

are of special interest in regard to the supposed synonyms, and Pallas' work (l. c.) gives an excellent description and figure of his *G. ciliata*, which is known now as *G. barbata* Frœl. A very comprehensive treatise of the various sections of *Gentiana* is presented by N. Kuznezow in Engler and Prantl's *Natuerliche Pflanzenfamilien*. But as we have stated above, the diagnosis of *G. serrata* Gunn. does not seem to have been fully appreciated, and moreover there are some salient points in its floral structure which have not been mentioned by Scandinavian authors. The diagnosis may be written as follows :

GENTIANA SERRATA, Gunn.

Annual or biennial, glabrous ; stem erect, quadrandular, 5 to 16 cm. high, branched from the base: leaves mostly crowded near the root, obovate-lanceolate or the upper linear-lanceolate, acute : peduncles long and quite stout, 1-flowered : calyx about 2 cm. long, unequally cleft to near the middle, 4-lobed, the longer lobes lanceolate, the shorter ovate, all acuminate with membranaceous margins, but none carinate : corolla deep blue, 3 to 4 cm. long, 4-lobed, cleft to about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of its length, the lobes nearly erect, oblong, erosely denticulate across the obtuse summit, mostly without lateral fringes and destitute of basal nectariferous glands\* : stamens 4 with slender filaments : ovary fusiform, stipitate with an almost sessile 2-lobed stigma : mature capsule longer than the corolla : seeds scabrous from short papillæ.

Said to bloom in July or August, and has been collected on the sea-shore of Norway from 66° 10' to 70° 50' N. lat., and on the west coast of Greenland at 61° N. lat., where Vahl first collected it. The plant is also said to be frequent in the northern parts of Iceland, but we have seen no specimens from there, and are, therefore, not certain whether the Icelandic plant is identical with the Norwegian, the former having been described by Rottbœll as *G. detonsa*.<sup>10</sup>

\* Hartman (l. c.) describes the flower as tetramerous or, but seldom, pentamerous. None of the Scandinavian authors mention nectariferous glands in this species, and they were totally absent in our material from Norway and Greenland.

<sup>10</sup> Acta Acad. Hafn., Vol. 10, p. 435. (Not seen.)