

(Wormskj.) Fenzl in Ledeb. Fl. Ross. i. 349 (1842). *Als. hirta*, a. *foliosa* Hartm. Handb. Skand. Fl. ed. 6, 149 (1854). *Ar. verna*, var. *hirta* (Wormskj.) Watson in King, Rep. 41 (1871). *Als. propinqua* (Richardson) Lange, Fl. Dan. xvii. 7, 8 (1877) as to Greenland plant. *Als. verna*, δ . *propinqua* (Richardson) Grönl. Isl. Fl. 33 (1881) as to name. *Als. rubella*, var. *hirta* (Wormskj.) Gürke, Pl. Eur. ii. 258 (1899). *Ar. verna equicaulis* A. Nelson, Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. xxvi. 352 (1899). *Ar. verna*, var. *propinqua* (Richardson) Fernald, RHODORA, viii. 32 (1906). *Alsinopsis propinqua* (Richardson) Rydberg, Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. xxxiii. 140 (1906). *Alsinopsis hirta* (Wormskj.) Cockerell, Am. Nat. xl. 864 (1906).

A. VERNA, var. PUBESCENS, forma **epilis** (Fernald), n. comb. *Alsine rubella* Wahlenb. Fl. Lapp. 128, t. 6 (1812). *Alsinella rubella* (Wahlenb.) Swartz, Summa Veg. Scand. 17 (1814). *Ar. quadrivalvis* R. Br. in Parry, 1st Voy. App. 271 (1824). *Ar. hirta* a. *glabrata* Cham. & Schlecht. Linnaea, i. 56 (1826). *Ar. rubella* (Wahlenb.) Sm. Engl. Bot. Suppl. i. t. 2638 (1831). *Alsine verna*, δ . *glacialis* Fenzl in Ledeb. Fl. Ross. i. 350 (1842). *Alsine verna*, β . *rubella* (Wahlenb.) Hartm. Handb. Skand. Fl. ed. 6, 149 (1854). *Ar. verna*, var. *rubella* (Wahlenb.) Wats. Bibl. Ind. 99 (1878). *Ar. verna*, var. *propinqua*, forma *epilis* Fernald, RHODORA, viii. 32 (1906). *Alsinopsis quadrivalvis* (R. Br.) Rydberg, Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. xxxiii. 140 (1906).

NARDUS STRICTA IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

ANNIE LORENZ.

AT Waterville, New Hampshire, the past season, the writer's attention was caught by a peculiar and unfamiliar tufted grass. It grew abundantly, perhaps a hundred tufts, on a dry, sterile bank below the Crawford cottage at the edge of the golf-links, and bore abundant spikes, which, however, were considerably past maturity.

With the aid of Britton & Brown's Flora it was found to be *Nardus stricta* L., a European grass, the only American localities cited in the work mentioned being Newfoundland and Amherst, Mass. (Tuckerman).

The species is indigenous in Greenland and eastern Newfoundland. In the Gray Herbarium are specimens from two stations in the United States. One is Tuckerman's original collection from Amherst, Massachusetts, and its label bears the following note: "has appeared in poor grassland (undisturbed 19 years) adjoining my garden. Amherst, 1871. E. T." The other is labelled: "Andover, New Hampshire, August 29, 1901. A. A. Briggs."

Batchelder's Flora of Manchester, New Hampshire, and Vicinity reports the species as very rare at Andover, New Hampshire. There is also a report of it from Gill, Massachusetts, in Stone's Flora of Franklin and Hampden Counties.

In Europe it has a fairly wide range throughout the western part of the continent and as far east as the Caucasus. Apparently it frequents the more hilly regions, not getting into the steppe country of Russia. It is reported as growing in the mountain pastures, heaths, moors and sterile places. In Switzerland and Italy it is found in the subalpine regions, through the Apennines, Corsica and Sardinia.

As Waterville is subalpine, and the golf-links have a sterile acid soil, forming a habitat much like that which it frequents in its European home, the colony may become permanently established here. It must have existed for a number of years, if one may judge by the size and vigor of the tufts, but it had been previously overlooked by the writer. This grass (wire-bent or mat-grass) is rather noticeable in appearance, growing in tufts with tough, closely matted culm-bases, fine wiry dark-green leaves a foot or more long, and curious secund spikes with a double row of single-flowered spikelets. The attention of collectors is called to it. Specimens have been deposited in the Gray Herbarium.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

A DISTINCTION BETWEEN TWO CARICES.— *Carex laxiculmis* Schweinitz and *C. digitalis* Willdenow are well-marked species of sedges which can, as a rule, be easily separated by any one of the half-dozen characters given in the manuals. These diagnostic features are all somewhat variable, however, so that occasional plants are puzzling and nearly connect the two species. The one recognized variety, *C. laxiculmis copulata*, was originally described by Prof. Bailey as *C. digitalis* var. *copulata*, and was treated as a variety of the latter species by Kükenthal in 1909. Any additional mark of distinction between these two species is therefore welcome, particularly if constant. Such a character seems to be found in the nature of the pistillate spikes. In both species there are normally from one to three minute scales at the tip of each pistillate spike; these are usually



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