

into a short mucro, while in all the other known species, the midrib does not protrude beyond the apex of the glume. The species shows in all other respects a close resemblance to *A. effusa*, being of low stature with very broad leaves, thick culm, with the branches of the loose-flowered panicle deflexed and, furthermore, by the spikelets being two-flowered and rounded at the base. Hackel (in litteris) placed it nevertheless under *Arctophila* even if it be somewhat anomalous in this genus on account of the mucro, but as stated by him, it would be still more anomalous in *Colpodium* Trin. (as understood by Bentham), because there the midrib never reaches the top of the undivided glume. It would seem as if this interesting addition to the genus *Arctophila* would warrant its final segregation altogether from *Colpodium* of Trinius, but strange to say, it is placed together with *A. fulva* and *pendulina* as a true *Colpodium* by Beal, in his lately published Monograph of the North-American Gramineæ.

And besides this species of *Arctophila* with the flowering glume mucronate, there is, still, another and even more interesting type, hitherto undescribed, which we found in the herbarium of the Canadian Geological Survey, which had been collected on Mansfield Island, north of Hudson Bay by Dr. Robert Bell. In this species the flowering glume is distinctly awned, not simply mucronate, a fact that excludes the plant absolutely from *Colpodium*, while it may be well understood as an *Arctophila*, and placed next to *A. mucronata*. It constitutes a species distinct from this not only by the presence of a true awn, but also by the larger number of flowers in the spikelet, the slender culm, much narrower leaves and by an altogether more graceful habit; we have designated the name *A. trichopoda* to this species, and a full description and illustration will be published at an early date in a work upon the Hudson Bay Flora.

The discovery of this well marked species induced the writer to study some more material of the genus as represented in North America, and our investigation has resulted in the separation of three other species, which appear to us as very distinct from those previously described; they had been identified as *A. fulva* and *A. pendulina*.