

ARCTOPHILA CHRYSANTHA. (Figs. 6 and 7.)

Rhizome stoloniferous, somewhat robust: culm glabrous, about 30 cm. in height, the upper internodes very little longer than the leaf-sheaths, the basal shorter: leaves glabrous, deep green, the sheaths closed from above the middle: ligule almost entire: leaf-blade flat, relatively narrow in the upper leaves, much longer than the internodes, erect: panicle rich-flowered, nodding, somewhat contracted, the slender rays three to five in the basal verticils: spikelets numerous, small, yellowish-brown, shining, short-peduncled to nearly sessile, two- to three-flowered: empty glumes variable in length, both five-nerved in fully developed spikelets, broad and slightly acute: flowering glume relatively broad with the acute apex entire or minutely erose: rhacheola, stamens and pistil as in the other species.

Identified as *Colpodium fulvum*, from which it, however, is very distinct by the characters mentioned above. Collected by J. B. Flett in swamps near sea-shore, 16 miles west of Nome City, Alaska; in flower Aug., 1900.

These species of *Arctophila* may naturally be classified in two sections:

I. *Macrostachyæ*.

Spikelets, when fully developed, five- to seven-flowered, the base acute during anthesis.

A. fulva, *A. remotiflora*, and *A. pendulina*.

II. *Brachystachyæ*.

Spikelets two- to four-flowered, the base obtuse during anthesis.

A. brizoides, *A. chrysantha*, *A. deflexa*, *A. gracilis*, *A. latiflora*, *A. mucronata*, *A. pæcilantha*, *A. scleroclada*, *A. similis* and *A. trichopoda*.

Brookland, D.C., April, 1902.