

chon Creek, B.C. (*Dr. G. M. Dawson.*) All the above specimens were found growing on gravelly shores or banks.

**FRAGARIA CANADENSIS, Michx.**

This plant has been separated from *F. Virginiana* by Dr. N. L. Britton. (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, Vol. XIX., p. 222.) At the time Dr. Britton's note was written our herbarium contained no specimens of this species. In 1892, however, it was collected by Miss E. Taylor at Fort Smith, on the Great Slave River, and in 1893 by Mr. Jas. W. Tyrrell on the banks of the Black River, east of Lake Athabasca. "The leaflets are much narrower, oblong or the middle one obovate and cuneate at the base, all obtuse rather sparingly and not deeply toothed." In Miss Taylor's specimens the largest leaflet is 20 lines long and but 7 lines broad at its widest part. The plants here referred to are very much slenderer than any of our specimens of *F. Virginiana*. The stations given for this species by Dr. Britton are Lake Mistassini, (*Michaux.*) Arctic America. (*Dr. Richardson.*) Elk River [Athabasca River] (*Kennicott.*)

**EPILOBIUM, Linn.**

In the last addendum to his catalogue of Canadian Plants (Vol. II., p. 323), Prof. Macoun wrote: "Many additional species and varieties of *Epilobium* have been added to our flora since the publication of Part III, but our whole series of this genus is now being examined by Prof. Trelease who is unable to report upon them in time to include them in this part." Since the above was written botanical explorations in the Rocky Mountains, British Columbia, and elsewhere have added greatly to our knowledge of this genus, and the revision here given covers all the specimens in our herbarium and gives the distribution of each species as we now understand it. All our specimens have been examined by Dr. Wm. Trelease, and references to many of them have been included in his revision of this genus. (See Second Annual Report, Missouri Botanic Gardens, pp. 69-116.)