several Myosurus species native to America in the Great Basin and on the Pacific slope of the continent; and when "limestone shingle" is named as another environment of the Belleville Myosurus, the mind of the widely travelled student of these plants is reminded of the habitat of certain far western members of the genus. So also does the Belleville rocky pasture locality; for that should mean on the rocks themselves, either in their seams and crevices or on top of them, where there is little depth of earth, and some considerable degree of aridity; for as far north as eastern Ontario, all except the rocks of a pasture, is occupied by perennial grasses, into the sod of which no Myosurus or other annual finds a foothold. In a word, the whole story of the Ontario locality for these plants points to the derivation of this colony from the far westward. Moreover, between the northwestern shore of Lake Ontario and those far-away Myosurus stations of the Southern States, there is practically no commercial traffic at all; whereas, by means of the Canadian Pacific Railway System, there is a very direct and constant inter-communication between all British Columbia and even eastern Ontario.

Long after his having discovered that Belleville colony of these plants, Professor Macoun found Myosurus on Vancouver Island, and I find his remark on this also very interesting It occurs in his supplement to the volume already quoted, page 479. Listing it there, still under the name Myosurus minimus, he says: "It is extremely probable that the British Columbia form is a distinct species." This is a plain intimation that while still regarding the eastern plant as the real original M. minimus and native there, he saw discrepancies between the two, and suspected the Vancouver Island plant to be really new and nameless. Into these matters the present writer intends making further and critical research, the results of

which may be presented later.

THE GENUS ANTENNARIA IN GREENLAND.

BY MORTEN P. PORSILD.

The Antennarias of Greenland have for a long time—by Joh. Lange and later authors—been determined as (1) A. alpina (L.) Gaertn., (2) A. alpina var. glabrata J. Vahl, (3) A. dioica var. hyperborea Don, to which L. K. Rosenvinge has added (4) A. alpina var. intermedia Rosenv. A closer study