VIBURNUM PAUCIFLORUM, Pylaie.

Red Bay, July 12, Webeck, Aug. 4, 1891 (Bowdoin College Exped. Nos. 34, 204). Red Bay, July 4, 1892, Makkovik, Aug., 1896 (Sornborger, Nos. 41, 40). Formerly collected at Okak (Herb. J. Gay). Reported by Packard from Caribou Island, Quebec, (S. R. Butler).

\*Aster longifolius Lam., var. villicaulis, Gray.

Makkovik, Aug., 1896, coll. *Adolf Stecker* (Sornborger No. 163). Not formerly known north of the St. John and Restigouche Valleys in New Brunswick.

\*ASTER PUNICEUS, L., var. OLIGOCEPHALUS, Fernald, n. var.

A form of Aster puniceus, which it has been impossible to place with satisfaction, is the plant familiar to botanists who have collected in Tuckerman's Ravine and Oakes Gulf in the White Mountains of New Hampshire. This White Mountain form has long been known only from that region, but the Bowdoin College party brought back fine specimens from Labrador, though somewhat taller than those from the betteralpine stations. Plants apparently referable to the same form have more recently been collected on the north shore of Lake Superior by G. S. Miller, Jr., and last September on hills at Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, by the Rev. A. C. Wag-The plant may be expected, then, to have a much broader range than we yet know. In the outer foliaceous bracts of the involucre this northern and alpine plant differs from other forms of A. puniceus, but this character is inconstant; and many heads have the involucre seemingly identical with that of true A. puniceus, showing the plant to be an extreme form of that species rather than a distinct specific type. The plant may be characterized as follows:

Stems from 2.5 to 7 dm. high (reduced in alpine specimens), more or less pubescent above, glabrate below: leaves from lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, with conspicuously clasping bases, entire or sparingly appressed-serrate, glabrous or somewhat scabrous above, glabrous beneath or sparingly pubescent on the broad midrib: branches of the inflorescence shorter than