

entire; staminate plants with flowers usually only 5 or 6 in a single terminal cyme; sepals 4, obovate, obtuse, glabrous; stamens about 20; filaments slenderly clavellate, the thickest part not as wide as the short merely oval anthers; fertile plant bearing a small terminal panicle of 10 to 14 flowers, these with a few stamens and numerous pistils; fruit not seen.

Vicinity of Balena, Hermitage Bay, Newfoundland, along streams, collected by William Palmer, 7 July, 1903; his No. 1398, as in U. S. Herb.; also on rocky banks of Rennie's River, by Robinson and Schrenck, 4 Aug., 1894; their No. 187, as in U. S. Herb. and Canad. Geol. Survey.

*THALICTRUM LABRADORICUM*. Stems not tall, stout, hollow, striate-angled, glabrous, or the upper part sparingly hirtellous; foliage thin and delicate, that of the lower part of the plant glabrous on both faces, but the upper leaves glabrous above, sparsely pubescent beneath between the veins, not along them; terminal leaflets rarely cuneately, usually subquadrately somewhat obovate, about 1 inch long,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch wide just below the lobes, obtuse or subcordate at base, the 3-lobes neither decidedly obtuse nor very plainly acute, the middle one largest, often itself 3-lobed; flowers few, in one or two simple, corymbs of 3 or 4, or even solitary; the staminate very large,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch in diameter, the stamens in no part capillary, their filaments clavellate almost from the base and little thicker even at summit, their greatest breadth not exceeding that of the anthers, these oblong-linear, obscurely mucronulate; fertile flowers with many pistils and usually 6 to 10 stamens; mature carpels gradually narrowed below the middle but sessile, thickest a little below the summit, therefore subclavate being only very slightly flattened, sparsely pubescent both at the flowering stage and at maturity.

Two sheets of specimens of this are before me, one belonging to the U. S. National Herbarium, consisting of two staminate plants and one fruiting one. These were collected in "Labrador" by W. E. Stearns in 1875. The other sheet is No. 4,335 of the Canadian Geol. Survey. This contains the upper portions of four plants, all fertile, the flowers, though hermaphrodite, consisting mainly of pistils. These specimens are from thickets along the Upper West Branch of Hamilton River, Labrador, by A. P. Low, 7 July, 1894. Both sheets had been labelled *T. dioicum*, in either case the result of a mere glance at the plants as small and very few-flowered, without the least attention to the fact that the stamens are all clavate and erect; and, in the living state, they must have been white, and therefore showy.

By the large size and the small number of these white-stamened flowers, the plant seems to recall more vividly than any other North American species the *T. aquilegifolium* of