

In a marsh near the confluence of Exploits River and Badger Brook, Newfoundland, 13 August, 1894, Robinson and Schrenk, their n. 26 as in Herb. Canad. Geol. Surv.

THALICTRUM ALPINUM, var. *NESIOTICUM*. Nearly as large as the last, stouter; leaflets about 17, the terminals cuneate, some of the laterals not so, but broader than long, all lightly lobed, dark and shining above save as there marked by very light-colored anastomosing veinlets, beneath only moderately glaucous; pedicels firm, curved slightly throughout, not at apex; carpels 1-3, narrowly obovate, tipped with a straight beak, and conspicuously as well as rather slenderly stipitate.

Said to be common in gravelly places along rivers on the Island of Anticosti, Jupiter River, 20 August, 1883, John Macoun; the specimens at that season in quite mature fruit. Types in Herb. Canad. Geol. Surv.

THALICTRUM ALPINUM, var. *PUDICUM*. Size of the last; leaflets normally 21, all manifestly cuneate below and longer than broad, dark and shining above, glaucous beneath even to the veins; pedicels firm but altogether drooping, being curved downward from almost the base and above the base almost straight; carpels 2 or 3, abruptly tapering at base rather than definitely stipitate.

I do not here take into consideration Greenland specimens of these plants, except to say that as far as they are known to me, they can form no part of any rational *Thalictrum alpinum*, lacking, as they do, the essential character of a dark-green shining foliage. Those very high-northern congeners have leaves that are of the same dull glaucous green on both faces. This type is also plentiful in Europe outside of Great Britain—perhaps present locally even there—occurring in Lapland, Norway, and even on alpine summits in middle and southern Europe. Again and again have these wholly glaucous plants been held separate and segregate from the original British type by most competent systematists.

CRATAEGUS DOUGLASII, LINDL.

A note in the November OTTAWA NATURALIST recorded the finding of *Crataegus Douglasii* near Lake Abitibi. Mr. W. J. Wilson found this species along the Abitibi River and at the mouth of Black River in 1901 and again about 100 miles below Black River in 1902. His record was printed in THE NATURALIST for February 1903. Mr. Wilson in 1906 again found *C. Douglasii* east of Lake Abitibi so that it is probably a species of wide distribution in that region. It has also been collected in Michigan and on islands in both Lake Huron and Lake Superior.

J. M. M.



Macoun, James Melville. 1909. "Crataegus Douglasii, Lindl." *The Ottawa naturalist* 23(1), 19–19.

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