum kalmianum*), grey dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*), deerberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*), maple-leaved viburnum (*Viburnum acerifolium*) and arrow-wood (*V. recognitum*).

Herbs restricted in Canada to this Region include walking fern (*Camptosorus rhizophyllus*), hart's-tongue fern (*Phyllitis scolopendrium*; early reports from New Brunswick are probably based upon introduced plants), burgrass (*Cenchrus longispinus*), sand-grass (*Triplasis purpurea*), two sedges (*Fimbristylis drummondii*; *Scleria verticillata*), unicorn-root (*Aletris farinosa*), blazing-star (*Chamaelirium luteum*), whorled pogonia (*Isotria verticillata*), nodding pogonia (*Triphora trianthophora*), yellow nelumbo (*Nelumbo lutea*), black snakeroot (*Cimicifuga racemosa*), isopyrum (*Isopyrum biternatum*), golden-seal (*Hydrastis canadensis*), twinleaf (*Jeffersonia diphylla*), wood-poppy (*Stylophorum diphyllum*), Bowman's-root (*Gillenia trifoliata*; possibly escaped from gardens), wild indigo (*Baptisia tinctoria*), four bush-clovers (*Lespedeza*), swamp rose-mallow (*Hibiscus palustris*), green violet (*Hybanthus concolor*), a prickly pear (*Opuntia compressa*), harbinger-of-spring (*Erigenia bulbosa*), cowbane (*Oxypolis rigidior*), spotted wintergreen (*Chimaphila maculata*),