

specimens, labelled *C. hyperborea* Lge. of the Geological Survey herbarium agrees with the Greenlandian plant. Most probably they belong to quite different species, no one of them being identical with *C. hyperborea* Lge. Similar things have been found regarding other *Calamagrostis* species.

The method followed when clearing out a species-skein was demonstrated in *Deschampsia cæspitosa* (L.) Beauv. This species is distributed all over Canada, presenting peculiar varieties especially in the Arctic region, and on the west coast. By a comparative examination of the flowers of the continental *D. cæspitosa* specimens and those of Vancouver Island, the interesting observation was clearly made, that the latter ones differed in many essential points. There will be no doubt, that the Vancouver form will turn out to be a very good and distinct species. This new species, however, seemed at first to be very variable, showing varieties, which to a certain extent seemed to pass over to *D. elongata* Munro. These varieties have been called *D. cæspitosa* var. *longiflora*. The examination of the pollen of these doubtful specimens settled the whole matter. Their pollen is typical hybrid-pollen, that is, the pollen-grains are of very varying size and empty, no one of them being capable of fertilization. The comparative study of the hybrid and those *Deschampsia* species, occurring in Vancouver Island, has shown that the specimens in question are hybrids between *D. elongata* Munro and the above mentioned new species. The west-coast form of so-called *Deschampsia cæspitosa* consequently consists of one new species and the hybrid between this species and *D. elongata*.

Some specimens of *Alopecurus* were also demonstrated, and it was suggested that the native western species, which are called *A. geniculatus* and *A. aristulatus*, very likely may represent new species, quite different from the European species of the same name.

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March 11th, 1911, at the home of Prof. John Macoun. Mr. L. H. Newman, who recently returned from Europe after nearly a year's absence, dealt with the subject, "The Composition of an old race of cereals and its variability", basing his remarks largely upon the present attitude of the experts of the famous plant breeding Institution at Svalöf, Sweden, where he had been studying.

In his opening remarks reference was made to the composite character of many old races. Many different forms were to be found within these races which by some were regarded as accidental mixtures, while others regarded them as the results of