simplice stricto fere 3-6 dm. alto; capitulis 3-5, glomerulatis; involucris companulatis, squamis glabris vel glabrescentibus. Quebec, boggy tablelands, altitude 900—1,000 m., Mt. Albert, Gaspé Co., August 12th, 1905 (Collins & Fernald). Tall plants, becoming 1.6 m tall, from alluvium of the Little Cascapedia River, July 29th and 30th, 1904 (Collins, Fernald & Pease) probably represent var. monticola washed down to richer soil and more favorable surroundings.

Gray Herbarium, Harvard University.

A NEW GOLDENROD FROM THE GASPÉ PENINSULA.

By M. L. FERNALD.

While ascending the River Ste. Anne des Monts in Gaspé County, Quebec, Prof. J. F. Collins and I found in the gravelly alluvium of the river, about midway between the sea and the Forks, scattered plants of a handsome and to us quite unfamiliar Solidago. The occurrence of the plant only as isolated specimens, amongst the everywhere abundant Solidago elongata, on the floodplain of the river, suggested very strongly that it had washed down from one of the alpine tablelands or ravines of the Shickshock Mountains, and we naturally hoped soon to find the real home of the goldenrod. This hope was encouraged by our finding near by and under similar conditions isolated plants of Arabis alpina, Lychnis alpina, Vaccinium ovalifolium, and various other species which we knew to abound in certain regions of the Shickshocks.

Such exploration as we were able to carry out in the mountains, however,—the study of a limited portion of Mt. Albert—showed us only two alpine goldenrods, Solidago multiradiata Ait. and S. decumbens, Greene, both abundant in their respective areas, but clearly distinct from the plant seen in the valley below. This plant, known as yet only from the valley of the River Ste. Anne des Monts, is apparently a unique species of the Thyrsifloræ nearest allied to S. multiradiata and the anomalous plant described by Dr. Gray from the Mogollan Mts, in New Mex.co, as S. multiradiata, var. neo-mexicana. From the former polar species which abounds