

DET KONGELIGE DEPARTEMENT
FOR HANDEL, SJØFART, INDUSTRI, HÅNDVERK OG FISKERI

NORGES SVALBARD- OG ISHAVS-UNDERSØKELSER
LEDER: ADOLF HOEL

SKRIFTER OM SVALBARD OG ISHAVET

Nr. 48

JAKOB VAAGE

VASCULAR PLANTS
FROM EIRIK RAUDE'S LAND
(EAST GREENLAND 71° 30'—75° 40' LAT. N)

WITH 3 PLATES AND 1 MAP



OSLO
I KOMMISSJON HOS JACOB DYBWAD
1932

Results of the Norwegian expeditions to Svalbard 1906—1926 published in other series. (See Nr. 1 of this series.)

The results of the Prince of Monaco's expeditions (Mission Isachsen) in 1906 and 1907 were published under the title of 'Exploration du Nord-Ouest du Spitsberg entreprise sous les auspices de S. A. S. le Prince de Monaco par la Mission Isachsen', in *Résultats des Campagnes scientifiques, Albert 1^{er}, Prince de Monaco*, Fasc. XL—XLIV. Monaco.

ISACHSEN, GUNNAR, Première Partie. Récit de voyage. Fasc. XL. 1912. Fr. 120.00.

With map: Spitsberg (Côte Nord-Ouest). Scale 1:100 000. (2 sheets.) Charts: De la Partie Nord du Foreland à la Baie Magdalena, and Mouillages de la Côte Ouest du Spitsberg. ISACHSEN, GUNNAR et ADOLF HOEL, Deuxième Partie. Description du champ d'opération. Fasc. XLI. 1913. Fr. 80.00.

HOEL, ADOLF, Troisième Partie. Géologie. Fasc. XLII. 1914. Fr. 100.00.

SCHETELIC, JAKOB, Quatrième Partie. Les formations primitives. Fasc. XLIII. 1912. Fr. 16.00.

RESVOLL HOLMSEN, HANNA, Cinquième Partie. Observations botaniques. Fasc. XLIV. 1913. Fr. 40.00.

A considerable part of the results of the ISACHSEN expeditions in 1909 and 1910 has been published in *Videnskapsselskapets Skrifter. I. Mat.-Naturv. Klasse, Kristiania (Oslo)*.

ISACHSEN, GUNNAR, Rapport sur l'Expédition Isachsen au Spitsberg. 1912, No. 15. Kr. 5,40.

ALEXANDER, ANTON, Observations astronomiques. 1911, No. 19. Kr. 0,40.

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With chart: Waters and anchorages on the west and north coast. Publ. by the Norw. Geogr. Survey, No. 198.

HOEL, A. et O. HOLTEDAHL, Les nappes de lave, les volcans et les sources thermales dans les environs de la Baie Wood au Spitsberg. 1911, No. 8. Kr. 4,00.

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HOEL, ADOLF, Observations sur la vitesse d'écoulement et sur l'ablation du Glacier Lilliehöök au Spitsberg 1907—1912. 1916, No. 4. Kr. 2,20.

VEGARD, L., L'influence du sol sur la glaciation au Spitsberg. 1912, No. 3. Kr. 0,40.

ISACHSEN, GUNNAR, Travaux topographiques. 1915, No. 7. Kr. 10,00.

With map: Spitsberg (Partie Nord-Ouest). Scale 1:200 000 (2 sheets).

GUNNAR ISACHSEN has also published: Green Harbour, in *Norsk Geogr. Selsk. Aarb.*, Kristiania, 1912—13, Green Harbour, Spitsbergen, in *Scot. geogr. Mag.*, Edinburgh, 1915, and, Spitsbergen: Notes to accompany map, in *Geogr. Journ.*, London, 1915.

All the above publications have been collected into two volumes as *Expédition Isachsen au Spitsberg 1909—1910. Résultats scientifiques. I, II. Christiania 1916*.

As the result of the expeditions of ADOLF HOEL and ARVE STAXRUD 1911—1914 the following memoir has been published in *Videnskapsselskapets Skrifter. I. Mat.-Naturv. Klasse*.

HOEL, ADOLF, Nouvelles observations sur le district volcanique du Spitsberg du Nord. 1914, No. 9. Kr. 2,50.

The following topographical maps and charts have been published separately:

Bjørnøya (Bear Island). Oslo 1925. Scale 1:25 000. Kr. 10,00.

Bjørnøya (Bear Island). Oslo 1925. Scale 1:10 000. (In six sheets.) Kr. 30,00.

Chart of Bear Island. (No. S1). Oslo 1929. Scale 1:40 000. Kr. 4,00. (With description.)

Bear Island Waters. (No. S2). Oslo 1930. Scale 1:350 000. Kr. 5,00.

Spitsbergen. Chart, Bellsund—Forlandsrevet including Isfjorden. (No. S3). Scale 1:200 000. Kr. 5,00.

A preliminary edition of topographical maps on the scale of 1:50 000 covering the regions around Kings Bay, Ice Fjord, and Bell Sound, together with the map of Bear Island, scale 1:25 000, is published in:

Svalbard Commissioner [Kristian Sindballe], Report concerning the claims to land in Svalbard. Part I A, Text; I B, Maps; II A, Text; II B, Maps. Copenhagen and Oslo 1927. Kr. 150,00.

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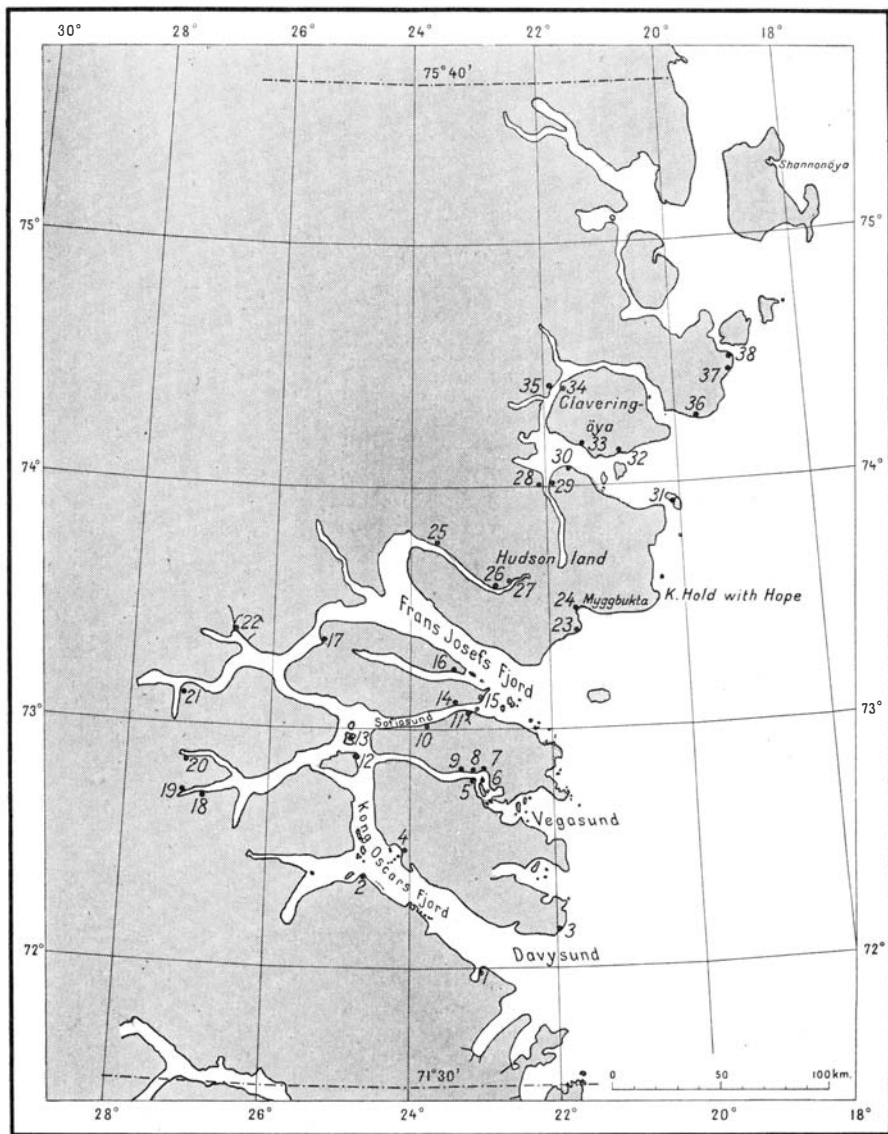
WITH 3 PLATES AND 1 MAP



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1932

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Map of Eirik Raude's Land. (Explanation, see pages 8—9.)

Preface.

In the summers of 1929 and 1930 I had the opportunity to take part in the Norwegian scientific Expeditions to East Greenland. The expeditions were sent out by Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser, and their object was to carry out various scientific work between latitudes 72° and 75° . The expedition of 1929 started from Ålesund on July 14 in the sealer *Veslekari*, and was led by Mr. Anders K. Orvin. Wollaston Forland was reached on July 28 after a passage of seven days through the pack ice. That year I examined seventeen localities and Dr. B. Lynge one locality, viz. Gåsøya. On August 21 we left East Greenland.

In 1930 the same vessel was used with Mr. Adolf Hoel as leader of the expedition. We left Ålesund on July 9 and arrived at Kapp Herschel on the 17th. Six of the old localities were re-visited, and then a further 20 points were botanically examined. In 1930 we were both farther north and south than the previous year. Our most southerly locality, Antartichamna, was in lat. abt. 72° and the northernmost, Kapp Wynn, in lat. $74^{\circ}20'$.

I wish to thank Mr. Hoel, the leader of *Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser* most sincerely for his kindness in permitting me to take part in his expeditions. I also wish to thank Mr. Hoel as leader of the second expedition, and Mr. Orvin who led the first expedition, for every personal courtesy and for their readiness to facilitate the work of the botanical excursions.

I am also greatly indebted to Professor Jens Holmboe, Dr. Lynge and Mr. Johannes Lid, who have almost daily followed my work and given me valuable advice both with regard to literature and the determination of critical species.

My thanks are also due to the following botanists who have helped me to revise some of the critical genera: Mrs. Elisabeth Ekman (*Draba*), Dr. Hugo Dahlstedt (*Taraxacum*), Dr. Björn Floderus (*Salix*), and Professor Rolf Nordhagen (*Antennaria*).

In the spring of 1930 I had the opportunity to look through the Danish material from East Greenland, and in the autumn of the same

year I visited Stockholm to study the Swedish material from East Greenland. For kindly placing their Arctic herbaria at my disposal I am very much indebted to Dr. Carl Christensen of Copenhagen and Professor Gunnar Samuelsson of Stockholm. The present paper has been translated into English by Dr. Gunnar Horn of *Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser*.

The material collected on both expeditions has been presented to the University Botanical Museum in Oslo by Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser.

Botanical Museum, Oslo,
January 1932.

Jakob Vaage.

Previous Botanical Work in East Greenland.

The first botanical investigations in East Greenland were carried out in 1822 by the English explorer, W. Scoresby, jr. He found a total of 39 phanerogams, chiefly collected on Kapp Stewart and Jameson Land in Scoresbysund (Lat. abt. 71°).

In 1823 another English expedition visited the east coast farther north, and Captain E. Sabine brought home 64 phanerogams, mostly collected on Pendulumøya in lat. abt. $74^{\circ} 30'$. Both expeditions only examined the coast. Nearly 50 years were to elapse before a scientific expedition again visited East Greenland. It was the Second German Polar Expedition which in 1869—1870 not only explored the coast, but also penetrated into the interior by way of the Frans Josef Fjord. The botanical work was in the hands of Copeland and Pansch and they brought home in all 86 vascular plants.

In 1891 the Dane N. Hartz visited Hold with Hope on July 20 (lat. abt. $73^{\circ} 30'$) and made some collections there but already the next day the expedition proceeded southwards to Scoresbysund where he continued his botanical work and wintered.

The area between latitudes 72° and 75° was examined in 1899 by the Swedish expedition led by A. G. Nathorst, who, together with P. Dusén, made extensive botanical investigations, both at the coast and along the fjords to their head. In the area 72° — 75° they collected 122 phanerogams. The northern coast of Scoresbysund (lat. 71°) was also examined, and there they found 16 species not observed in the northern area.

In 1900 a Swedish expedition again operated in the same tracts, led by the zoologist G. Kolthoff. K. A. G. Gredin who was the preparator, collected also a number of plants, chiefly in Moskusoksefjorden.

In 1900 a Danish expedition also visited East Greenland, and Hartz and Chr. Kruuse did botanical work from lat. 66° to about 75° .

In the period 1900—1929 only desultory botanical work was carried out in our area. In 1927, for instance, Norwegian trappers brought home a collection of plants to the Museum in Tromsø.

From the areas to the south (Scoresbysund and Angmagssalik) several botanical collections have been brought to the Copenhagen University.

In 1929 the tract 72°—75° was visited by three scientific expeditions, who all did botanical work: An English expedition led by J. M. Wordie with A. Fuchs as botanist, a Danish under Lauge Koch with G. Seidenfaden as botanist. The Norwegian expedition was led by Anders K. Orvin, with B. Lynge and J. Vaage as botanists.

In 1930 a Norwegian and a Danish expedition again worked in the same tracts, the Danish under Lauge Koch with Seidenfaden as botanist, and the Norwegian expedition which was led by Adolf Hoel with P. F. Scholander and J. Vaage as botanists.

List of Examined Localities.

(Arranged from South to North. See map page 4.)

	1929	1930
I. Scoresbyland :		
	Date and month	
(1). Antartichamna	-	11.8
(2). Kapp Petersens	-	9.8
II. Islands between Kong Oscars Fjord and Frans Josefs Fjord :		
<i>Trailloya :</i>		
(3). Kapp Simpson	12.8	-
(4). Holmvika	11.8	-
(5). Veganeset	7.8	-
<i>Scott Keltiøyanne :</i>		
(6). Gåsøya	9.8	-
<i>Geographical Society-øya :</i>		
(7). Husbukta	8—10.8	15.8
(8). 5 kilometres west of Husbukta	-	16.8
(9). 15 " " " "	-	17.8
(10). Sanddalén	-	18.8
(11). 5 kilometres west of Robertsonøya	-	19.8
<i>Ellaøya :</i>		
(12). Kapp Elisabeth	-	8.8
<i>Mariaøya :</i>		
(13). Nattvika	-	12.8
<i>Ymerøya :</i>		
(14). Orvinlia N. side of Sofiasund at Celsius-fjellet	6.8	-
(15). Kapp Humboldt	3—5.8	3.8
(16). Kapp Graah	17.8	-
(17). Vargbukta	14—15.8	-

(List of examined localities — continued.)

	1929	1930
III. The inner fjord tracts:		
<i>Kempeffjorden:</i>		
	Date and month	
(18). Röhssfjordsundet, S. side	-	14.8
(19). Röhssfjordbotnen, N. side.....	-	14.8
(20). Dicksonfjorden, N. side, about 3 km from the head.....	-	13.8
<i>Kjerulffjorden:</i>		
(21). Kjerulffjorden, the mouth, East side	13.8	-
<i>Isfjorden:</i>		
(22). Reinbukta	14.8	-
IV. Hudsonland:		
<i>Outer Hudsonland:</i>		
(23). Kapp Bennet	2.8 and 20.8	-
(24). Myggbukta.....	1—2.8	30.7—2.8
<i>Moskusokseffjorden:</i>		
(25). Hoelsbu	-	4.8
(26). Vassdalen	19.8	-
(27). Ankerplassen	18.8	6.8
<i>Loch Fine:</i>		
(28). Røyevatnet	-	25.7
(29). Loch Fine, outer part, East side	-	26.7
(30). Kapp Stosch.....	-	24.7
V. Claveringfjorden:		
(31). Jacksonøya, East side.....	31.7	-
<i>Claveringøya:</i>		
(32). Daudmannsøyra	-	28.7
(33). Soppbukta	-	27—28.7
(34). At Revet.....	-	23.7
<i>Payerland:</i>		
(35). Revet.....	-	22.7
VI. Wollaston Forland:		
(36). Kapp Herschel	29—30.7	17—19.7 and 21.7
(37). Landingsdalen.....	28.7	21.7
(38). Kapp Wynn	-	20.7

General Survey of the Flora of Eirik Raude's Land.

Plant life is governed in part by the climatic conditions in the period of vegetation, by temperature, precipitation, and earth moisture. In Eirik Raude's Land precipitation is unusually small in comparison with the majority of other Arctic regions. The meteorological observations made in Myggbukta during the past six or seven years show a mean annual precipitation of only about 300 mm. Moreover, most of this precipitation falls as snow in winter, whilst the precipitation in the summer months of June, July, and August amounts to only a few millimetres. In July and August, after the water yielded by the melting snow has run off, the ground may accordingly be quite dry. This is particularly the case in the inner fjord areas, and in these parts the vegetation may assume the form of a purely steppe vegetation. Out at the coast, on the other hand, and especially in the lower stretches, the climate is more humid. The precipitation is not greater here than in the inner fjord districts, but fogs frequently form in the spring and throughout the summer. As a result the temperature is reduced, the snow melts later in the spring, and the period of vegetation is of shorter duration than in the inner fjord areas. Whereas the temperature down in the lowlands bordering the coast is, as a rule, only a few degrees above zero in the spring, the conditions in the mountains are quite different, for the layer of fog often does not extend to a height beyond three or four hundred metres above the sea. Consequently the temperature is a good deal higher here than in the low country. In really favourable situations, in sunny sheltered slopes or cliff sides the temperature is frequently above 20° C. The plants therefore develop earlier in the spring a few hundred metres up than down in the lowlands. In the inner fjord areas, on the other hand, fogs are not of such common occurrence as at the coast. There is accordingly no appreciable difference in plant growth in the low country and up in the mountains. The temperature is usually quite as high at the coast as at an altitude of a few hundred metres. This is due to the foehn. Over the inland ice there is a constant high air pressure, and on warm days a dry descending current of air occurs. Taken on the whole, vegetation assumes a more xerophilous character in the inner fjord districts than out at the coast. A number of xerophilous species have their main distribution just in these inner fjord districts. Conversely, species that cannot stand such a dry climate grow at the coast.

I shall now give a brief survey of the plants which grow in situations with approximately the same climatic and natural conditions.

Along the fjords there is in most places a narrow sandy beach, often only a few metres in breadth. At some few points, however, the beach may be up to a hundred metres broad or more. Such beaches are found, for instance, at Myggbukta, Holmvika, Antarctichamna, and at Revet. The plants on the beach are scattered and sparse, and but few of the species occur only on the sandy beach itself. We find *Honckenya peploides*, *Arabis arenicola*, *Puccinellia phryganodes*, *Carex ursina*, *Carex glareosa*, *Festuca arenaria*, *Stellaria humifusa*, and, to some extent, also *Cochlearia groenlandica*, which, however, often grows in moist places far from the beach. Of other species that also frequently grow on the beach, but which have not their main distribution there, may be mentioned: *Puccinellia angustata*, *Armeria sibirica*, *Cerastium alpinum*, and *Chamaenerium latifolium*. Of these, *Carex ursina*, *Cochlearia groenlandica* and *Arabis arenicola* (found at one place only) have not been observed in the inner fjord districts, while the other species are distributed more or less throughout the entire area.

At some points just beyond the beach, and particularly at the coast, there are more or less boggy tracts. In the mountains, too, such bogs are to be found, but they occur most commonly in the low country. From Myggbukta a swampy lowland of this character extends right in to Moskusoksefjorden and Loch Fine. A similar area is found in Antarctichamna. In most instances, however, the boggy stretches are small and insignificant, particularly in the inner fjord districts.

The plants characteristic of these places are a number of Monocotyledones, especially Carices, e. g., *Carex saxatilis*, *Carex rariflora*, *Carex atrofusca*, and, to some extent, also *Carex rigida*, *Carex Lachenalii* and *Carex incurva*. Of other Monocotyledones may be mentioned: *Eriophorum opacum*, *Eriophorum polystachyum*, *Eriophorum Scheuchzeri*, *Dupontia Fisheri*, *Arctagrostis latifolia*, *Alopecurus alpinus*, *Juncus biglumis*, and *Juncus triglumis*. In addition, there are a number of Dicotyledones, e. g., *Koenigia islandica*, *Cardamine pratensis*, *Saxifraga hirculus*, *Saxifraga aizoides*. At some places we find small ponds and tarns in the bogs, in which grow in the water itself *Ranunculus hyperboreus*, *Hippuris vulgaris*, and *Pleuropogon Sabinei*, and, in addition, the only really aquatic plant in Eirik Raude's Land, viz., *Ranunculus trichophyllus*. Along the borders of the tarns the same species grow as elsewhere in the bogs.

Bogs do not exist in most parts of Eirik Raude's Land, the land rising in regular slopes from the strand until it eventually foots the mountainland proper. These slopes, which have been called mountain fields by earlier explorers — Hartz, Kruuse, and Dusén — occupy the greatest area in Eirik Raude's Land, in the inner fjord regions, as well as in the coastal districts. These mountain fields usually lie exposed to

wind and weather, and in such situations vegetation is usually very sparse. The plants become stunted and parched, and die on the windward side. In such places we find preponderatingly such plants as grow more or less in tufts, e. g., *Saxifraga oppositifolia*, *Saxifraga groenlandica*, *Silene acaulis*, *Carex Hepburnii*, *Carex rupestris*, *Cobresia caricina*, *Cobresia scirpina*, *Cerastium alpinum*, *Salix species*, *Cassiope tetragona*, *Dryas octopetala*, and others. Most of these grow scattered, whilst a few others, e. g., *Cassiope tetragona*, form in some instances continuous carpets.

Where the plants are not exposed to wind and weather we get, in addition to those mentioned, a number of other species which form a feature of the vegetation. Thus we have *Vaccinium uliginosum*, *Empetrum hermaphroditum*, *Papaver radicum*, *Chamaenerium latifolium*, *Polygonum viviparum*, various *Drabae*, and others.

In warm, sheltered sunny slopes facing south the vegetation is more luxuriant. This is particularly the case some hundred metres above the sea where fog does not usually spread. Such flower slopes occur at the coast and in the inner fjord areas. Plants which are of common occurrence in the inner fjord districts may therefore be suddenly met with in such a slope at the coast. It is also in such flower-covered slopes that one may find the northern limit of various species.

Of the most common species found on these sunny slopes may be mentioned: *Sedum roseum*, *Potentilla alpestris*, *Sibbaldia procumbens*, *Viscaria alpina*, *Betula nana*, *Primula stricta*, *Euphrasia latifolia*, *Taraxacum brachyceras*, *Antennaria alpina*, *Luzula spicata*, *Carex supina*. Of the species mentioned here the northern limit for *Sibbaldia procumbens*, *Viscaria alpina*, *Betula nana*, *Primula stricta*, *Antennaria alpina*, *Luzula spicata*, and *Carex supina* has been found in such flower slopes.

In some parts of the inner fjord districts *Betula nana* along with *Salix* species form low scrub, for they may grow to a height of 60–70 cm above the ground, and the branches may attain a thickness of about 2 cm. Also at the coast such scrub may be found in particularly favourable situations. There are a number of species which will nearly always be found where such scrub occurs, e. g., *Calamagrostis purpurascens*, *Campanula rotundifolia*, *Poa glauca*, *Pyrola grandiflora*, and others. Whereas at the coast *Betula nana* occurs only in sunny southern slopes, the *Salix* species grow throughout the whole area. In exposed situations, however, they become more or less stunted and do not lift themselves up from the ground, but creep along it.

In Eirik Raude's Land there are no bird cliffs. Consequently many nitrophilous plants which are of common occurrence elsewhere in Arctic regions are rare here. Around the ruins of Esquimaux settlements such a

luxuriant vegetation may, however, be observed, and even though it does not bear comparison with the vegetation of bird cliffs of other Arctic regions, yet one may say that there is a sward. The Esquimaux settlements are located at the most favourable points near the beach, and the earth is moist here all through the summer. As a result the vegetation is richer and more verdant than anywhere else in Eirik Raude's Land.

Geographical Distribution of Vascular Plants in Eirik Raude's Land.

LYCOPODIACEAE

1. *Lycopodium selago* L.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 15. Kapp Humboldt.
- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 20. Dicksonfjorden, S side about 3 km from the head.
- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen.
- V. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet.

This species is rare in the inner fjord tracts, otherwise it is frequent throughout the whole area, with the exception of the most northerly of the investigated coastal places.

It is often difficult to find, for it grows among the heathers, and is often hidden by them.

EQUISETACEAE

2. *Equisetum arvense* L.

In all localities except at Kapp Simpson.

One of the most common plants distributed throughout the whole area. Grows in brooks, on moors, and near patches of melting snow.

3. *Equisetum variegatum* Schleich.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.

- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side.
20. Dicksonfjorden, S side about 3 km from the head.
- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen.
27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. Loch Fine, outer part,
E side. 30. Kapp Stosch.
- V. 31. Jacksonøya, E side. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta.
34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Like *Equisetum arvense*, it is distributed throughout the whole area and grows to higher altitudes than the former.

On Kapp Humboldt it was found to the height of 700 metres.

POLYPODIACEAE

4. *Woodsia glabella* R. Br.

Pl. III, fig. 3.

- I. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta.
9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya.
12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika. 15. Kapp Humboldt.
16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. Dicksonfjorden, S side about 3 km from the head.
- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 27. Ankerplassen.
- V. 33. Soppbukta. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

Distributed throughout the whole area. It generally grows on dry hill slopes together with various species of heather, or in rock crevices high up in the mountains.

On Kapp Humboldt it was found to the height of 1200 metres.

5. *Cystopteris fragilis* (L.) Bernh.

- I. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 Km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. Dicksonfjorden, S side about 3 km from the head. 20. Kjerulf-fjorden, the mouth, E side.

IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen.
27. Ankerplassen. 29. Loch Fine, outer part, E side.

V. 33. Soppbukta. 35. Revet.

VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Cystopteris fragilis generally occurs in shady, cool spots between stones and in rock crevices high up in the mountains. Scholander thus found it at 1300 metres at Hoelsbu in Moskusoksefjorden.

RANUNCULACEAE

6. *Ranunculus affinis* R. Br.

II. 12. Kapp Elisabeth.

VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

This species had previously only been found at the coast. It is one of the rarest species found in the investigated area. In contradistinction to the other species belonging to this family, it grows in comparatively dry places. It was flowering on Kapp Humboldt about the middle of July, but had gone out of flower on Kapp Elisabeth on August 8, 1930.

7. *Ranunculus glacialis* L.

II. 15. Kapp Humboldt.

IV. 24. Myggbukta.

V. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 35. Revet.

VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Occurs scattered and rather sparsely at most points on the coast, where it grows in ravines and near patches of snow. It has not been found in the inner fjord areas. In the middle of August the plant was in full flower. At Kapp Humboldt it was found up to the height of 700 metres above sea-level.

8. *Ranunculus hyperboreus* Rottb.

I. 1. Antarctichamna.

II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 15. Kapp Humboldt.

IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet.

V. 31. East side of Jacksonøya. 35. Revet.

VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen.

Grows in small shallow tarns, and where it is found there is as a rule a copious number. Distributed throughout the whole area, with the exception of the inner fjord tracts. In most places it was found without flowers.

9. *Ranunculus nivalis* L.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
- II. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 15. Kapp Humboldt.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen.

This species, too, was not found in the inner fjord areas, and occurs sparsely and scattered. Flowers about the end of July. On Kapp Humboldt it was found 600 metres above sea-level, and I found it at about the same height at Hoelsbu in Moskusoksefjorden.

10. *Ranunculus pygmaeus* Wahlenb.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 14. Orvinlia, N side of Sofiasund at Celsiusfjellet. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah.
- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 26. Vassdalen. 28. Røyevatnet.
- V. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Distributed throughout the whole region, except the inner fjord areas where it was never found. In most localities it occurs sparsely, particularly in the mountains where it has been observed in several places. On Kapp Humboldt it grows to the height of 700 metres. Flowers about the 1st of August.

11. *Ranunculus sulphureus* Soland.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
- II. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 15. Kapp Humboldt.
- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part.
- V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 34. At Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

This species is very common at the coast, but becomes more sparse towards the interior. It has not been found in the inner fjord tracts. It grows in moist places such as moors and brooks in the low country, but also occurs in the mountains. Thus on Kapp Humboldt it was

found on a moor, 650 metres above sea-level. At Hoelsbu in Moskusoksefjorden I did not find it in the low country, but at the elevation of 1000 metres near some patches of snow. It was often more than 20 cm in height, and flowers from the middle of July.

12. *Ranunculus trichophyllus* Chaix.

- II. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta.
IV. 28. Røyevatnet.

Prior to 1929 this species had not been found north of Scoresbysund. G. Seidenfaden, however, discovered it at Tyrolerfjorden in latitude $74^{\circ} 40'$ north on July 25, 1929 (Seidenfaden 1930, p. 370). The same year I found it on Trailløya and Geographical Society-øya, growing in some pools, and flowering. In 1930 I discovered large numbers of it in Røyevatnet. On the 25th of July it had not started to flower.

13. *Thalictrum alpinum* L.

- II. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 14. Orvinhytta, N side of Sofiasund at Celsiusfjellet. 15. Kapp Humboldt.

The northern limit of this species was prior to 1929 Hurry Inlet in Scoresbysund ($71^{\circ} 40'$ N Lat.). On August 3, 1929 I found it on Kapp Humboldt. A few days later it was found by G. Seidenfaden as far north as Moskusoksefjorden in lat. $73^{\circ} 38'$ N (Seidenfaden 1930, p. 374). Later it was found in three more places in the same area. On Kapp Humboldt it grew on a shore-line ridge only a few metres from the sea. In Husbukta, on the other hand, it was seen on a dry hillside about a kilometre from the sea.

CRASSULACEAE

14. *Sedum roseum* (L.) Scop.

- I. 1. Antarticamna.
II. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 17. Vargbukta.
III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotn N side.
IV. 27. Ankerplassen.

Grows on sunny mountain slopes, frequently up to 2—300 metres above sea-level. The German expedition in 1869—70 discovered it in a single place on Clavingøya. The height of the specimens was not

more than from 3 to 4 cm. At most of the points where I found them, they were from 10 to 20 cm in height. The Swedish expedition in 1899 reports this plant to be frequent at the coast. According to my own investigations it appears to be more rare at the coast than in the fjords farther inland.

SAXIFRAGACEAE

15. *Saxifraga aizoides* L.

- I. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika. 14. Orvinlia, N side of Sofiasund at Celsiusfjellet. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head.
- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 29. Loch Fine, outer part, E side. 30. Kapp Stosch.
- V. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.

This species is distributed throughout the whole of the investigated area, except the most northern points. Prefers as a rule moist soil, and often forms small continuous carpets, visible from a long distance on account of the yellow flowers. The plant flowers in August.

16. *Saxifraga cernua* L.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 14. Orvinlia, E side of Sofiasund at Celsiusfjellet. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulf-fjorden, the mouth E side. 22. Reinbukta.
- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. Loch Fine, outer part E side. 30. Kapp Stosch.
- V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
- IV. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

This is one of the most common plants in the whole tract. It is met with everywhere, both in moist and dry places, down on the beach and high up in the mountains. On Kapp Humboldt it was common up to the height of 700 metres, and more sparse up to 1250 metres. From Hoelsbu P. F. Scholander reports it to occur 1300 metres above sea-level.

In shady places between the rocks or at the old Esquimaux camp sites it may often attain the height of 30 cm.

It flowers from the end of July to far into August.

17. *Saxifraga comosa* (Retz.) Fellm.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 15. Kapp Humboldt.
- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta.
- V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen.

Distributed throughout the whole area, except in the inner fjord tracts, where it was never found. In every place it occurs, however sparsely. Has a preference for moist, sandy soil.

18. *Saxifraga flagellaris* Willd.

- IV. 24. Myggbukta.
- V. 31. Jacksonøya E side.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

This species only occurs near the coast in the northern part of the region. It was thus quite common north of Myggbukta. At this bay I only found it in one place, viz. about halfway between the Norwegian wireless station and Kapp Hold with Hope.

It flowers early, and in the middle of July the plant was in full flower.

19. *Saxifraga groenlandica* L.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- III. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head.

- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.
- V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Distributed throughout the whole area, but is sparse in the inner fjord tracts.

At some points it is 10—15 cm in height, and then frequently uniflorous. Elsewhere the height does not exceed 4—8 cm and the plant is then often multiflorous.

It flowers from the beginning of July to far into August. On Kapp Humboldt it was found at the height of 1275 metres, and at Hoelsbu P. F. Scholander collected it at an elevation of 1300 metres above sea-level.

20. *Saxifraga hieraciifolia* W. et K.

Pl. I, fig. 1.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 26. Vassdalen.
- V. 33. Soppbukta.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

Occurs generally at the Esquimaux camp sites near the coast. Elsewhere it occurs scattered and sparsely throughout the whole area, with the exception of the inner fjord tracts. Prefers moisture and may attain a height of up to 40 cm.

21. *Saxifraga hirculus* L.

- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta.
- V. 31. Jacksonøya, E side.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Has only been found at the coast in the northern part of the region and then quite frequently. Flowers from the middle of July to far into August.

22. *Saxifraga nivalis* L.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.

- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulf-fjorden at the mouth, E side. 22. Reinbukta.
- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.
- V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Common throughout the whole area, although sparse at some points. Flowers towards the end of July, and grows in moist places. On Kapp Humboldt I found it 1100 metres above sea-level, and P. F. Scholander collected the plant — at Hoelsbu in Moskusoksefjorden — at the height of 1200 metres.

23. *Saxifraga oppositifolia* L.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika. 14. Orvinlia, N side of Sofiasund at Celsiusfjellet. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulf-fjorden at the mouth, E side. 22. Reinbukta.
- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.
- V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Saxifraga oppositifolia occurs in two forms, both of which are common and distributed throughout the whole area (Dusén 1901 p. 34). The variety *Saxifraga oppositifolia* L. var. *Nathorstii* Dusén flowers later in August than *Saxifraga oppositifolia* L. which is flowering from early in July to late in August.

On Kapp Humboldt it was found 800 metres above sea-level, and at Hoelsbu Scholander collected it at the height of 1300 metres.

24. *Saxifraga rivularis* L.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
- II. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta.
- V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen.

Occurs scattered and sparsely throughout the whole area, with the exception of the inner fjord tracts. Generally found in moist spots (moors and brooks) of the low country, but also in the mountains in the vicinity of melting snow. On Kapp Humboldt it was found at the elevation of 600 metres.

The height rarely exceeds 6—8 cm. The German expedition 1869—70 collected the plant at two points, its height being only 2 cm.

25. *Chrysosplenium tetrandrum* N. Lund.

- V. 32. Daudmannsøyra.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

This species has hitherto been unknown in Greenland. On July 19, 1930 it was discovered by P. F. Scholander on a Esquimaux camp site a few kilometres west of Kapp Herschel. The same day we went north to Kapp Wynn and were back again on the 21st, when I commenced to investigate the locality, it appeared that the three or four Esquimaux ruins were completely covered by *Chrysosplenium tetrandrum*. Outside the ruins themselves only few specimens were found.

About a week later I found it on Daudmannsøyra, here also in the ruins of old camp sites. There were here between 30 and 40 ruins, situated as usually only a few metres from the shore. *Chrysosplenium tetrandrum* was found only in three or four of the ruins, but then these were completely overgrown, exactly as was the case on Kapp Herschel.

They were flowering in both places, and the largest specimens measured a little more than 10 cm.

ROSACEAE26. *Potentilla alpestris* Hall.

Pl. III, fig. 6.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
- II. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 15. Kapp Humboldt.
- IV. 26. Vassdalen.
- V. 33. Soppbukta.

Grows in dry, warm mountain slopes and is pretty frequent at some points in the southern part of the area. It is rare north of Frans Josefs Fjord, and has not been found in the inner fjord tracts.

On Kapp Humboldt it grew to the height of 1000 metres. Flowers in the beginning of August.

27. *Potentilla emarginata* Pursh.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 6. Gåsøya. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya.
- III. 19. Røhssfjordbotnen, N side.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu.
- V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Common at the coast. Has not been found previously in the inner fjord areas. N. Hartz is of opinion that if it does occur far from the coast it will only be found at elevations of more than 1000 metres. In Røhssfjorden it was, however, found right down to the sea. On Kapp Humboldt I collected specimens at the height of 1000 metres above sea-level. It flowers about the first of August.

28. *Potentilla nivea* L.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 13. Nattvika. 14. Orvinlia, N side of Sofiasund at Celsiusfjellet. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah.
- III. 18. Røhssfjordsundet, S side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulffjorden, the mouth, E side. 22. Reinbukta.
- VI. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part.
- V. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

Distributed throughout the whole area. Grows on dry ground, often high up in the mountains, and prefers projecting ridges, below and between stones where birds frequently rest. Flowers about the first of August.

29. *Potentilla Pedersenii* (Rydb.) Ostenf.

- II. 12. Kapp Elisabeth.
- IV. 27. Ankerplassen.
- V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen.

A rare species that occurs sparsely and has not been found in the inner fjord areas. Flowers towards the end of July.

30. *Potentilla pulchella* R. Br.

- V. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen.

It has only been found at three points in the northern coastal area, and not in the region between Scoresbysund and Claveringøya. Flowers in July.

31. *Sibbaldia procumbens* L.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
- II. 7. Husbukta. 15. Kapp Humboldt.

This species has previously not been found north of Scoresbysund. Grows on dry, sunny slopes. On Kapp Humboldt, the northernmost locality, it grew at the height of 650 metres. On August 3, 1930 it had here already gone out of flower.

32. *Dryas integrifolia* M. Vahl.

- II. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta.
- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head.

This species was never found at the coast. Grows along with *Dryas octopetala* and is thus easily overlooked. Flowers early and the seeds become ripe in the first half of August.

33. *Dryas octopetala* L.

All localities except. 3. Kapp Simpson.

Distributed throughout the whole area, and is one of the most common species. Occurs in large numbers both at the coast and in the inner fjord tracts. On the low country continuous carpets of this plant may be seen, extending for a considerable distance. On Kapp Humboldt I collected the plant up to the height of 800 metres. It flowers in July and has ripe seeds in the first half of August.

*OENOTHERACEAE*34. *Chamaenerium latifolium* (L.) Sweet.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 13. Nattvika. 14. Orvinlia, N side of Sofiasund at Celsiusfjellet. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head.
- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.
- V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

A very common plant distributed throughout the whole area. Prefers moist, sandy soil near brooks, but can also be found in dry spots.

In Myggbukta it was flowering abundantly on August 1, 1929.

The following year it did not flower in the same place until the middle of August. In many places the seeds hardly become ripe the same year and are then, I suppose, not spread until the next summer. It does not grow far up, but on Kapp Humboldt it was nevertheless found at the height of 850 metres.

The height may exceed 30 cm, and the red flowers may have a diameter of 5 cm.

35. *Epilobium arcticum* Sam.

- II. 7. Husbukta.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta.

This species had previously not been found north of Scoresbysund. G. Seidenfaden collected it north of Clavingøya in lat. 74° 25' N on July 24, 1929 (Seidenfaden 1930, p. 370).

On August 8, the same year I found it in Husbukta, and about a fortnight later also in Myggbukta; in both places with ripe seeds. I did not see the plant in 1930.

PAPAVERACEAE

36. *Papaver radicum* Rottb.

All localities except at Kapp Simpson and Kapp Elisabeth.

Grows almost everywhere, both on moist and dry ground, in the low-lying country and high up in the mountains. On Kapp Humboldt I thus found it on the summit of the mountain I was investigating, 1275 metres above sea-level. P. F. Scholander collected it at Hoelsbu at the height of 1300 metres. It flowers towards the end of July and in the beginning of August and specimens with white flowers are frequently met with. In many localities it is doubtful whether the seeds ripen the same year.

HALORRHAGIDACEAE

37. *Hippuris vulgaris* L.

- II. 6. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta.

This species is very rare, and grows in small shallow tarns and ponds. These tarns are quite common in the low country; but only very few of these contain *Hippuris vulgaris*. Where the species does occur, however, it almost fills the tarns.

CRUCIFERAE

38. *Arabis alpina* L.

- I. 1. Antarctichamna.
II. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta.

Previously this species had not been found north of Scoresbysund. G. Seidenfaden discovered it on Kapp Franklin on September 6, 1929. In 1930 I found it at three points. This plant grows along brooks for some distance up the hill slopes. Flowers in the beginning of August, and may attain the height of 20 cm.

39. *Arabis arenicola* (Rich.) Gelert.

- I. 1. Antarctichamna.

The northern limit of this species was in Scoresbysund prior to 1930. On the sandy beach of Antarctichamna a few specimens (all fruiting) were found on August 11, 1930.

40. *Braya glabella* Richards.

- II. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika. 17. Vargbukta.
IV. 25. Hoelsbu.

Grows on dry sand and occurs rather scattered and sparsely. Is generally found in company with *Braya humilis*, but also with *Lesquerella arctica*. Flowers in July.

41. *Braya humilis* (C. A. Meyer) Robins.

- II. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
III. 22. Reinbukta.
IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 27. Ankerplassen.
V. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.

This species had previously not been found in East-Greenland. According to the investigations by G. Seidenfaden and myself, it is more frequent in the visited area than *Braya glabella*, along with which it grows. Some specimens appear to represent a hybrid between these two.

It grows on dry, sandy soil and flowers in July.

42. *Braya purpurascens* (R. Br.) Bunge.

- I. 2. Kapp Petersens.
II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika. 14. Orvinlia, N side of Sofiasund at Celsiusfjellet. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
III. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden, about 3 km from the head. 22. Reinbukta.
IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.
V. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
VI. 36. Kapp Herschel

Commonly distributed throughout the whole area, but varies somewhat with regard to growing habits. Mostly found on rather moist ground, in other places where it is quite dry.

Flowers later than the two other kinds of *Braya*, as a rule in the beginning of August.

43. *Cardamine bellidifolia* L.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
II. 3. Kapp Simpson. 4. Holmvika. 6. Gåsøya. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya.

- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu.
 V. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 35. Revet.
 VI. 37. Landingsdalen.

Grows rather scattered and generally occurs sparsely wherever found. It has not been found in the inner fjord tracts. Prefers moist ground. The height is generally only 3—4 cm. Flowers early in July.

44. *Cardamine pratensis* L.

- II. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen.
 IV. 24. Myggbukta.

One of the rarest plants in the investigated area, and in 1929 I discovered only a single specimen. It was the last day we went ashore that year, and quite by chance I found a flowering specimen in one of the many tarns at Myggbukta. The following year I was again at Myggbukta and found *Cardamine pratensis* flowering on August 2, although the summer was about three weeks later that year than in 1929. Five kilometres west of Husbukta many specimens grow along the edge of a small tarn.

45. *Cochlearia groenlandica* L.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
 II. 4. Holmvika. 7. Husbukta. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya.
 15. Kapp Humboldt.
 IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta.
 V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
 VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Occurs sparsely, and has not been found in the inner fjord tracts.

Generally it grows near the seashore, but was also found a good distance inland. Thus on Kapp Herschel I noticed it on boggy ground at the height of 500 metres.

Draba.

Special importance has been attached to the getting together of a collection of *Draba* specimens as rich and complete as possible; in the first place because it is not always easy to decide in the field what particular species one has found. Many *Drabas* are systematically so alike that it is only possible to distinguish between them after careful investigation.

Further, many variable forms were found which seemed to be something between the pure species. This might partly be due to the

particular nature of the growing place, or the degree of development of the specimens, but it might also indicate that they were hybrids.

All this tended to make the collection one of particular interest, and the results of the examination also came up to expectations.

Mrs. Elisabeth Ekman has been kind enough to go through a large part of the material, and determine the species accurately. Mrs. Ekman found in our material 13 species and 13 hybrids. Of these *Draba subcapitata* forms hybrids with four of the other species, and *Draba lactea* and *Draba fladnizensis* with three each. Whereas *Draba alpina*, *Draba cinerea*, *Draba daurica*, *Draba nivalis* and *Draba rupestris* form hybrids with two each and lastly *Draba Bellii* and *Draba oblongata* with one each.

We found at several points that the hybrids of most species were smaller than the pure species. This was particularly noticeable with the hybrids between *Draba cinerea* and *Draba daurica* which, indeed, at most points had a height of 15 cm, this being, however, not more than half the size attained in many instances by the parent species themselves. The hybrid between these two species showed, moreover, that the siliques had failed at most points. They were small and insignificant as compared with the siliques of the pure species.

46. *Draba alpina* L.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 28. Røyevatnet.
- V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Common throughout the whole area with the exception of the inner fjord tracts, where it has not been found.

Flowers in the later half of July.

47. *Draba cinerea* Adams.

- I. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.

- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulf-fjorden at the mouth, E side. 22. Reinbukta.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.
- V. 22. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

Distributed throughout the whole area. Often attains a height of more than 30 cm. Flowers in July and has ripe seeds in the first half of August.

48. *Draba crassifolia* Graham.

- II. 7. Husbukta. 15. Kapp Humboldt.

I succeeded in finding only two specimens of this very rare species: one in Husbukta and one on Kapp Humboldt, in both places bearing fruit. Previously it has only been found once, by N. Hartz on Kapp Hold-with-Hope.

49. *Draba daurica* DC.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertson-øya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulf-fjorden at the mouth, E side. 22. Reinbukta.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part.
- V. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

Commonly distributed throughout the whole area. Grows often on dry ground, but frequently also on rich soil at the Esquimaux sites, where its height may exceed 30 cm. Flowers in July, and the seeds are ripe in the first half of August.

50. *Draba daurica* DC. f. *rupestriformis* Elis. Ekman.

- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta.
- V. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 34. At Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

It was not found in the inner fjord tracts. At most points it had gone out of flower already early in July. Specimens 10—15 cm in height were collected.

51. *Draba fladnizensis* Wulf.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
- II. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah.
17. Vargbukta.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet.
- V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Occurs sparsely, and was not found in the inner fjord tracts.

52. *Draba Gredini* Elis. Ekman.

- IV. 24. Myggbukta.

Only a single specimen.

53. *Draba groenlandica* Elis. Ekman.

- II. 17. Vargbukta.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Very rare and occurs sparsely wherever it is found.

54. *Draba lactea* Adams.

- I. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 15. Kapp Humboldt.
- III. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 28. Røyevatnet.
- V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta.
34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Occurs scattered throughout the whole area, but is rare in the inner fjord tracts. Most of the specimens had already finished flowering in the beginning of August.

55. *Draba Bellii* Holm. var. *gracilis* Elis. Ekm.

- I. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 12. Kapp Elisabeth.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part.
- V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen.

Occurs sparsely at the coast and is still rarer in the interior. In the inner fjord tracts it was not found.

56. *Draba micropetala* R. Br.

- IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu.
- VI. 37. Landingsplassen.

In our area this species has previously only been found twice, viz. by A. G. Nathorst, who found a solitary flowering specimen on July 19, 1899 on the south side of Kapp Hold-with-Hope. It is thus very rare in this area. In addition to my own two finding-places in 1929, G. Seidenfaden reports one in the same year on the south side of Claveringøya.

57. *Draba nivalis* Liljebl.

- I. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta, 15. Kapp Humboldt.
- III. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta.
- V. 32. Daudmannsøyra.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen.

This species is very rare in the inner fjord tracts, and occurs sparsely at the outer coast. It flowers very early, for nearly all the specimens, even those found as early as the 17th of July, had gone out of flower.

On Kapp Humboldt the plant was collected 650 metres above sea-level.

58. *Draba oblongata* R. Br.

- II. 7. Husbukta. 17. Vargbukta.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu.
- VI. 37. Landingsdalen.

Has been found at the coast and for some distance inland, but not in the inner fjord areas.

It is very rare.

59. *Draba Ostenfeldii* Elis. Ekman var. *ovibovina* Elis. Ekman.

- I. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya.
- IV. 25. Hoelsbu. 27. Ankerplassen.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

Was fruiting on Kapp Herschel, and had almost gone out of flower at the other localities. Has a height of 8—10 cm.

60. *Draba subcapitata* Simm.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
- II. 7. Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 17. Vargbukta.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta.
- V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

In the southern part of the area *Draba subcapitata* is very rare, and farther north it occurs sparsely. It has not been found in the inner fjord tracts. Flowers early and had already done flowering at the end of July. It is often found high up in the mountains, and on Kapp Humboldt it was gathered at an elevation of 1275 metres.

61. *Draba alpina* L. \times *lactea* Adams.

- IV. 24. Myggbukta.
- VI. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Was only found at two points on the coast. In both places only small specimens 3—4 cm high with flowering done.

62. *Draba alpina* L. \times *macrocarpa* Adams.

- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

A single specimen already flowered was found on July 19, 1930.

63. *Draba cinerea* Adams \times *daurica* DC.

- I. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 17. Vargbukta.
- IV. 27. Ankerplassen.
- V. 33. Soppbukta. 35. Revet.

Appears to be the most commonly distributed of the hybrids. Grows on dry ground, and reaches in many places a height of 15 cm. Flowers early in July.

64. *Draba cinerea* Adams \times *nivalis* Liljebl.

IV. 25. Hoelsbu.

A few specimens nearly out of flower were found on a dry slope on August 4, 1930.

65. *Draba daurica* DC \times *rupestris* R. Br.

I. 1. Antartichamna.

II. 7. Husbukta.

III. 22. Reinbukta.

IV. 24. Myggbukta.

Of this hybrid species only few specimens were found. In Reinbukta it had ripe fruits on August 14, 1929. Elsewhere it was not so advanced.

66. *Draba fladnizensis* Wulf. \times *lactea* Adams.

II. 10. Sanddalen.

III. 20. Dicksonfjorden, S side about 3 km from the head.

IV. 24. Myggbukta.

VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

I am in possession of only a few specimens of this hybrid species from each locality. On Kapp Herschel it carried fruit as early as July 20, 1930, whereas specimens in Myggbukta were flowering 10 days later.

67. *Draba fladnizensis* Wulf. \times *nivalis* Liljebl.

II. 15. Kapp Humboldt.

One specimen was found at the beach, and two about 500 metres above sea-level. The three specimens were all nearly out of flower.

68. *Draba fladnizensis* Wulf. \times *subcapitata* Simm.

V. 35. Revet.

VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

Only a few specimens and all had more or less gone out of flower.

69. *Draba lactea* Adams \times *subcapitata* Simm.

VI. 37. Landingsdalen.

Only a single flowering specimen of this hybrid was seen in Landingsdalen.

70. *Draba oblongata* R. Br. \times *subcapitata* Simm.

IV. 24. Myggbukta.

Of this hybrid, too, only a few specimens out of flower were found on dry sloping ground.

71. *Draba rupestris* R. Br. \times *subcapitata* Simm.

I. 2. Kapp Petersens.

A single specimen (out of flower) on August 9, 1930.

72. *Eutrema Edwardsii* R. Br.

II. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth.

IV. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.

V. 35. Revet.

VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

Grows scattered and sparsely on moist, sandy soil. Flowers in the beginning of August.

73. *Lesquerella arctica* (Wormsk.) Watson.

II. 7. Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.

III. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 22. Reinbukta.

IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.

V. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.

Grows exclusively on sandy soil. In most instances it was already bearing fruit. The species is sometimes frequent, sometimes sparse.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

74. *Arenaria pseudofrigida* Ostenf. et Dahl.

II. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 13. Nattvika. 14. Orvinlia, N side of Sofia-sundet at Celsiusfjellet. 15. Kapp Humboldt.

IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen.

V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Distributed throughout the whole area, with the exception of the inner fjord areas, where it has not been found.

It forms small dense tussocks completely covered with flowers. The flowering period is the beginning of August.

75. *Cerastium alpinum* L.

Found at every point visited.

Cerastium alpinum was the only species found in every place visited. It is distributed throughout the whole of the low country and is one of the most common plants in the mountains. On Kapp Humboldt I found it at the height of 1275 metres and at Hoelsbu in Moskusoksefjorden Scholander found it at 1300 metres. It is rather variable both with regard to growing habit and appearance. In some places it grows on moist soil and often forms dense tussocks.

Flowers in the first half of August.

76. *Cerastium lapponicum* Cr.

II. 7. Husbukta.

It had previously not been found north of Flemingfjorden (on the south side of Davysund in lat. 71° 40' N).

B. Lyngø gathered a few flowering specimens in Husbukta on August 8, 1929. The same year on September 6 G. Seidenfaden found it farther north on Kapp Franklin in lat. 73° 16' N.

77. *Cerastium Regelii* Ostenf.

I. 1. Antartichamna.

II. 17. Vargbukta.

III. 22. Reinbukta.

IV. 24. Myggbukta.

VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

This species occurs sparsely. Is generally found on somewhat moist ground near the beach.

None of the specimens seen were flowering.

78. *Honckenya peploides* (L.) Ehrh.

II. 4. Holmvika. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta.

III. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 21. Kjerulffjorden, E side of the mouth.

IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part
30. Kapp Stosch.

V. 34. Revet.

VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

A typical strand species growing on the sand right down to the sea. At most points it occurs sparsely. Thus on Kapp Herschel in 1929 I succeeded in finding only one specimen, although I walked along the shore for a distance of about three kilometres. In Röhssfjordbotnen, however, it grew abundantly.

It flowers in the beginning of August at the coast, and earlier in the fjords farther inland.

79. *Melandrium affine* J. Vahl.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 7. Husbukta. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya.
- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 27. Ankerplassen. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.
- V. 32. Daudmannsøyra.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen.

Distributed throughout the whole area, though quite rare in the inner fjord tracts. Occurs sparsely at most points. Flowers towards the end of July.

80. *Melandrium apetalum* (L.) Fenzl.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 27. Ankerplassen. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.
- V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Rrevet. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

This species is common at the outer coast, but occurs more sparsely towards the interior. It has not been found in the inner fjord tracts. On Kapp Humboldt it grew to the height of 700 metres.

Flowers from the middle of July, and the seeds ripen from the middle of August.

81. *Melandrium triflorum* (R. Br.) J. Vahl.

- II. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulf-fjorden, E side of the mouth. 22. Reinbukta.

IV. 24. Myggbukta. 26. Vassdalen. 28. Røyevatnet. 30. Kapp Stosch.

V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.

VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Melandrium triflorum is common throughout the whole area, except its southern part. It is particularly frequent in the inner fjord areas, where its height may exceed 30 cm. At the coast it does not reach this size, and is also distinguished by a much stronger hair growth.

In the inner fjord tracts it flowers early in July, and even in the beginning of August it has ripe seeds.

82. *Minuartia*¹ *biflora* (L.) Schinz et Thell.

I. 1. Antartichamna.

II. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 15. Kapp Humboldt.

III. 22. Reinbukta.

IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet.

V. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta.

VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Has a wide distribution, but at most points it occurs sparsely. In the inner fjord tracts it is exceedingly scarce. Flowers in July.

83. *Minuartia verna* (L.) Hiern.

I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.

II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 13. Nattvika. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.

III. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 22. Reinbukta.

IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.

V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.

VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Has a still wider distribution than *Minuartia biflora*, and, like the latter, is scarce in the inner fjord tracts.

Flowers in July.

¹ *Minuartia stricta* (Sw.) Hiern., see additional note pages 72 and 82.

84. *Sagina intermedia* Fenzl.

- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 10. Sanddalen. 15. Kapp Humboldt.
V. 33. Soppbukta.
VI. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Occurs exceedingly sparsely at most points, and on account of its small size it is not always easy to find. The plant may thus have been overlooked in some cases. Flowers towards the end of July.

Otherwise it has only been found twice previously in this area, viz. by Hartz and Kruse on Kapp Borlase Warren and Sabineøya in 1900.

85. *Silene acaulis* L.

All localities except at Kapp Simpson.

One of the most common plants in our area, and occurs as a rule in moist parts of the low-lying ground. On Kapp Humboldt, however, it was found to an elevation of 800 metres.

Flowers in August. The colour of the flowers varies considerably, from red to white.

86. *Stellaria humifusa* Rottb.

- II. 4. Holmvika. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 12. Kapp Elisabeth.
III. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side.
IV. 24. Myggbukta.

A strand species growing together with *Carex ursina* and *Puccinellia phryganodes*. Previously not known from the inner fjord tracts. In Röhssfjordbotnen I found that it occurred abundantly. This was also the case in Myggbukta. Elsewhere it was found sparsely.

Flowers from the end of July to far into August.

87. *Stellaria longipes* Goldie.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah.
IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.

- V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta.
34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

A very commonly distributed plant throughout the whole area, with the exception of the inner fjord tracts, where it has not been found. Grows on dry ground, usually between *Betula nana* and heathers. The height may reach 15–20 cm. On Kapp Humboldt it was found at the height of 800 metres.

88. *Viscaria alpina* (L.) Don.

- II. 15. Kapp Humboldt.

Viscaria alpina had so far not been found north of Scoresbysund. On Kapp Humboldt it grew on the seaward slope of a mountain about 100 metres above sea-level. It was flowering on August 3, 1929. The following year I did not find the plant here, but then we only spent a few hours ashore.

POLYGONACEAE

89. *Koenigia islandica* L.

- I. 1. Antarctichamna.
II. 4. Holmvika. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta
9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 15. Kapp Humboldt.
IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta.
V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 33. Soppbukta.
VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

Occurs sparsely at most points. Grows on low-lying ground in moist places, such as moors, rivulets, and near accumulations of snow, often with *Juncus biglumis* and *J. triglumis*.

It has not been found in the inner fjord tracts.

90. *Oxyria digyna* (L.) Hill.

Pl. I, fig. 4.

- I. 1. Antarctichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W
of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen.
11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 14. Orvinlia, N side of
Sofiasund at Celsiusfjellet. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp
Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side
of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head.

- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen.
27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine,
outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.
- V. 31. Jacksonøya, E side. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta.
34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Distributed throughout the whole area both on low and high ground. On Kapp Humboldt it was found 1000 metres above sea-level. At the Esquimaux camp sites and in the vicinity of the hunting cabins it may reach the height of 30 cm, whereas on dry sand — where it is generally found — it rarely attains 15 cm.

91. *Polygonum viviparum* L.

Pl. II, fig. 4.

All localities except at Kapp Simpson.

One of the most commonly distributed plants. On Kapp Humboldt it was frequent up to 700 metres. Higher up it became more rare, and above 1000 metres no specimens were found.

92. *Rumex acetosella* L.

- II. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 15. Kapp Humboldt.
17. Vargbukta.
- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side
of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulf fjorden
E side of the mouth.
- IV. 25. Hoelsbu.
- V. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.

This species had previously not been found at the coast. On Kapp Humboldt it was found on a steep mountain slope only 100 metres from the shore.

Otherwise it grows generally in the interior on sheltered hill and mountain slopes on dry sandy soil.

On Kapp Humboldt there grew many species previously unknown or at all events of rare occurrence in the coastal region, and also species hitherto not known north of Scoresbysund. They were all found on a steep mountain slope running parallel to the sea and only about 100 metres from it. The height of the slope was about 200 metres.

BETULACEAE93. *Betula nana* L.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika. 5. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulf-fjorden, E side of the mouth. 22. Reinbukta.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.
- V. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.

Betula nana was previously unknown from the northern part of the area. Seidenfaden found it on Claveringøya (lat. 74° 25') on July 24, 1929. The following year I collected it in about the same place, only a little farther west.

It is rare at the coast, but on Kapp Humboldt it grew abundantly on a mountain slope near the sea, about 100 metres above sea-level. In Myggbukta, on the other hand, it occurs only on the west side of the slope leading to Loch Fine.

The branches usually creep on the ground, but sometimes, particularly in the inner fjord tracts, they may straighten up and reach a height of between 50 and 70 cm. The thickest branches had a diameter of 1.5—2 cm.

SALICACEAE*Salix*.

Apart from *Salix herbacea* only three species of *Salix* are known from the investigated area, viz. *S. glauca*, *S. arctica*, and *S. arctophila*.

It appeared, however, that pure species were exceedingly rare, what do occur are hybrids between all three or two of these species. In a paper, "Om Grønlands Salices", Björn Floderus, the Swedish botanist, has dealt with this point. Floderus examined material collected on Danish and Swedish Greenland Expeditions and he says, inter alia, about *Salix glauca* (p. 125): "All the recorded varieties and forms from Greenland of *Salix glauca* (L.), the number of which could be further increased through extracts from the plant lists of the botanical museums I comprise in the bastard group *S. chlorocladus* and *S. glauca*, yet in the more northern areas with elements from *S. arctica* (Pall.) sometimes entering the hybrid combination". The name *S. arctophila* Cock. was recently substituted for *S. chlorocladus* Flod.

About *S. arctica* he says (p. 139—140): "The *Salices* from East Greenland labelled *S. arctica* Pall. in the Scandinavian museums were all collected in the middle zone of the coastal area of East Greenland (abt. $69^{\circ} 45' - 74^{\circ} 30'$). The greater part of these individuals (25) I consider to be triple hybrids between *S. arctica* (Pall.), *S. glauca* (L.), and *S. chlorocladus* mihi. The first mentioned species is in a few forms (3) strongly and in some others (9) clearly dominating, but sometimes (4) only weakly represented. It is exceptional (1) when *S. glauca* dominates, but for one exception (Zw. deut. Nordp. 1869—1870 S. M.) it is quite distinct in all the individuals. *S. chlorocladus* forms a clear integral part of most forms (16), in a few cases (2) it is disputable, and appears to be lacking in some (3) specimens. In all these *S. arctica* dominates.

In addition to the above-mentioned hybridogenous forms of *arctica* from East Greenland we find in the Scandinavian Museums a number of specimens which are labelled as "*S. arctica* Pall. β *groenlandica* (And.) Lundstr.", "*Salix groenlandica* (And.) Lundstr.", "*S. arctica* f. *groenlandica* (And.)", "*S. glauca* (L.) var. *subarctica* Lundstr." etc.

Among these *arctica*-forms from East Greenland, embracing about 50 individuals, there is no *S. arctica* (Pall.) which in my opinion represent the wholly pure species. Only one specimen I have interpreted as *S. arctica* \times *glauca*: Hurry Inlet Kruuse $\frac{3}{8}$ 1900 "*Salix arctica* f. *groenlandica* And." 530 σ K. M. All the others appear to belong to the large hybridogenous group *S. arctica* \times *chlorocladus* \times *glauca* in which the three mother species can be observed to make up mutually varying proportions."

And finally about *S. chlorocladus* (i. e. *S. arctophila*) on p. 167:

"The distribution of the species in East Greenland is imperfectly known. Even in the *Salices* in the south of North Greenland *S. chlorocladus* is sometimes found to be very dominant. Such forms as *S. arctica* \times *chlorocladus* \times *glauca* have, for example, been found by Koefoed on the east coast at Kapp Bismarck (abt. $76^{\circ} 45'$)".

On p. 182 he says: "From wide areas of northern East Greenland (abt. $69^{\circ} 45' - 74^{\circ} 30'$ N. Lat.) a considerable material of *S. arctica* \times *chlorocladus* \times *glauca* has, however, mainly by Hartz (1891, 1900), Kruuse (1900) and Dusén (1899) been brought home to the Scandinavian Museums. Considering the almost unanimous phytographic reports of the mentioned botanists it seems to me that this form-group occupies a prominent, perhaps even dominating, position in the *Salix* flora."

As the result of his investigations Floderus arrived at the following conclusion (p. 191): "As it will appear from this collocation *S. chlorocladus* \times *glauca* is the willow characteristic for Southern and *S. arctica* \times *glauca* for the Northern Greenland, whereas the triple hybrid *S. arctica* \times *chlorocladus* \times *glauca* is apparently common throughout the middle part of area."

94, 95 and 96. *Salix arctica* (Pallas) \times *arctophila* (Cock.)
 \times *glauca* L.

Found everywhere.

Björn Floderus has been kind enough to make a cursory examination of a part of my *Salix* material and it appeared that the whole has to be classed as the triple bastard *S. arctica* \times *arctophila* \times *glauca*.

It is distributed throughout the whole area. Locally, particularly in the inner fjord tracts, the height of the plant may reach 50 cm. The thickest branches seen had a diameter of about 1,5—2 cm. At the coast, however, the specimens were smaller and often dwarfed.

97. *Salix herbacea* L.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
- II. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 14. Orvinlia, N side of Sofiasund at Celsiusfjellet. 15. Kapp Humboldt.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta.
- V. 32. Daudmannsøyra.

Generally sparse on the hill slopes; occurs often near the beach. Very rare in the northern part of the area, and has not been found in the inner fjord tracts.

PLUMBAGINACEAE

98. *Armeria sibirica* Turcz.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 14. Orvinlia, N side of Sofiasund at Celsiusfjellet. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- III. 22. Reinbukta.
- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 27. Ankerplassen. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part.
- V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
- VI. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Universally distributed at the coast and for some distance inland, but very rare in the inner fjord tracts, where I only succeeded in finding it in Reinbukta. The Swedish Expedition in 1899 also found it only once in the inner fjord tracts, viz. in Forsbladfjorden (Dusén 1901 p. 38).

Grows generally near the shore, but it is often found in the low country several kilometres from the beach.

Flowers about the 1st of August.

*PRIMULACEAE*99. *Primula stricta* Hornem.

II. 7. Husbukta.

Prior to 1929 this species was not known from East Greenland. Seidenfaden found it at Geologfjorden (lat. 73° 47' N.) on August 18, 1929 (Seidenfaden 1930, p. 374). The year after I collected it in Husbukta on August 15, growing on a small hill about one kilometer from the shore together with *Taraxacum brachyceras*, *Antennaria alpina*, *Euphrasia latifolia*, and others that generally grow on dry, sunny slopes.

It was partly flowering, and partly gone out of flower. The largest specimens measured about 20 cm.

*PYROLACEAE*100. *Pyrola grandiflora* (DC.) Rad.

Pl. III, fig. 5.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
 II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 10. Sanddalen. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
 III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulffjorden, E side of the mouth. 22. Reinbukta.
 IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet.
 V. 33. Soppbukta.

It is common in the inner fjord tracts, and is sometimes also frequent at the coast. The Swedish Expedition in 1899 only found sterile specimens at the coast (Dusén 1901, p. 41). Both in Myggbukta and on Kapp Humboldt large flowering specimens were found.

It generally grows in the low country and is seldom met with at high altitudes, thus on Kapp Humboldt only 250 metres above sea-level.

The plant flowers in the first half of August, both at the coast and farther inland.

*ERICACEAE*101. *Arctostaphylos alpina* (L.) Spreng.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
 II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.

- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulffjorden, E side of the mouth. 22. Reinbukta.
- IV. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.
- V. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet.

This species is very rare at the coast; on Kapp Humboldt it was only found at a single point. Going farther inland it becomes more frequent to the height of 3—400 metres. The berries are seldom ripe until the end of August. Already about the middle of August the leaves assume their autumnal colours, visible from a long distance.

The northern limit was previously held to be lat. $73^{\circ} 30'$. Seidenfaden, however, discovered it in Tyrolerfjorden in lat. $74^{\circ} 33'$ on July 25, 1929. (Seidenfaden 1930, p. 370).

102. *Bryanthus coeruleus* (L.) Dipp.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.

The northern limit of this species was previously in Scoresbysund. I only found it at a single point on the south side of Antartichamna, about 200 metres above sea-level. It was here in full flower on August 11, 1930.

103. *Cassiope hypnoides* (L.) Don.

- II. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta.

The northern limit of this species was previously taken to be in Hurry Inlet in lat. $71^{\circ} 40'$ N. Scholander discovered it on August 16, 1930 five kilometres west of Husbukta, on moist arenaceous soil about one kilometer from the shore.

104. *Cassiope tetragona* (L.) Don.

Everywhere except at 3. Kapp Simpson. 31. Jacksonøya. 38. Kapp Wynn.

One of the most common species in our area. In many places it forms continuous associations which during the flowering period about the middle of July make the ground appear like a white carpet spreading over wide areas.

On Kapp Humboldt it was found to the height of 800 metres.

105. *Rhododendron lapponicum* (L.) Wahlenb.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.

- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head.
- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.
- V. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.

Has a wide distribution, but occurs sparsely at most points thus in the northern part of the area even exceedingly rare. Is generally found in the low country and is rare up to the height of 400 metres.

Flowers towards the end of July and in the beginning of August.

106. *Vaccinium uliginosum* L. var. *microphylla* Lange.

Pl. I, fig. 2.

Everywhere except at 37. Landingsdalen and 38. Kapp Wynn.

Distributed throughout the whole area, but is sparse at most points on the coast. The same thing applies to the northern coastal area.

At some distance of the coast and in the inner fjord tracts it occurs abundantly, and the berries were ripe already in the first half of August. In 1930, however, it was only at few points that the berries had commenced to ripen as late as the middle of August.

Is rarely found high up in the mountains; on Kapp Humboldt I collected it at an elevation of 600 metres.

EMPETRACEAE

107. *Empetrum hermaphroditum* (Lge.) Hagerup.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulf-fjorden, E side of the mouth. 22. Reinbukta.
- IV. 25. Hoelsbu. 27. Ankerplassen.
- V. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

Distributed throughout the whole area, but it is sparse at the coast in the northern part of the area.

It has ripe berries from the middle of August

POLEMONIACEAE108. *Polemonium boreale* Adams.

Pl. III, fig. 1.

III. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen.

Occurs only at the coast in the northern part of our area, and has not been found south of Claveringøya.

Grows at the beach as well as up to the height of 5—600 metres in dry mountain slopes.

Flowers early and was already in full flower on July 17, 1930.

SCROPHULARIACEAE109. *Veronica alpina* L.

I. 1. Antartichamna.

This species had previously not been found north of Scoresbysund. A. K. Orvin discovered it flowering in Antartichamna on August 11 1930, about 400 metres above sea-level.

110. *Euphrasia latifolia* Pursh.

II. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 17. Vargbukta.

III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 22. Reinbukta.

IV. 24. Myggbukta.

This species is very rare at the coast and in the northern part of the area. The coast forms are usually very small, hardly more than 3—4 cm. In the inner fjord tracts they may, however, measure about 15 cm.

Grows as a rule on sheltered, sunny mountains slopes, but does not go particularly high up.

Flowers in the beginning of August.

111. *Pedicularis flammea* L.

I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.

II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.

III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 22. Reinbukta.

- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 27. Ankerplassen.
 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part.
 30. Kapp Sotsch.
- V. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen.

Has a wide distribution in our area, particularly on the low-lying ground. Flowers in the beginning of August. It had previously not been found at the coast, but it really appears to be quite as common here as it is farther inland.

112. *Pedicularis hirsuta* L.

All localities except at Kapp Simpson.

Pedicularis hirsuta is one of the most common species, and is to be found almost everywhere. It flowers earlier than the two other species of *Pedicularis*. At some points it may even be in full flower in the middle of July.

113. *Pedicularis lapponica* L.

Pl. II, fig. 2.

- II. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta.
 13. Nattvika. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulf-fjorden, E side of the mouth.
- IV. 25. Hoelsbu. 27. Ankerplassen. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part.
- V. 33. Soppbukta. 35. Revet.

Pedicularis lapponica had previously not been found at the coast. However, on Kapp Humboldt I discovered it at several points up to the height of 650 metres. It is not as common as *Pedicularis hirsuta* and *Pedicularis flammea* and in the northern part of our area it is even very scarce.

Flowers in the beginning of August.

GENTIANACEAE

114. *Gentiana tenella* Rottb.

- II. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta.
- III. 22. Reinbukta.

One of the rarest species of the entire area. In 1929 I succeeded in finding it only at one point in Reinbukta, on a dry sand hillock quite close to the sea. Scholander found it 5 kilometres west of Husbukta on August 16, 1930, also on a dry sandy hill about 1 kilometre from the sea.

At both points it was flowering.

CAMPANULACEAE

115. *Campanula rotundifolia* L.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulf-fjorden, E side of the mouth. 22. Reinbukta.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen.
- V. 33. Soppbukta.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

Is widely distributed throughout the area. Very frequent in the inner fjord tracts, but is not quite so common at the coast. In the northern part of the area it is exceedingly rare. The northern limit was previously Kapp Mary, but on July 30, 1929 I found a small flowering specimen on Kapp Herschel. When I visited this place the year after the plant was not seen. At the coast and for some distance inland, it generally reaches a height of 20 cm, whereas in the inner fjord tracts it may measure as much as 40 cm.

Grows as a rule down in the low country, but now and then it may be found high up in the mountains, e. g., on Kapp Humboldt at the elevation of 800 metres.

Flowers later than *Campanula uniflora*, about August 1.

116. *Campanula uniflora* L.

- I. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta.
- V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen.

It has not been found in the inner fjord tracts and is the most common at the coast. On Kapp Humboldt it grew 800 metres above sea-level.

Flowers as early as the middle of July.

COMPOSITAE

117. *Antennaria alpina* (L.) Gaertn.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
- II. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 15. Kapp Humboldt.
- IV. 25. Hoelsbu. 27. Ankerplassen.

Prior to 1929 it had not been found north of Scoresbysund. The present northern limit is at Loch Fine in lat. $73^{\circ} 55'$ (Seidenfaden 1930, p. 372). It grows on dry hill slopes but, strange to say, it has not been found in the inner fjord tracts. Generally found in the low country. At Hoelsbu it was not found until an altitude of 700 metres was reached.

118. *Antennaria Porsildii* Elis. Ekman.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
- II. 7. Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 15. Kapp Humboldt.
- IV. 26. Vassdalen.

Antennaria Porsildii had previously been found only at a few points in East Greenland. The most northernly locality prior to 1929 was Fleming Inlet between lat. $71^{\circ} 45'$ and 72° (Chr. Kruuse in 1900). The present northern limit is in Vassdalen in Moskusoksefjorden (lat. abt. $73^{\circ} 35'$). In Torne Lappmark in Sweden it was found by Th. C. E. Fries in 1917 (Fries 1919, p. 179). Grows on dry mountain slopes along with *A. alpina*, and has not been found in the inner fjord tracts.

119. *Arnica alpina* (L.) Olin.

Pl. II, fig. 3.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulf-fjorden, E side of the mouth. 22. Reinbukta.
- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 30. Kapp Stosch.
- V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

Commonly distributed throughout the whole area. At some points it is found in the mountains only, elsewhere it may occur abundantly right down to the shore. On Kapp Herschel it was flowering on July 29, 1929. In 1930 it was just visible above the surface on July 19.

In the fjords, where it may reach a height of 25—30 cm, it has ripe seeds from the middle of August.

120. *Erigeron compositus* Pursh.

II. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth.

IV. 24. Myggbukta.

VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

According to Dusén *Erigeron compositus* should not be rare at the coast. It was, however, found only in one spot at each of the four localities from which I possess specimens. Flowering both on Kapp Herschel (July 17) and on the beach five kilometres west of Robertsonøya (August 19).

121. *Erigeron eriocephalus* J. Vahl.

I. 1. Antartichamna.

II. 5. Veganeset. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya.

IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu.

V. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta.

VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

Occurs frequently at some points, and is more common than previously supposed; but not so common as *Erigeron unalaschkensis*. It has not been found in the inner fjord tracts.

122. *Erigeron unalaschkensis* (DC.) Vierh.

I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.

II. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah.

IV. 24. Myggbukta. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part.

V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta.

Is generally distributed throughout the whole area except the inner fjord tracts and the northernmost part of the investigated area. The northern limit of this species was in 1929 moved right from Angmagssalik to Loch Fine in lat. $73^{\circ} 55' N$. In 1930 I found it somewhat farther north, on Clavingøya in lat. $74^{\circ} 06'$. It grows on sandy slopes, and on Kapp Humboldt it was found 650 metres above sea-level. Flowers in the beginning of August.

123. *Matricaria inodora* L.

III. 21. Kjerulffjorden, E side of the mouth.

V. 32. Daudmannsøyra.

Previous to the discovery by the Swedish expedition in 1899 of the fjord system that we have now visited two summers, this species was only known from the southern part of Greenland in lat. 61° N.

In 1899, however, Dusén and Nathorst discovered it on August 13 at an old Esquimaux camp in Kjerulffjorden. On the very same day 30 years later I found it at the same point. In 1930 I found it at another point. Here, too, it grew near an Esquimaux camp on Daudmannsøyra on Clavingøya (July 28). Only one specimen was found.

In both places it was flowering.

124. *Taraxacum arcticum* Dahlst.

II. 6. Gåsøya.

IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu.

V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta.
34. At Revet.

VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen.

Occurs sparsely at most points, and has not been found in the inner fjord tracts. *Taraxacum arcticum* grows abundantly only near some Esquimaux ruins in Myggbukta.

It flowers towards the end of July and in the beginning of August. The seeds become ripe in the middle of August.

125. *Taraxacum brachyceras* Dahlst.

I. 1. Antartichamna.

II. 7. Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 14. Orvinlia, N side of Sofiasund at Celsiusfjellet.

This species was previously known only from the south coast of Greenland, and from Scoresbysund on the east coast, but not from the west coast of the country. On August 6, I found some specimens of this species flowering on Ymerøya on the north side of Sofiasund, and a few days later I discovered it in Husbukta. The same year Seidenfaden collected it on Kapp Franklin (Sept. 6). This is the northernmost point at which *Taraxacum brachyceras* has been found (Seidenfaden 1930, p. 378).

In 1930 I found it in a few other places as well: in Husbukta it was fruiting on August 15, 1930, and was here growing on a dry hill slope about one kilometre from the shore with *Primula stricta*, *Antennaria alpina*, *Euphrasia latifolia*, and others. This was the only point where it was found rather abundantly. It prefers drier ground than *Taraxacum arcticum* and *Taraxacum phymatocarpum*.

126. *Taraxacum phymatocarpum* J. Vahl.

- II. 12. Kapp Elisabeth.
 IV. 24. Myggbukta.
 VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen.

A species that occurs very rarely and sparsely, and flowers about the first of August.

*LILIACEAE*127. *Tofieldia coccinea* Richards.

Pl. III, fig. 7.

- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah.
 III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head.
 IV. 24. Myggbukta. 27. Ankerplassen.
 V. 32. Soppbukta. 35. Revet.

This species is more common in the inner fjord areas than *Tofieldia palustris*, but, in common with the latter, it is rare in the northern part of our region than at the coast.

128. *Tofieldia palustris* Huds.

- I. 1. Antarctichamna.
 II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
 III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side.
 IV. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen.
 V. 33. Soppbukta.

Distributed throughout the southern part of the area, but it is rare in the inner fjord tracts and at the coast.

Prior to 1929 the northernmost habitat known was in Moskusoksefjorden, where it was found by K. A. G. Gredin in 1900 (Dusén 1900, p. 51). In 1929 Seidenfaden collected it on the west side of Loch Fine in lat. $74^{\circ} 55'$ (August 1). The following year I found it on July 27 in Soppbukta in lat. $74^{\circ} 06'$ N.

Flowers in the beginning of August.

*JUNCACEAE*129. *Juncus arcticus* Willd.

- II. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
 III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 22. Reinbukta.
 IV. 27. Ankerplassen.
 V. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.

Is quite rare at most points and occurs sparsely. In Vargbukta and in Röhssfjordsundet it was seen to grow in large numbers. Specimens measuring more than 50 cm were found here.

Seidenfaden discovered it in 1929 in lat. 73° 43' N, this being then the northernmost known habitat. In 1930, however, I found it somewhat farther north, in lat. 74° 20'.

130. *Juncus biglumis* L.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
 II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
 III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side.
 IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.
 V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
 VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Is commonly distributed throughout the whole area with the exception of the inner fjord tracts, where it is rare.

Grows in moist places such as river beds and moors.

On Kapp Humboldt it was found to an altitude of 700 metres.

131. *Juncus castaneus* Smith.

- II. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 14. Orvinlia, N side of Sofiasund at Celsiusfjellet. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
 III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 22. Reinbukta.

- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen.
27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 30. Kapp Stosch.
V. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

In the southern part of the area I did not see this species. At the coast and in the inner fjord tracts it occurs sparsely, but it is otherwise quite frequent in the other parts of the investigated area.

132. *Juncus triglumis* L.

- I. 2. Kapp Petersens.
II. 5. Veganeset. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
III. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head.
IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 30. Kapp Stosch.
V. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta.
VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

Has a wide distribution, but occurs sparsely at most points, particularly in the inner fjord tracts. Is generally found in company with *Juncus biglumis*, but is not nearly as frequent as this species. Only in two places, viz. Nattvika and Dicksonfjorden did I find *Juncus triglumis* without being accompanied by *Juncus biglumis*.

It has often more than three flowers, some specimens even as many as six.

133. *Luzula confusa* Lindeb.

At all localities except at Røyevatnet and Kapp Stosch.

One of the most common species. Grows on drier ground than *Luzula nivalis*, and may be found high up in the mountains. On Kapp Humboldt it is common to the height of 750 metres. Still higher, up to 1000 metres, it occurred more sparsely.

134. *Luzula nivalis* (Læst.) Beurl.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
II. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.

- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head.
 IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.
 V. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta.
 VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Distributed throughout the whole area, but occurs always sparsely. On Kapp Humboldt it was found to a height of 800 metres.

135. *Luzula spicata* (L.) D. C.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
 II. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 15. Kapp Humboldt.

Not found north of Scoresbysund prior to 1929. Always sparse except at the northernmost locality, Kapp Humboldt.

CYPERACEAE

136. *Carex atrofusca* Schkuhr.

- I. 2. Kapp Petersens.
 II. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
 III. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head.
 IV. 24. Myggbukta. 27. Ankerplassen. 30. Kapp Stosch.
 V. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet.

This species, too, had prior to 1929 not been found north of Scoresbysund. It was also found to be distributed throughout large parts of the area, but is usually of sparse occurrence. The northern limit is now in Tyrolerfjorden in lat. $74^{\circ} 25'$. (Seidenfaden 1930, p. 370).

At many points specimens measuring 30 cm were found.

137. *Carex bicolor* All.

- IV. 26. Vassdalen.

Carex bicolor is one of the rarest species on East-Greenland. Previously it has only been found once, viz. in Scoresbysund by Harz and Kruise.

In Vassdalen, where I found it on August 19, 1929, it occurred fairly abundantly on the edge of a moor situated two or three kilometres from the sea and about 100 metres above sea-level.

138. *Carex capillaris* L.

- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 13. Nattvika. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulf-fjorden, E side of the mouth. 22. Reinbukta.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.
- V. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.

Commonly distributed throughout large parts of the area. Occurs sparsely at the coast and in the northern part of the area.

Prior to 1929 the northern limit was in Frans Josefs Fjord. In 1929 Seidenfaden found it west of Loch Fine in lat. $73^{\circ} 55'$. In 1930 I found it on Revet in lat. $74^{\circ} 25'$. It flowers in July and has ripe seeds in the first half of August.

139. *Carex glareosa* Wahlenb.

- III. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side.
- VI. 37. Landingsdalen.

Very rare. In 1929 I succeeded in finding a single specimen in Landingsdalen. In Röhssfjordbotnen it occurred in large numbers and grew right down to the beach.

It bore almost ripe fruits on August 14, 1930.

140. *Carex Halleri* Gunn.

- II. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta.
- V. 34. At Revet.

The northern known limit was prior to 1930 in Scoresbysund. At Revet on Claveringøya I found two specimens on July 22, 1930.

In vain did I try to discover more specimens in this locality where on a dry hill slope it occurred together with *Carex rupestris*, *Carex misandra*, *Cassiope tetragona*, and others. Later I also collected it fifteen kilometres west of Husbukta.

141. *Carex Hepburnii* Boott.

All localities except at Kapp Simpson.

Commonly distributed throughout the whole area, and one of the most frequent plants in the mountains. On Kapp Humboldt it was found 1250 metres above sea-level, and at Hoelsbu Scholander gathered it at 1200 metres.

Grows on dry soil. Flowers early in July, and has ripe seeds from the beginning of August.

142. *Carex incurva* Lightf.

Pl. II, fig. 1.

- II. 4. Holmvika. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 14. Orvinlia, N side of Sofiasund at Celsiusfjellet. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 22. Reinbukta.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta. 26. Vassdalen. 28. Røyevatnet.
- V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen.

Formerly it was assumed that this species was rare in our area. In 1899 Dusén found it at three points, Hartz and Kruuse, and Seidenfaden only at one point each. According to my own investigations it appears to be evenly distributed throughout large parts of the area. More frequent at the coast than in the inner fjord tracts.

It is often found growing in sand on the beach, but is just as frequent far from the sea, on moors and in brooks. The plant may here measure more than 15 cm in height.

Flowers early in July.

143. *Carex Lachenalii* Schkuhr.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 16. Kapp Graah.
- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet.
- V. 35. Revet.

Has not been found in the inner fjord tracts, but is quite frequent at the coast and in its vicinity. Grows in moist places, e. g., near melting snow or on moors.

In Antartichamna tremendous numbers of this species were seen, whereas the other species of moor carices were almost entirely absent here.

144. *Carex misandra* R. Br.

All localities except at Kapp Simpson.

One of the species that occur almost everywhere, on moist and dry spots alike, and usually in abundant numbers.

On Kapp Humboldt it was found to an elevation of 700 metres.

145. *Carex parallela* (Læst.) Sommerf.

- I. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 5. Veganeset. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika. 16. Kapp Graah.
- III. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head.
- IV. 25. Hoelsbu. 27. Ankerplassen. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.
- V. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta.

Prior to 1929 it had not been found north of Scoresbysund. That year I discovered it at two points only, but in 1930 the number of localities was increased by 14. It is rare in the inner fjord tracts and at the coast, otherwise it is common.

The present northern limit is in Soppbukta in lat. $74^{\circ} 06'$.

146. *Carex pedata* Wahlenb.

- IV. 30. Kapp Stosch.

Before 1930 it was unknown from north of Scoresbysund. However, Scholander found a few specimens on July 24, 1930 on Kapp Stosch (74°).

147. *Carex rariflora* Sm.

- II. 4. Holmvika. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- IV. 26. Vassdalen.
- V. 33. Soppbukta.

This species, too, was not found north of Scoresbysund before 1929. In 1929 and 1930 I found it on each occasion at four different points. The northernmost point of location was in Soppbukta in lat. $74^{\circ} 06'$.

Grows on moors and moist river banks, and is occasionally quite abundant.

148. *Carex rigida* Good.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
 II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 14. Orvinlia, N side of Sofiasund at Celsiusfjellet. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 17. Vargbukta.
 III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 22. Reinbukta.
 IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.
 V. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
 VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

Carex rigida being one of the most common species in our area was strangely enough not found by the Swedish expedition in 1899. Later expeditions also report it from astonishingly few places: The Danish expedition 1901 from one point, and the Danish expedition 1929 from two points only.

According to my own investigations it occurs at practically every point visited. Grows on moors or moist sandy soil.

On Kapp Humboldt it occurs to the height of 700 metres.

149. *Carex rupestris* All.

- I. 2. Kapp Petersens.
 II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika. 14. Orvinlia, N side of Sofiasund at Celsiusfjellet. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
 III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulf-fjorden, E side of the mouth. 22. Reinbukta.
 IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.
 V. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
 VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen.

Distributed throughout the whole area, and together with *Dryas octopetala*, *Cassiope tetragona*, *Vaccinium uliginosum* it makes up the vegetation on the dry slopes from the beach towards the mountains. Does not extend particularly high up.

It is remarkable that this species, too, has been found only at very few points by previous expeditions.

150. *Carex saxatilis* L.

- I. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- III. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head.
- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.
- V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 33. Soppbukta. 35. Revet.

This species is very sparse in the inner fjord tracts, but on approaching the coast it becomes more frequent.

Has not been found in the northern coastal area.

151. *Carex scirpoidea* Michx.

- I. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 17. Vargbukta.
- III. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 22. Reinbukta.
- IV. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.
- V. 33. Soppbukta.

Prior to 1929 the northernmost known habitat of this species was in Hurry Inlet (lat. $71^{\circ} 40'$). It appeared, however, that it was distributed throughout the whole of the investigated area.

The present farthest north of the species is in Soppbukta on Claveringøya in lat. $74^{\circ} 06'$.

152. *Carex subspathacea* Wormsk.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
- II. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 15. Kapp Humboldt.
- III. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta. 28. Røyevatnet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

A rare plant growing quite near the shore. At most points it occurs very sparsely.

153. *Carex supina* Wahlenb.

- II. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 15. Kapp Humboldt.
 III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head.
 IV. 27. Ankerplassen.
 V. 32. Daudmannsøyra.

Carex supina had only been found at one point in our area before 1929, viz. by P. Dusén on August 10, 1899 in Kjerulffjorden. Grows on dry hill slopes along with *Antennaria alpina*, *Euphrasia latifolia* and others. At most points it occurs sparsely.

The northernmost finding point was Daudmannsøyra on Claveringøya in lat. 74° 06'.

154. *Carex ursina* Dew.

- II. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 12. Kapp Elisabeth.
 IV. 24. Myggbukta.

A typical strand species growing on sand right down to the sea. Was abundant in Myggbukta, but exceedingly sparse at the other points.

155. *Cobresia caricina* Willd.

- I. 2. Kapp Petersens.
 II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
 III. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head.
 IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 27. Ankerplassen. 30. Kapp Stosch.
 VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

Commonly distributed throughout the greater part of the area, but is sparse at most points.

Prefers moist places.

156. *Cobresia scirpina* Willd.

- II. 3. Kapp Simpson. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah.
 III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulfjorden, E side of the mouth. 22. Reinbukta.

IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.

V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.

VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

Distributed throughout the whole area, and often occurs abundantly. Grows in dry places and is frequently attacked by fungi.

157. *Eriophorum opacum* (Björnstr.) Fernald.

I. 2. Kapp Petersens.

II. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika.

III. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head.

IV. 24. Myggbukta. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30. Kapp Stosch.

V. 33. Soppbukta.

Prior to 1929 this species was not known from Greenland. On August 2 of that year I discovered it in Myggbukta, and on August 18, at Ankerplassen in Moskusoksefjorden. About the 10th it was found in about the same place by Seidenfaden (Seidenfaden 1930, p. 374).

In 1930 I found it at many other points, and the species thus appears to have quite a wide distribution.

In Tromsø Museum I have seen the material collected by Norwegian trappers working in this area, and found that Meyer Olsen in July 1927 had collected *Eriophorum opacum* on the south side of Claveringøya. The exact locality is not given, but it is probably in Soppbukta or thereabouts, as the men had traps there.

158. *Eriophorum polystachyum* L.

All localities except at Kapp Simpson and Kjerulffjorden.

One of the most common plants in our area. On Kapp Humboldt it was found at the height of 650 metres.

Flowers early in July.

159. *Eriophorum Scheuchzeri* Hoppe.

Pl. III, fig. 2.

I. 1. Antartichamna.

II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.

III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side.

- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen.
28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part. 30 Kapp
Stosch.
- V. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

Distributed throughout the whole area, but is not as common as
Eriophorum polystachyum. Flowers early in July.

On Kapp Humboldt it grew at the altitude of 650 metres.

GRAMINEAE

160. *Alopecurus alpinus* Sm.

- II. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 15. Kapp Humboldt.
17. Vargbukta.
- III. 21. Kjerulfjorden, E side of the mouth. 22. Reinbukta.
- IV. 22. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 29. Loch Fine,
outer part, E side.
- V. 31. Jacksonøya, E side. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

This is one of the few grasses having a fresh green colour.
Generally it grows on moist soil, and at some points it is found in huge
numbers over large areas, without, however, forming continuous carpets.

Its principal habitat is near the ruins of the Esquimaux camps.

On Kapp Humboldt it was found to the height of 700 metres
above sea-level.

161. *Arctagrostis latifolia* (R. Br.) Griseb.

- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W
of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km
W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika.
14. Orvinlia, N side of Sofiasund at Celsiusfjellet. 15. Kapp
Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- III. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 22. Reinbukta.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet.
29. Loch Fine, outer part, E side. 30. Kapp Stosch.
- V. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

Distributed throughout the whole area, but occurs sparsely in the
inner fjord tracts.

Grows at moist places, especially in moors, and can be seen from
afar, for it is higher than the surrounding plants. In most places its
height reaches 50—60 cm.

162. *Calamagrostis neglecta* (Ehrh.) Fl. d. Wett.

II. 4. Holmvika.

This species was only found in Holmvika, where it grew on sand and was quite abundant.

163. *Calamagrostis purpurascens* R. Br.

Pl. I, fig. 3.

I. 1. Antartichamna.

II. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.

III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. Dicksonfjorden, S side about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulf-fjorden, E side of the mouth. 22. Reinbukta.

IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 27. Ankerplassen.

V. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.

This species is quite common in the inner fjord tracts, where in many places it occurs in vast numbers. It may attain a height of more than 100 cm. (max. height measured: 105 cm). Whereas the plant in the inner fjord tracts forms large tufts on the dry slopes of the low country, it grows singly in the coastal regions. The specimens at the coast prefer small protruding elevations exposed to the weather, where it rarely becomes higher than 50 cm.

164. *Deschampsia arctica* (Trin.) Ostenf.

IV. 24. Myggbukta.

V. 31. Jacksonøya, E side.

VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen.

This is one of the rarest species in our area. Was only found at the coast.

165. *Dupontia Fisheri* R. Br.

IV. 24. Myggbukta.

V. 34. At Revet.

VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

Dupontia Fisheri has prior to 1929 only been found at a single locality. In 1900 it was discovered by Hartz and Kruuse on Sabineøya.

In Myggbukta it occurred abundantly on the level ground between the numerous tarns. At the two other points sparsely.

166. *Festuca arenaria* Osb.

I. 1. Antartichamna.

II. 4. Holmvika. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 14. Orvinlia, N side of Sofiasund at Celsiusfjellet. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah.

- III. 21. Kjerulffjorden, E side of the mouth.
 IV. 24. Myggbukta. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet.
 V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet.
 VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

Grows on sandy beaches, but is also found far from the sea and sometimes at high elevations, e. g., on Kapp Humboldt 1000 metres above sea-level. It is rare in the inner fjord tracts. In Holmvika there are big sand dunes and here our species was found in large numbers.

167. *Festuca ovina* L.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
 II. 4. Holmvika. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta.
 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of
 Robertsonøya. 14. Orvinlia, N side of Sofiasund at Celsius-
 fjellet. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
 III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side
 of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulff-
 fjorden, E side of the mouth. 22. Reinbukta.
 IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 27. Ankerplassen.
 28. Røyevatnet. 29. E side of Loch Fine, outer part.
 V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta.
 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
 VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

This species is distributed throughout the whole area. Is found from the beach up to a high altitude. On Kapp Humboldt it was growing to the height of 1275 metres.

168. *Festuca vivipara* L.

- II. 4. Holmvika. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta.
 13. Nattvika. 14. Orvinlia, N side of Sofiasund at Celsius-
 fjellet. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah.
 IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen.
 V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 32. Daudmannsøyra.

Occurs scattered and rather sparsely. Was not found in the inner fjord tracts. On Kapp Humboldt to the height of 700 metres.

169. *Hierochloe alpina* Roem. et Schult.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
 II. 3. Kapp Simpson. 4. Holmvika. 6. Gåsøya. 8. 5 km W of Hus-
 bukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 15. Kapp Humboldt.
 17. Vargbukta.

- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. Dicksonfjorden, S side about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulf-fjorden, E side of the mouth. 22. Reinbukta.
 IV. 24. Myggbukta. 27. Ankerplassen.
 V. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.

This species is very common in the inner fjord tracts, but occurs more sparsely at the coast and in the northern part of the area.

Grows in dry spots, and may attain the height of 60 cm.

170. *Phippsia algida* (Soland.) R. Br.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
 II. 3. Kapp Simpson. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 14. Orvinlia, N side of Sofiasund at Celsiusfjellet. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 17. Vargbukta.
 IV. 24. Myggbukta.
 V. 31. Jacksonøya, E side. 32. Daudmannsøyra.
 VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen.

Quite common at the coast, but has not been found in the inner fjord tracts. Grows on moist soil in the low country. On Kapp Humboldt, however, I discovered several specimens to the height of 650 metres. Still higher up — at 800 metres — I found only a single specimen.

171. *Pleuropogon Sabinei* R. Br.

Pl. III, fig. 4.

- II. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta.
 IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet.
 V. 31. Jacksonøya, E side. 35. Revet.
 VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Grows in small shallow tarns or in small brooks. Was not found in the inner fjord tracts, but becomes more frequent on approaching the coast.

172. *Poa abbreviata* R. Br.

- II. 10. Sanddalen. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah.
 IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 27. Ankerplassen.
 V. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
 VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Is more common in the northern part of the area, but occurs at most points sparsely. It belongs to those species that grow higher up than most others. On Kapp Humboldt it was found at the summit of the investigated mountain 1275 metres above sea-level, and at Hoelsbu in Moskusoksefjorden Scholander found it 1300 metres above sea-level.

173. *Poa alpigena* (Fr.) Lindm.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
- II. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 13. Nattvika. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah.
- III. 21. Dicksonfjorden, S side about 3 km from the head. 22. Reinbukta.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. Loch Fine, outer part, E side.
- V. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen.

Poa alpigena is also distributed throughout the whole area, almost everywhere abundantly.

It may measure up to 50 cm.

174. *Poa alpina* L.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
- II. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 14. Orvinlia, N side of Sofiasund at Celsiusfjellet. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- III. 22. Reinbukta.
- IV. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet.
- V. 33. Soppbukta.

Distributed throughout nearly the whole area, but at most points it occurs very sparsely. Is rare in the inner fjord tracts and the northern part of the area. On Kapp Humboldt it was found at 650 metres.

175. *Poa glauca* Vahl.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 13. Nattvika. 14. Orvinlia, N side of Sofiasund at Celsiusfjellet. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. Dicksonfjorden, S side about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulf-fjorden, E side of the mouth. 22. Reinbukta.

- IV. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen.
28. Røyevatnet. 29. Loch Fine, outer part, E side.
V. 31. Jacksonøya, E side. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At
Revet. 35. Revet.
VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Has about the same distribution as *Poa rigens*, but is not so common in the mountains as this species.

176. *Poa rigens* Hartm.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
II. 3. Kapp Simpson. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya.
7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 13. Nattvika. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.
III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. S side of Dicksonfjorden about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulf-fjorden, E side of the mouth. 22. Reinbukta.
IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet.
V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet. 35. Revet.
VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen. 38. Kapp Wynn.

Is very common throughout the whole area and is often found high up, e. g., on Kapp Humboldt 1000 metres above sea-level.

177. *Poa alpigena* (Fr.) Lindm. \times *alpina* L.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
II. 4. Holmvika. 7. Husbukta.

Was only found at three points in the southern part of the area. Grows on moist sand.

178. *Poa alpigena* (Fr.) Lindm. \times *rigens* Hartm.

- IV. 24. Myggbukta. 30. Kapp Stosch.
V. 31. E side of Jacksonøya. 34. At Revet.
VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

Grows on sand either near the sea or some distance from it. It is viviparous. Has been found only in the northern part of the area.

179. *Puccinellia angustata* (R. Br.) Rond. et Redf.

- II. 10. Sanddalen. 12. Kapp Elisabeth.
- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 21. Kjerulffjorden, E side of the mouth.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet.
30. Kapp Stosch.
- V. 35. Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 38. Kapp Wynn. •

Puccinellia angustata grows on moist soil near the Esquimaux camps at the sea, and forms dense tufts, often occurring in abundance. When it grows on dry hilly ground it does not form tufts.

180. *Puccinellia phryganodes* (Trin.) Scribn. et Merr.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 10. Sanddalen. 12. Kapp Elisabeth.
- III. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side.
- IV. 24. Myggbukta. 30. Kapp Stosch.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen.

This species, which grows on the sandy beaches, appears mostly without flowers. Is rare in inner fjord tracts.

181. *Puccinellia Vahliana* (Liebm.) Scribn. et Merr.

- I. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 15. Kapp Humboldt.
- IV. 30. Kapp Stosch.
- V. 31. Jacksonøya, E side.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel. 37. Landingsdalen.

Occurs scattered and sparsely at most points of the coast, and is exceedingly rare in the interior. In the inner fjord tracts it has thus not been found.

182. *Trisetum spicatum* (L.) Richt.

- I. 1. Antartichamna. 2. Kapp Petersens.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 6. Gåsøya. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 10. Sanddalen. 11. 5 km W of Robertsonøya. 12. Kapp Elisabeth. 14. Orvinlia, N side of Sofiasund at Celsiusfjellet. 15. Kapp Humboldt. 16. Kapp Graah. 17. Vargbukta.

- III. 18. Röhssfjordsundet, S side. 19. Röhssfjordbotnen, N side. 20. Dicksonfjorden, S side about 3 km from the head. 21. Kjerulf-fjorden, E side of the mouth. 22. Reinbukta.
- IV. 23. Kapp Bennet. 24. Myggbukta. 25. Hoelsbu. 26. Vassdalen. 27. Ankerplassen. 28. Røyevatnet. 29. Loch Fine, outer part, E side.
- V. 31. Jacksonøya, E side. 32. Daudmannsøyra. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet.
- VI. 36. Kapp Herschel.

Distributed throughout the whole area. Grows generally on dry sandy slopes and frequently high up. On Kapp Humboldt it was found 750 metres above sea-level, and from Hoelsbu in Moskusoksefjorden Scholander reports the height to be 1200 metres.

Additional note.

During the reading of the proofs my plants were mounted for the herbarium of the Botanical Museum of Oslo. Then some specimens of *Minuartia stricta* were discovered by Mr. JOHANNES LID among morphologically very similar specimens of *Minuartia verna* and *Sagina intermedia*:

183. *Minuartia stricta* (Sw.) Hiern.

- I. 1. Antartichamna.
- II. 4. Holmvika. 5. Veganeset. 7. Husbukta. 8. 5 km W of Husbukta. 9. 15 km W of Husbukta. 15. Kap Humboldt. 17. Vargbukta.
- III. 22. Reinbukta.
- IV. 26. Vassdalen.
- V. 33. Soppbukta. 34. At Revet.
- VI. 37. Landingsdalen.

Minuartia stricta was formerly unknown north of Scoresbysund. My specimens were flowering in the middle of August.

General Remarks on Some of the Species.

Cerastium alpinum was the only species found at all the visited localities (38). If No. 3 locality (Kapp Simpson), where practically no vegetation existed, is not taken into account, an additional number of ten species were found at 37 localities. They were *Saxifraga oppositifolia*, *Silene acaulis*, *Polygonum viviparum*, *Dryas octopetala*, *Pedicularis hirsuta*, *Carex Hepburnii*, *Carex misandra*, *Equisetum arvense* and *Luzula confusa*. The last, however, was found on Kapp Simpson, but not on Jacksonøya.

Saxifraga cernua, *Papaver radicatum*, *Vaccinium uliginosum* and *Eriophorum polystachyum* were found at 36 localities.

In addition to these 15 species, which were found at nearly all the places visited, a further 12 species were found at more than 30 localities. They were: *Saxifraga nivalis* (35), *Chamaenerium latifolium* (34), *Oxyria digyna* (33), *Cassiope tetragona* (35), *Pedicularis flammea* (32), *Juncus biglumis* (31), *Carex rupestris* (34), *Festuca ovina* (33), *Poa glauca* (33), *Poa rigens* (34), *Trisetum spicatum* (32) and *Equisetum arvense* (34).

As mentioned before, 134 species had previous to 1929 been found in the area between 72° and 75°. This number has now been increased to 170 species and 13 hybrids. Of the species new to the area 22 had previously their northern limit in Scoresbysund, viz.: *Cerastium lapponum*, *Viscaria alpina*, *Arabis alpina*, *Arabis arenicola*, *Epilobium arcticum*, *Ranunculus trichophyllus*, *Thalictrum alpinum*, *Sibbaldia procumbens*, *Antennaria alpina*, *Taraxacum brachyceras*, *Bryanthus coeruleus*, *Cassiope hypnoides*, *Veronica alpina*, *Carex Halleri*, *Carex atrofusca*, *Carex bicolor*, *Carex parallela*, *Carex pedata*, *Carex rariflora*, *Carex scirpoidea*, *Luzula spicata* and *Minuartia stricta*.

Two species were previously only known from the west coast of Greenland, viz. *Primula stricta* and *Braya humilis*, and finally *Eriophorum opacum* and *Chrysosplenium tetrandrum* were previously not known from Greenland. In Scoresbysund a further 24 species are found which have not been observed in the area between 72° and 75°. But then in return this area has 12 species not found in Scoresbysund. They are the above-mentioned *Primula stricta*, *Braya humilis*, *Eriophorum opacum*, *Chrysosplenium tetrandrum* with the addition of *Melandrium*

triflorum, *Eutrema Edwardsii*, *Potentilla rubricaulis*, *Saxifraga flagellaris*, *Saxifraga hirculus*, *Polemonium boreale*, *Dupontia Fisheri* and *Deschampsia arctica*.

Besides the two species new to Greenland, *Eriophorum opacum* and *Chrysosplenium tetrandrum*, the species *Polemonium boreale* has only been found in the area between the latitudes 72° and 75° on the east coast of Greenland, whereas *Braya glabella*, *Saxifraga hieraciifolia* and *Carex parallela* have also been found in Scoresbysund. *Arenaria pseudofrigida* has only been found on the east coast northwards from Scoresbysund to 81°, and *Ranunculus glacialis* from Angmagssalik and northwards to 81°.

The remaining species found by the author are more or less distributed throughout the whole of Greenland. Thus the following species are known from all over Greenland: *Papaver radicum*, *Minuartia verna*, *Sagina intermedia*, *Silene acaulis*, *Polygonum viviparum*, *Dryas integrifolia*, *Saxifraga cernua*, *Saxifraga groenlandica*, *Saxifraga nivalis*, *Saxifraga oppositifolia*, *Eriophorum polystachyum*, *Eriophorum Scheuchzeri*, *Phippsia algida*, *Poa glauca*, *Trisetum spicatum* and *Luzula confusa*.

Among the typical coast plants in the area 72—75° the following can be mentioned: *Saxifraga hirculus*, *Saxifraga flagellaris*, *Viscaria alpina*, *Polemonium boreale*, *Deschampsia arctica* and *Draba micropetala*.

These were only found at the coast. On the other hand, no species growing only in the inner fjord tracts were found, with the exception of the hybrids *Draba daurica* × *rupestris* discovered in Reinbukta.

On Kapp Humboldt I investigated on August 4, 1929 an elevated plateau situated between 600 and 650 metres above sea-level. Below and above were screes with few plants, but on the plateau itself there was a luxuriant vegetation with a total of 51 species, viz.: *Ranunculus glacialis*, *Ranunculus nivalis*, *Ranunculus pygmaeus*, *Ranunculus sulphureus*, *Saxifraga cernua*, *Saxifraga groenlandica*, *Saxifraga hieraciifolia*, *Saxifraga nivalis*, *Saxifraga oppositifolia*, *Saxifraga rivularis*, *Potentilla emarginata*, *Potentilla alpestris*, *Dryas octopetala*, *Chamaenerium latifolium*, *Papaver radicum*, *Cerastium alpinum*, *Stellaria longipes*, *Silene acaulis*, *Arenaria pseudofrigida*, *Melandrium apetalum*, *Oxyria digyna*, *Polygonum viviparum*, *Betula nana*, *Cassiope tetragona*, *Vaccinium uliginosum*, *Pedicularis lapponica*, *Campanula uniflora*, *Campanula rotundifolia*, *Erigeron eriocephalus*, *Arnica alpina*, *Juncus triglumis*, *Luzula confusa*, *Luzula nivalis*, *Carex Hepburnii*, *Carex rigida*, *Carex scirpoidea*, *Carex misandra*, *Carex saxatilis*, *Eriophorum polystachyum*, *Eriophorum Scheuchzeri*, *Festuca ovina*, *Festuca arenaria*, *Festuca vivipara*, *Poa abbreviata*, *Poa rigens*, *Phippsia algida*, *Arctagrostis latifolia*, *Trisetum spicatum*, *Alopecurus alpinus*, *Woodsia glabella* and *Equisetum variegatum*.

Higher up the vegetation was exceedingly sparse, but still 18 species occurred above 1000 metres. They were: *Saxifraga cernua*, *Saxifraga*

hieraciifolia, *Saxifraga groenlandica*, *Saxifraga nivalis*, *Potentilla alpestris*, *Potentilla emarginata*, *Papaver radicum*, *Draba subcapitata*, *Cerastium alpinum*, *Oxyria digyna*, *Polygonum viviparum*, *Luzula confusa*, *Carex Hepburnii*, *Festuca ovina*, *Festuca arenaria*, *Poa rigens* and *Woodsia glabella*. Of these *Saxifraga cernua* and *Carex Hepburnii* were found to grow right up to the summit of the mountain (about 1250 metres above sea-level). On the summit itself (1275 metres) the following species were found: *Cerastium alpinum*, *Papaver radicum*, *Draba subcapitata* and *Poa abbreviata*.

At Hoelsbu in Moskusoksefjorden Scholander carried out (August 4, 1930) a similar investigation of a certain mountain. At the altitude of 1300 metres he found about the same species as those observed by the author on Kapp Humboldt, viz.: *Saxifraga groenlandica*, *Saxifraga cernua*, *Saxifraga oppositifolia*, *Papaver radicum*, *Draba alpina*, *Cerastium alpinum*, *Poa abbreviata* and *Cystopteris fragilis*.

	Vaage 1929																	
	I		II															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
53 <i>Draba groenlandica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x
54 — <i>lactea</i>	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-
55 — <i>Bellii</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
56 — <i>micropetala</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57 — <i>nivalis</i>	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
58 — <i>oblongata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x
59 — <i>Ostenfeldii</i> var. <i>ovibovina</i>	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 — <i>subcapitata</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	x
61 — <i>alpina</i> x <i>lactea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
62 — <i>alpina</i> x <i>macrocarpa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63 — <i>cinerea</i> x <i>daurica</i>	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x
64 — <i>cinerea</i> x <i>nivalis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 — <i>daurica</i> x <i>rupestris</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66 — <i>fladnizensis</i> x <i>lactea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67 — <i>fladnizensis</i> x <i>nivalis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
68 — <i>fladnizensis</i> x <i>subcapitata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69 — <i>lactea</i> x <i>subcapitata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 — <i>oblongata</i> x <i>subcapitata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71 — <i>rupestris</i> x <i>subcapitata</i>	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72 <i>Eutrema Edwardsii</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
73 <i>Lesquerella arctica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	x	x
74 <i>Arenaria pseudofrigida</i>	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
75 <i>Cerastium alpinum</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
76 — <i>lapponicum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
77 — <i>Regelii</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x
78 <i>Honckenya peploides</i>	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79 <i>Melandrium affine</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 — <i>apetalum</i>	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	x
81 — <i>triflorum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
82 <i>Minuarina biflora</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
83 — <i>verna</i>	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x
84 <i>Sagina intermedia</i>	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85 <i>Silene acaulis</i>	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
86 <i>Stellaria humifusa</i>	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
87 — <i>longipes</i>	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
88 <i>Viscaria alpina</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
89 <i>Koenigia islandica</i>	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
90 <i>Oxyria digyna</i>	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	x
91 <i>Polygonum viviparum</i>	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
92 <i>Rumex acetosella</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x
93 <i>Betula nana</i>	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	x
94 <i>Salix arctica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95 — <i>arctophila</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
96 — <i>glauca</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
97 — <i>herbacea</i>	x	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-
98 <i>Armeria sibirica</i>	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
99 <i>Primula stricta</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
100 <i>Pyrola grandiflora</i>	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	x
101 <i>Arctostaphylos alpina</i>	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	x
102 <i>Bryanthus coeruleus</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
103 <i>Cassiope hypnoides</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
104 — <i>tetragona</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
105 <i>Rhododendron lapponicum</i>	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x
106 <i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
107 <i>Empetrum hermaphroditum</i>	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	x
108 <i>Polemonium boreale</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
109 <i>Veronica alpina</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110 <i>Euphrasia latifolia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x

	Vaage 1929																
	I		II														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
169 Hierochloe alpina	x	-	x	x	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x
170 Phippsia algida	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	-	x
171 Pleuropogon Sabinei	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
172 Poa abbreviata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	x	-
173 — alpigena	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-
174 — alpina	x	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x
175 Poa glauca	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
176 — rigens	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
177 — alpigena x alpina	x	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
178 — alpigena x rigens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
179 Puccinellia angustata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-
180 — phryganodes	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-
181 — Vahliana	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-
182 Trisetum spicatum	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x
183 Minuartia stricta	x	-	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x

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 — <i>hieraciifolia</i> 20.
 — <i>hirculus</i> 20.
 — <i>nivalis</i> 20.
 — <i>oppositifolia</i> 21.
 — <i>rivularis</i> 22.</p> <p><i>Sedum roseum</i> 17.</p> <p><i>Sibbaldia procumbens</i> 24.</p> <p><i>Silene acaulis</i> 39.</p> <p><i>Stellaria humifusa</i> 39.
 — <i>longipes</i> 39.</p> <p><i>Taraxacum arcticum</i> 53.
 — <i>brachyceras</i> 53.
 — <i>phymatocarpum</i> 54.</p> <p><i>Thalictrum alpinum</i> 17.</p> <p><i>Tofieldia coccinea</i> 54.
 — <i>palustris</i> 54.</p> <p><i>Trisetum spicatum</i> 71.</p> <p><i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i> 47.</p> <p><i>Veronica alpina</i> 48.</p> <p><i>Viscaria alpina</i> 40.</p> <p><i>Woodsia glabella</i> 14.</p> |
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Printed, May 30th, 1932.

PLATES

Plate I.

Fig. 1. *Saxifraga hieraciifolia*. Husbukta ¹⁰/₈ 1929.

Fig. 2. *Vaccinium uliginosum* var. *microphylla*. Kapp Humboldt ⁵/₈ 1929.

Fig. 3. *Calamagrostis purpurascens*. Kjerulffjorden ¹³/₈ 1929.

Fig. 4. *Oxyria digyna*. Husbukta ¹⁰/₈ 1929.

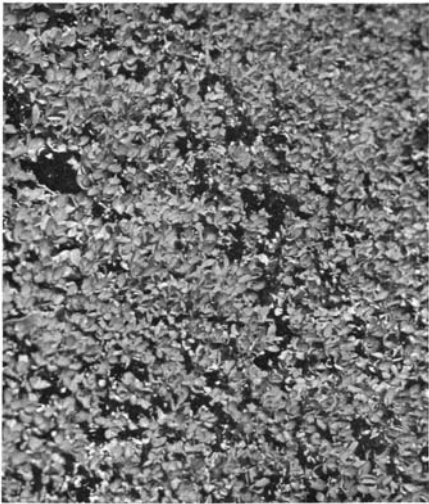
Fig. 1—4 phot. B. Lynge.



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Pl. II.

Fig. 1. *Carex saxatilis*. Sanddalen 18/8 1930.

Fig. 2. *Pedicularis lapponica*. Kapp Humboldt 5/8 1929.

Fig. 3. *Arnica alpina*. Husbukta 10/8 1929.

Fig. 4. *Polygonum viviparum*. Kapp Humboldt 5/8 1929.

Fig. 1 phot. P. F. Scholander, 2—4 B. Lyngé.



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Pl. III.

- Fig. 1. *Polemonium boreale*. Kapp Herschel ¹⁷/₇ 1930.
Fig. 2. *Eriophorum Scheuchzeri*. Moskusoksefjorden: Ankerplassen ⁶/₈ 1930.
Fig. 3. *Woodsia glabella*. Kapp Humboldt ⁵/₈ 1929.
Fig. 4. *Pleuropogon Sabinei*. Myggbukta ¹/₈ 1930.
Fig. 5. *Pyrola grandiflora*. Kapp Humboldt ⁵/₈ 1929.
Fig. 6. *Potentilla alpestris*. Husbukta ¹⁰/₈ 1929.
Fig. 7. *Tofieldia coccinea*. Kapp Humboldt ⁵/₈ 1929.

Fig. 1—2 phot. N. Knaben, 3, 5—7 B. Lyngé, 4 P. F. Scholander.



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