bifidis, apice papillatis; capsulis glanduloso-punctatis villosisque, obdeltoideis, alis 3 (vel 4 cum una rudimentaria), acutis, glanduloso-punctatis. Fig. 1.

MEXICO: GUERRERO: dist. Mina, bank in oak woods, Manchon, alt. 1200 m., Sept. 2, 1936, *Hinton et al., 9425* (G, TYPE; NY, US, ISOTYPES).

We are happy to name this very striking species for Professor Merritt Lyndon Fernald of the Gray Herbarium.

BEGONIA **michoacana,** spec. nov., succulenta, tuberosa; caule lineato, sparse villoso, foliis rectis vel transversis, asymmetricis, ovato-acuminatis, palmati- 5–7-nerviis, lobo longissimo attenuato, serrato-ciliatis, subtus moderate villosis; petiolis lineatis, villosis ad 4.5 cm. longis; stipulis persistentibus, deltoideis vel ellipticis, lacerato-ciliatis, 6.5–7 mm. longis, 3 mm. latis; inflorescentiis axillaribus, verisimiliter unifloris; bracteis stipulis similibus, mox deciduis, pedicellis masculinis 12–22 mm. longis, sparse villosis, tepalis masculinis 4, duobus exterioribus ovato-acuminatis, ciliato-serrulatis extus villosis, 1.5–2.6 cm. longis et 1.7 cm. latis, duobus interioribus ellipticis vel elliptico-lanceolatis, abrupte acutis, marginibus integris, ca. 2 cm. longis et 0.7 cm. latis; staminibus numerosis filamentis in tota columna insertis, antheris parvis, obovoideis; tepalis femineis 5, exterioribus ovato-lanceolatis, extus villosis, marginibus leviter serrulatis ciliatisque, interioribus ellipticis, plus minusve integris, ca. 1.1 cm. longis, 0.8 cm. latis, stylis 3, in apice cristatis; capsulis ellipticis, 3-alatis, ala maxima triangulata, glabra vel sparse villosa ciliataque, alteris margini-formibus, capsula villosa, placentis bilamellatis utrinque ovuliferis. Fig. 1.

MEXICO: MICHOACAN: dist. Apatzingan, forest barranca, Aguililla, alt. 800 m., Sept. 18, 1939, *Hinton et al., 15186* (G, TYPE; NY, US, ISOTYPES).

EXPLANATION OF FIGURE

For all species: sections showing leaves, × ½; flowers and fruits, × 1; separate stamens and styles, × 5. The basis for the illustration of *B. falciloba* is discussed under that species, the basis for each of the new species is, in each case, the type, in the Gray Herbarium.

GRAY HERBARIUM

ADDITIONS TO THE FLORAS OF SOUTHAMPTON AND MANSEL ISLANDS, HUDSON BAY

By NICHOLAS POLUNIN

Already before the end of the last century our *maestro* published (Fernald 1899) an interesting and almost pioneering list of the vascular plants collected by a whaling captain, George Comer, during 1893–4 on the northwest coast of Hudson Bay. This was followed by an account of the plants collected by R. Robin-

son during the expedition of Commander Donald B. MacMillan in the proximal parts of Baffin Island in the summer of 1922 (Fernald 1923). In between lies the considerable Southampton Island, some of whose approximately 20,000 square miles have been investigated in more detail (Raup 1936; Polunin 1938a, 1940, MS.a).

The first recorded botanical exploration of Southampton Island was carried out by Sir W. E. Parry (cf. 1824) and certain of his officers (Edwards, Fisher, Hooper, Lyon) in 1821 and concerned only parts of the northern coastal regions of the island. During brief landings forty-eight species of vascular plants were collected (cf. Polunin 1938a, 1940), of which twenty-eight were recorded by the elder Hooker (1825a) from the gatherings of Parry and Edwards. In 1824 Lyon revisited the region with his own expedition (Lyon 1825; Hooker 1825b) and gathered plants "upon a few low islands which were met with in, or near, the position assigned to Southampton Island"; these records, owing to the uncertainty of the locality or localities of collection, ought probably to be ignored. Thereafter, except for a single specimen taken by Dr. L. E. Borden in 1904, it appears that no botanical work was attempted on Southampton Island until 1922, when Therkel Mathiassen and Jacob Olsen of the Danish Fifth Thule Expedition collected some plants as recorded by Grøntved (1936). In 1928 the island was visited for the first time by a trained botanist, the late Dr. M. O. Malte (then Chief Botanist of the National Museum of Canada), who informed the writer that he had obtained about eighty species in the single day he had ashore near the Hudson's Bay Company's trading post in South Bay. These, according to the present writer's computation, included no less than thirty-seven species and subsidiary forms not previously known from the island. Two summers later Dr. G. M. Sutton made a collection which added a further twenty-six to the species and forms hitherto gathered on the island. In 1933 Southampton Island and some closely adjacent smaller islands were visited by the Norcross-Bartlett Expedition, a few plants (including some interesting additions) being collected by J. B. Angel. The following year, and again in 1936, the present writer visited South Bay for brief periods during Canadian Eastern Arctic Expeditions, making primary ecological surveys of the chief plant communities and also collections and notes which resulted in further additions to the known flora. Meanwhile Messrs. T. H. Manning, P. D. Baird, and G. W.

Rowley had also been collecting plants industriously in various parts of Southampton Island and on one of its adjacent islets.

In the gatherings of the above-mentioned fifteen collectors, from Southampton Island or the immediately adjacent smaller islands that seem properly to belong to it phytogeographically, the present writer has found represented no less than one hundred and fifty-one species and twenty subsidiary forms of vascular plants (Polunin 1938a), another species being added later (Polunin 1940); again in 1946 he spent some days on the island during the second half of August and, especially during a trek inland from near the head of South Bay (MS.b), made additions to the known flora which it is one of the objects of this contribution to record. The most noteworthy of these additions (which are all from the general region of Coral Harbour) are as follows, the order and nomenclature here and in the list given below from Mansel Island being in general those of the author's "Botany of the Canadian Eastern Arctic, Part I, Pteridophyta and Spermatophyta" (1940):

PHIPPSIA ALGIDA (Soland. apud Phipps) R. Br. Several typical gatherings of this were obtained around snow-patches, both near the coast in the vicinity of the airfield at Coral Harbour and up to about 15 miles inland. In addition there were found some *Puccinellia*-like specimens that seem needful of critical study. *Phippsia algida* is well known from almost all parts of the Canadian Eastern Arctic, including three of the smaller Islands of district "9. Islands in Hudson, etc., Bays" (Polunin 1940, p. 63, sub. syn. *Catabrosa algida*). Long expected on Southampton Island (cf. Polunin 1938a, p. 94).

POA ALPINA L. forma BREVIFOLIA (Gaudin) Polunin. No. 17723: about 8 miles north of the airfield, Coral Harbour. Only the typical form of this familiar species, which is widespread in the southern half of the Canadian Eastern Arctic, has hitherto been recorded from Southampton Island, although f. *brevifolia* is already known from Akpatok and Mansel Islands in district 9 (Polunin 1940, p. 76).

FESTUCA BAFFINENSIS Polunin. Nos. 17236, 17265, 17428, 17446, 17461: limestone terrain around the airfield and near the sea. As with the Mansel Island specimens (*see* below), this material has for the most part dense and dark (but not "very"), ovoid (but not "broadly") panicles, and densely tomentose (but not "very"), stoutish culms that make it seem nearer to *F. baffinensis* than to *F. brachyphylla* Schultes (cf. Fernald 1935, p. 251). The anthers, moreover, are barely 0.5 mm. long. No. 17398, also from limestone terrain near the coast, lacks the dark colour of the glumes and upper portions of the pales and in appearance approaches *F. brachyphylla* f. *flavida* Polunin, which latter, however, has the culms and anthers of *F. brachyphylla*. *F. baffinensis* is an addition to the

recorded flora of district 9 of the Eastern Arctic (Polunin 1940, p. 93, and cf. below). More or less typical *F. brachyphylla* was found on the granitic terrain inland.

ERIOPHORUM SPISSUM Fernald. Three gatherings of this were made on granitic terrain north of the airfield, in sheltered, marshy depressions where the vegetation looked relatively stable. The species is plentiful in most of the southern half of the Canadian Eastern Arctic but has not previously been recorded from any part of district 9 (cf. Polunin 1940, pp. 101–2).

CAREX SUPINA Wahlenb. Nos. 17598 and 17630: dry sandy ridges about ten and twelve miles from the coast, north of the airfield. New to district 9, and indeed previously recorded in the Canadian Eastern Arctic only from central and southern Baffin and the west coast of Hudson Bay (*ibid.* p. 121).

CAREX GLACIALIS Mackenzie. Locally plentiful on calcareous gravel inland of the airfield: widespread in the Canadian Eastern Arctic and already recorded from Akpatok and Coats Islands in district 9 (*ibid.* p. 121).

CAREX WILLIAMSII Britton. Nos. 17655 and 17662: sheltered depressions about the banks of the Kirchoffer River some miles north of the airfield. Not previously recorded from the arctic archipelago but fairly widespread in the mainland regions of the extreme south of the Canadian Eastern Arctic (*ibid.* p. 124).

KOENIGIA ISLANDICA L. A single collection of this was gathered between moss tussocks on the humous bed of a dark marshy depression some miles inland, north of the airfield. The species is widespread in the Canadian Eastern Arctic but in district 9 has so far been reported only from Mansel Island (*ibid.* p. 175). Long expected on Southampton Island (cf. Polunin 1938a, p. 94).

LYCHNIS APETALA L. forma **palea,** nova forma.—Calcye vivente omnino viridi vel albido-virescente, siccato pallido venis quam superficie inter eas vix fuscioribus, sicut pilis haud purpureis.

Occasional patches of this striking though apparently minor variant were found on limestone terrain near the coast, where the typical form was plentiful. They gave the impression of being genetic rather than nutritional. Coral Harbour, Southampton Island, 17 August, 1946, Polunin No. 17465 TYPE.

CERASTIUM BEERINGIANUM Cham. and Schlechtend. Nos. 17472 and 17482 from limestone terrain near the coast, although still varying in such characters as the shape of both cauline and radical leaves and the length of the calyces, have short capsules and small seeds as well as being slender and little-hairy and so seem properly referable to this problematical segregate of the polymorphic *Cerastium alpinum,* as was kindly confirmed for me by Mr. A. E. Porsild, Curator of the National Herbarium of Canada. No. 17451, also from limestone terrain near the coast, is less characteristic, having calyx-lobes up to 7 mm. long; however, it seems

indistinguishable in almost all respects from a Keewatin specimen in the National Herbarium of Canada (Rankin Inlet, *Macoun* 1910, No. 79083) determined by Fernald and Wiegand (cf. 1920, p. 173) as *C. Beeringianum*, and probably belongs also to this species. Apart from this Rankin Inlet specimen on which the definite report of this species from the Canadian Eastern Arctic alone rested, tentative, queried suggestions exist from various parts of Baffin Island (Polunin 1940, p. 189).

ARENARIA HUMIFUSA Wahlenb. This characteristic and now familiar calcicolous species was encountered over and over again on limestone terrain near the sea and around the airfield, but appeared to be less plentiful inland. Although widespread elsewhere in the Canadian Eastern Arctic it has not previously been recorded from any part of district 9 (*ibid.* p. 199).

ARENARIA SAJANENSIS Willd. apud Schlechtend. Collected on six occasions around snow-patches near the coast and in sheltered, sandy depressions inland about the Kirchoffer River: in the latter situations so floriferous and rampant as to be superficially reminiscent of *A. marcescens* Fernald (1919, p. 15, and cf. 1933, pl. 255). *A. sajanensis* is already known to be widespread in the southern half of the Canadian Eastern Arctic, including two of the other islands of district 9 (Polunin 1940, p. 204).

SAGINA CAESPITOSA (J. Vahl) Lange. A few individuals of this frequently overlooked dwarf were detected on limestone terrain near the coast, and again inland although unfortunately no note was there kept of the substratum. In spite of being easily overlooked, the species is known to be widespread in the southern half of the Canadian Eastern Arctic, although it has not previously been recorded from district 9 (*ibid.* p. 207).

DRABA **Fernaldiana,** species nova.—Planta nana, perennis, florifera 1 cm. alta, fructifera (siliquis inclusis) 1.5–4 cm. alta; radice simplici et cespite unico vel radice ramosa et cespitibus aggregatis; foliis vivis fulgenter viridibus, divergentibus, lucidis carnosulisque, ad sese frictis stridulis, late oblanceolatis vel obovatis, 3–10 (–20) mm. longis, 1.5–3 (–6) mm. latis, apice rotundatis, plus minusve marcescentibus et dein obscure brunneis vel cinereis, supra et subtus plerumque glabris sed marginibus plerumque pilis albis elongatis grosse ciliatis vel non nunquam pilis minoribus furcatis vel stellatis intermixtis vel eis omnino substitutis; caulibus solitariis brevissimis et maxima ex parte a foliis occultatis, scapiformibus, validis, rigidis, viridibus, plerumque cum siliquis glabris; inflorescentia simplici, racemosa vel raro subumbellata; pedicellis angulo 30°–60° formantibus, floriferis 2 mm. longis, fructiferis ad 6 mm. longis; sepalis viridescentibus, late obovatis, ca. 1.3 x 2 mm.; petalis pallide flavis, unguiculatis, ca. 2 x 3.5 mm., lamina suborbiculari; antheris parvis; siliquis maturis adscendentibus, laevibus, ovatis vel late ovatis, 3–4 x 4–6.5 mm., stylo brevi sed distincto, infra 0.5 mm. longo stigmate capitato incluso; seminibus plerumque 6 in loculo, atrobrunneis, maturis 1.4 mm. longis, testa minute punctata.

Coral Harbour, Southampton Island: gravelly ledge at side of slightly sheltered depression in limestone 'barrens', fruiting, 17 August, 1946, Polunin No. 17415 TYPE. Also No. 17430, flowering, from bed of same depression, same date, and No. 17581, flowering, from a late-snow patch at the foot of a granitic 'step-up', 18 August, 1946. Some of the dimensional and other data not available from the type were obtained from co-type material or the flowering specimens.

This attractive little *Draba* has puzzled the writer for more than a decade, but, now that he has observed it more carefully in the field (his first specimen was "a doubtful scrap gathered in a hurry in semi-darkness" (Polunin 1938a, p. 100)), it is felt to have nothing to do with *D. crassifolia* Graham, to which it was at first tentatively referred (with a query—cf. also 1940, pp. 239–40), but from all known phases of which *D. Fernaldiana* is immediately distinguished by its 'close' habit and stout axis, its coarser leaf-ciliation, and the shape and dimensions of its floral parts and fruits; in every respect it seems more closely related to the *D. fladnizensis* complex (cf. ibid. p. 239). In 1946 plentiful material of *D. Fernaldiana* in both flowering and fruiting stages was obtained, whence with field notes the above description was prepared. It gives the writer great pleasure to name this apparently undescribed but highly characteristic and altogether charming little plant after Professor Fernald who has done so much to elucidate this notoriously difficult genus in Eastern North America (cf. especially Fernald 1934); may he enjoy many many years of happy and productive 'retirement' in the Gray Herbarium!

Arabis arenicola (Richardson) Gelert var. pubescens (Watson) Gelert. Although most of the Coral Harbour material of this species has the laminae glabrous even if the petioles may bear marginal strigosities, No. 17309 from limestone terrain near the sea and two plants in No. 17698 from well inland have the laminae plentifully beset with coarse, branched hairs and so belong to var. *pubescens*, which has not previously been recorded from district 9 (Polunin 1940, p. 247).

Diapensia lapponica L. Encountered several times inland, to the north of the airfield. Fairly plentiful in many parts of the southern half of the Canadian Eastern Arctic but in district 9 hitherto reported only from Akpatok and Coats Islands (*ibid.* p. 318).

Antennaria cf. compacta Malte. Nos. 17545 and 17694: dry sandy (acidic?) terrain well inland, to the north of the airfield. Known to be fairly widespread, if uncommon, in the southern half of the Canadian Eastern Arctic at least in the east, but not previously recorded from any part of district 9 (*ibid.* p. 353). This material is not wholly typical but, as was suggested by Mr. A. E. Porsild, seems better placed here than in

A. canescens (Lange) Malte, to which the writer had first thought it might be referable. In any case it constitutes an addition to the known flora of district 9 (*ibid.* pp. 350 and 353).

ANTENNARIA **Fernaldiana,** species nova.—Planta nana, perennis, florifera 2–5 cm. alta, fructifera haud ultra 10 cm. alta, simplex vel ramosa cum stolonibus paucis brevibus foliaceis e rhizomate centrali obliquo reliquiis atro-brunneis foliorum vestito divergentibus; radicibus elongatis, gracillimis, mollibus, flexuosis, plerumque simplicibus; foliis basilaribus plus minusve dense rosulatis, patentibus vel paulo adscendentibus, plerumque spathulatis, muticis vel mucronatis, ca. 1.5–3.5 mm. latis et 4–9 (–12) mm. longis, utrinque lanato-canescentibus; foliis caulinis 5–10, subaequaliter inter se distantibus, linearibus vel lineari-oblanceolatis, (4–) 7–13 mm. longis, maximum 1.4 mm. latis, plerumque minus villosis quam foliis radicalibus ergo quam foliis basilaribus viridioribus, parte terminali plerumque obtusa, glabra, 2–3 mm. longa, scariosa, basem versus saturate brunnea, superne pallide brunnea excepta; caule florifera erecto, laxe lanato, plerumque monocephalo sed subinde capitulo minore laterale (rarissime capitulis duobus lateralibus) auctis; capitulis (ex sicco et in herbario applanatis) ca. 7–10 mm. altis et 8–12 mm. latis; bracteis obscure 2–3-seriatis, quidpiam imbricatis, apice subaequalibus, 5–6 mm. longis, 1–2 mm. latis, exterioribus ex sicco plus minusve recurvatis, oblongis vel spathulatis vel obovatis, apice plerumque obtuso erosoque, basi extus viridibus plus minusve lanatis, centro saturate viridibus, dimidia parte apicali striata, glabra, saturate olivacea vel livida (atro-cinerea vel brunnescente delapsa sed non exsiccata); pappo strigoso, albescenti, cypselis ca. 16-lobatis; corollis siccis brunnescentibus vel purpureo-brunneis; stylo sicco apice brunneo, plerumque breviter exserto, stigmatibus vix divergentibus; receptaculo profunde excavato; achaeniis laevibus, brunnescentibus, maturis siccisque ca. 1.0–1.5 mm. longis.

Inland of Coral Harbour, Southampton Island: dryish, lichen-rich sandy heath about twelve miles inland, north of the airfield, 20 August, 1946, Polunin No. 17728 TYPE. Also within a few miles were gathered in similar situations on the same or immediately following days Nos. 17607, 17609, 17621, 17663, 17664, 17674, 17692, and 17738, all of which appear to belong to this species, and from some of which the above description was partly drawn. In nos. 17609, 17621, 17674, and 17738 occurred plants (separated as "a") that appeared to have hermaphrodite florets, but with the fruits apparently mature the state was too advanced for this to be determined as the writer was due to leave again for the Arctic. These specimens appeared to have lighter-coloured phyllaries and larger and more divergent corolla lobes, and may yet represent another species.

Here again it gives the writer warm satisfaction to name for his old Chief this charming little plant belonging to a group in which he whom we are honoring has done such distinguished work. *Antennaria Fernaldiana* is apparently allied to *A. pygmaea* Fernald and *A. canescens* (Lange) Malte, being, however,

immediately distinguished from *A. pygmaea* by the conspicuously whitish-tipped, imbricated phyllaries and often glabrate leaves of that species (Fernald 1914, p. 130; Malte 1934, p. 109), and from *A. canescens* by its less spreading and usually monocephalous habit and its much wider phyllaries (the middle and inner ones in *A. canescens* are "linear-lanceolate, long-attenuate" —*see* Malte *l. c.*). Among plants which the writer has seen, *A. Fernaldiana* seems to be nearest to specimens of an undescribed species shown to him by Mr. A. E. Porsild from the better part of 2,000 miles away on the Canol Road; these, however, were more frequently pleiocephalous, less compact, and had larger but proportionately narrower leaves and usually lighter-colored, pinkish corolla tubes.

TARAXACUM PHYMATOCARPUM J. Vahl. Nos. 17605, 17616, 17624, 17641, all from sandy banks and ridges about ten to twelve miles north of the airfield: showing considerable variation in the shape of the leaves. On only one scape there remained a single fruit, which was strongly tuberculate especially above; but its minutely puberulent lower half was a surprising character. This interesting species is widespread in the insular regions of the Canadian Eastern Arctic, especially in the north, but in conformity with its general infrequency in the south has not previously been reported from any part of district 9 (Polunin 1940, p. 369).

In addition to the above reports of entities new to the flora of Southampton Island, many further species which were previously thought to be rare on the island were found to be relatively plentiful, at all events locally, while not a few the knowledge of whose existence there rested upon a single report were amply confirmed in 1946 when indeed only a very small proportion of the plants hitherto recorded from Southampton Island were not found again. To the previously known one hundred and fifty-one species and twenty subsidiary entities reported in 1938 from Southampton Island should be added the subsequently distinguished *Antennaria Tansleyi* (Polunin 1940, p. 358) and now the above sixteen species and three subsidiary forms. The comparative ease with which additions can still be made suggests that there are many more to come, as in most other arctic lands.

In Hudson Bay to the southeast of Southampton Island, about thirty-five miles off the west coast of Ungava (northernmost Quebec), lies the less extensive but still substantial Mansel Island. Like most of the southern portion of Southampton Island it is of low, flat or rolling limestone and rather poorly

vegetated. So far as is known, Mansel Island was first investigated botanically by Dr. Robert Bell in the summer of 1884. In the botanical appendix to Bell's report (1884), comprising the "List by Professor Macoun of the plants collected . . .", the records are unfortunately obscured by the 'lumping' together, as if they constituted a single locality, of "Mansfield, Digge's and Nottingham Islands, at the western end of the straits" (*sic*). However, the majority of the records are cited individually for Mansel Island in one or another part of Macoun's "Catalogue of Canadian Plants", while Bell's collection, which is disseminated through the National Herbarium of Canada, has been revised by the present writer, who finds represented therein a total of twenty-eight species and two subsidiary entities of vascular plants.

No other scientist is known to have visited Mansel Island until August, 1936, when Mr. Douglas Leechman of the National Museum of Canada, during the Eastern Arctic Expedition of that year, effected a landing for a few hours on the north end of the island. During this brief visit Mr. Leechman gathered specimens of thirty species and three subsidiary forms of vascular plants, of which no less than fourteen species and two subsidiary forms were additional to those collected by Bell. As a result of these two collections, and manuscript reports of three additional species by Malte and Ostenfeld, the present writer was able to record (1938b) forty-five species and four subsidiary forms of vascular plants from the island. These were all Spermatophyta; but it was prophesied that Pteridophyta would in time be found on the island, and already this prophesy has been fulfilled (*see* below).

In the summer of 1946 Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Manning visited Mansel Island and collected plants industriously at both its south (August 16–18) and north (August 20–21) ends. Their ample and beautifully prepared series of specimens comprised about fifty species of vascular plants and included the following that had not previously been recorded from the island:

EQUISETUM ARVENSE L. North end. Already known to occur practically throughout the Canadian Eastern Arctic, including other parts of district "9. Islands in Southampton, etc., Bays" (Polunin 1940, p. 34).

EQUISETUM VARIEGATUM Schleich. South end. Already known to occur in most parts of the Canadian Eastern Arctic, including other portions of district 9 (*ibid.* p. 36).

POA ALPINA L. North and south ends. Already known to occur in many parts of the southern half of the Canadian Eastern Arctic, including

other portions of district 9 (*ibid.* p. 76); f. *brevifolia* (Gaudin) Polunin has already been recorded from the island (Polunin 1938b, p. 7).

COLPODIUM FULVUM (Trin.) Griseb. var. EFFUSUM (Lange) Polunin. North and south ends. Already known to occur practically throughout the southernmost portions of the Canadian Eastern Arctic, including several parts of district 9, although there is no previous record of any member of this complex from Mansel Island.

FESTUCA BAFFINENSIS Polunin. North and south ends. This material has dense and dark (but not "very"), ovoid (but not "broadly") panicles, and densely tomentose (but not "very") culms that make it seem nearer to *F. baffinensis* than to *F. brachyphylla* Schultes. The anthers, moreover, are mostly 0.5 mm. long although some slightly exceed this length. On the other hand the single plant in the National Herbarium of Canada collected by Bell (No. 34717) appears, in such characters as are visible, to belong to *F. brachyphylla* (cf. Polunin 1938b). *F. baffinensis* has not previously been reported from south of Cape Dorset, Baffin Island, and although it is now known to occur on Digges and Southampton Islands, the present report constitutes a slight range-extension and also, with the Southampton Island report, an addition to the known flora of district 9 of the Canadian Eastern Arctic (Polunin 1940).

ELYMUS ARENARIUS L. approaching var. VILLOSISSIMUS (Scribner) Polunin. North and south ends. In spite of the narrowness and length of the glumes which may attain 2 cm., it seems that these plants approach more closely the northern than the more southerly New World variety (var. *villosus* E. Meyer) of this species which is well known from most coastal regions of the southern half of the Canadian Eastern Arctic but has not previously been recorded from Mansel Island, although it is already known to be plentiful in other parts of district 9 (*ibid.* p. 98).

ERIOPHORUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM Honck. North end. Well known to occur practically throughout the Canadian Eastern Arctic, including almost all other parts of district 9 (*ibid.* p. 104).

LUZULA NIVALIS (Laest.) Beurl. North end; a single but unmistakable scrap. Already known to occur practically throughout the southern half of the Canadian Eastern Arctic, including almost all other parts of district 9 (*ibid.* p. 141).

SALIX HERBACEA L. North end. Already known to occur practically throughout the southern half of the Canadian Eastern Arctic, including almost all other parts of district 9 (*ibid.* p. 156).

ARENARIA PEPLOIDES L. var. DIFFUSA Hornem. North end. Already known to be generally distributed around coasts over the southern half of the Canadian Eastern Arctic, including most other parts of district 9 (*ibid.* p. 198). Neither the typical form nor the locally more familiar var. *diffusa* has previously been reported from Mansel Island (cf. Polunin 1938b).

EUTREMA EDWARDSII R. Br. North end. Already known to occur practically throughout the Canadian Eastern Arctic, including most other parts of district 9 (Polunin 1940, p. 229).

SAXIFRAGA NIVALIS L. North and south ends. Already known to occur practically throughout the Canadian Eastern Arctic, including most other parts of district 9 (*ibid.* p. 262).

SAXIFRAGA HIRCULUS L. var. PROPINQUA (R. Br.) Simmons. Besides the typical form, which has already been reported from Mansel Island, there occur at both the north and south ends specimens that seem to be nearer to this northern variety which is already known from most parts of the Canadian Eastern Arctic including much of the rest of district 9 (*ibid.* p. 267). One of the Mannings' specimens from the south end of Mansel Island looks to me good var. *propinqua*—and so, I am now bound to admit, does Bell's old specimen in the National Herbarium of Canada.

CHRYSOSPLENIUM ALTERNIFOLIUM L. var. TETRANDRUM Lund. North and south ends. No gathering of this genus has previously been reported from Mansel Island, although the above form is well known from other parts of district 9 and indeed practically throughout the Canadian Eastern Arctic (*ibid.* p. 370). Although on the basis of cytological and other work it would seem preferable to accord specific rank to these northern plants "having only four stamens and smaller and more rounded leaves with fewer crenulations", the writer reserves judgment pending further investigations in the light of recent revisions.

HIPPURIS VULGARIS L. South end. Already known from numerous stations in the southern two-thirds of the Canadian Eastern Arctic, although in district 9 it has previously been reported only from Nottingham and Southampton Islands (*ibid.* p. 304).

MERTENSIA MARITIMA (L.) S. F. Gray var. TENELLA Th. Fr. North end. As this usual arctic variety, the species is already known from coasts almost throughout the southern two-thirds of the Canadian Eastern Arctic, although in district 9 it has previously been reported only from Nottingham and Southampton Islands (*ibid.* p. 324).

CHRYSANTHEMUM INTEGRIFOLIUM Richardson. North end. Already known to be widespread in the insular portions of the Canadian Eastern Arctic, including most parts of district 9 (*ibid.* p. 362).

Thus are added fifteen species and two subsidiary forms of vascular plants to the hitherto recorded flora of Mansel Island, making a total of sixty species and six subsidiary forms now known from the island.

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