

rare occurrence. In fact, *Cardamine bellidifolia*, found during the past three-fourths of a century at only four stations in British America, may be considered a very rare plant. Another species, *Pleurogyne carinthiaca*, var. *pusilla*, growing in Greenland and at various stations about the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and reported by Pursh from the White Mountains of New Hampshire, is apparently a very rare plant in Labrador, collected by the Bowdoin College party for the first time since Hooker's report of its occurrence there.

Five species not before known from the Labrador coast have been without doubt recently introduced from Europe or the more settled portions of America. These are *Stellaria media*, *Thlaspi arvense*, *Erodium cicutarium*, *Senecio vulgaris*, and *Taraxacum officinale*. *Rumex acetosella* and *Ranunculus repens* should probably also be included in this list. In Packard's "Labrador coast" (449), he quotes from Koch: "The northernmost valleys in which firs grow open into Napartok Bay. North of Napartok Bay (Napartok means fir) [more properly spruce] are found only dwarf willows and birches; mosses and lichens form the principal covering of the ground. . . ." These valleys, opening from the mainland are somewhat sheltered, and it is here that the Eskimo of Hebron secure their fuel and building material. On the more exposed Takatak Island at the mouth of the bay, however, spruce trees attain considerable size. This station, some fifteen miles nearer the open sea than the mainland valleys, is probably the northern limit of trees on the exposed coast of Labrador. North of Napartok Bay, within ten miles of the mouth of Kangerdiuksoak Bay, willows grow to a height of at least eight feet.

In the following list the species already discussed and many others of note are enumerated in the order of Engler and Prantl, and their Labrador stations so far as known are recorded.

*WOODSIA ILVENSIS, R. Br.

Rama, July 15-Aug. 20, 1894, coll. *Adolf Stecker* (Sornborger, No. 2).