

# Additions and Range Extensions to the Vascular Plant Flora of the Continental Northwest Territories and Nunavut, Canada, II

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Based on field reconnaissance since the publication of *Flora of the Continental Northwest Territories* in 1980, particularly in the District of Keewatin and northeastern District of Mackenzie (Nunavut) and Nahanni National Park, information is provided on geographically significant plant occurrences. One new taxon, *Polemonium boreale* forma *albiflorum*, is described, fourteen native taxa are reported as new to the region: *Carex hoodii*, *C. microptera*, *C. petasata*, *Corispermum hookeri*, *C. ochotense*, *Danthonia spicata*, *Draba stenoloba*, *Erysimum coarctatum*, *Halenia deflexa*, *Polygonum fowleri*, *P. ramosissimum*, *Salix rotundifolia* ssp. *rotundifolia*, *Silene uralensis* ssp. *ogilviensis*, and *Vaccinium ovalifolium*. Five introduced taxa, *Crepis tectorum*, *Corispermum villosum*, *Deschampsia elongata*, *D. incisa* var. *incisa*, and *Medicago sativa* ssp. *falcata* are new to the flora of the region. Two native taxa, *Danthonia intermedia* and *Potentilla porsildiorum* are deleted from the flora and *Ranunculus aquatilis* var. *hispidulus* is placed in synonymy. Significant range extensions for 125 native and one introduced taxon are included.

Key Words: Vascular plants, Mackenzie, Keewatin, flora, new records, range extensions, phytogeography.

Since the publication of *Vascular Plants of Continental Northwest Territories, Canada* (Porsild and Cody 1980) continued field and taxonomic studies have revealed the presence of additional taxa in the Territories that were unknown to the authors at the time of publication. These include both introduced taxa (Cody et al. 2003; Wein et al. 1992); native taxa in the far north (Cody et al. 1984, 1989, 1992); various areas (Cody 1996, 1998, Cody and Johnston 2003; and Timoney 2001). In addition, McJannet et al. (1995) have produced a monograph entitled *Rare Vascular Plants in the Northwest Territories*. The present paper serves to further update our knowledge of the floristic information which is essential for biological research and ongoing work relating to agriculture, forestry, sustainable resource management and wildlife management.

In this paper the authors have continued to use the historic names "District of Keewatin" and "District of Mackenzie" to follow the format of Porsild and Cody (1980) *Vascular Plants of Continental Northwest Territories, Canada* and subsequent publications. However, continental "Keewatin" and the former northeastern portion of the District of Mackenzie are now part of the recently defined Continental Nunavut Territory.

A synopsis of the taxa addressed in the body of this paper follows with species listed in alphabetical order within categories. The taxa are then discussed in an annotated list by family in the same taxonomic order as presented in the *Flora of the Continental Northwest Territories* together with citation of specimens and other pertinent information.

## Synoptic list by Continental Northwest Territories Status

### New Taxon to the Continental Northwest Territories (1):

*Polemonium boreale* forma *albiflorum*

### Native Taxa new to the Continental Northwest Territories (14):

*Carex hoodii*  
*Carex microptera*  
*Carex petasata*  
*Corispermum hookeri*  
*Corispermum ochotense*  
*Danthonia spicata*  
*Draba stenoloba*  
*Erysimum coarctatum*  
*Halenia deflexa*  
*Polygonum fowleri*  
*Polygonum ramosissimum*  
*Salix rotundifolia* ssp. *rotundifolia*  
*Silene uralensis* ssp. *ogilviensis*  
*Vaccinium ovalifolium*

### Introduced Taxa New to the Continental Northwest Territories (5):

*Crepis tectorum*  
*Corispermum villosum*  
*Deschampsia elongata*  
*Descurainia incisa* var. *incisa*  
*Medicago sativa* ssp. *falcata*

### Range extensions of native taxa in the Continental Northwest Territories (125):

*Adoxa moschatellina*  
*Agrostis mertensii* ssp. *mertensii*  
*Alnus crispa*

*Angelica lucida*  
*Apocynum cannabinum* var. *glaberrimum*  
*Arctagrostis latifolia*  
*Artemisia campestris*  
*Artemisia tilesii*  
*Aster sibiricus*  
*Aster spathulatus*  
*Astragalus australis*  
*Botrychium lunaria*  
*Caltha natans*  
*Caltha palustris* ssp. *arctica*  
*Carex arcta*  
*Carex disperma*  
*Carex maritima*  
*Carex tenuiflora*  
*Chamaedaphne calyculata*  
*Chrysanthemum integrifolium*  
*Chrysosplenium tetrandrum*  
*Corallorhiza trifida*  
*Crassula aquatica*  
*Cystopteris fragilis*  
*Cystopteris montana*  
*Draba alpina*  
*Draba cinerea*  
*Draba glabella*  
*Draba lactea*  
*Eleocharis acicularis*  
*Eleocharis quinqueflora*  
*Elymus canadensis*  
*Epilobium anagalidi-folium*  
*Epilobium arcticum*  
*Epilobium davuricum*  
*Epilobium hornemannii*  
*Epilobium leptophyllum*  
*Epilobium palustre*  
*Equisetum arvense*  
*Equisetum palustre*  
*Equisetum scirpoides*  
*Equisetum variegatum*  
*Eriophorum viridi-carinatum*  
*Gentianella propinqua* ssp. *propinqua*  
*Gymnocarpium dryopteris* ssp. *dryopteris*  
*Juncus balticus* ssp. *alaskanus*  
*Juncus filiformis*  
*Juniperus communis*  
*Kobresia myosuroides*  
*Kobresia siberica*  
*Koenigia islandica*  
*Ledum groenlandicum*  
*Linnaea borealis* var. *americana*  
*Lobelia dortmanna*  
*Lomatogonium rotatum* ssp. *rotatum*  
*Lycopodium clavatum* var. *monostachyon*  
*Lycopodium complanatum*  
*Lycopus uniflorus*  
*Maianthemum trifolium*  
*Menyanthes trifoliata*  
*Mertensia drummondii*  
*Minuartia rossii*  
*Minuartia rubella*  
*Osmorhiza depauperata*  
*Oxycoccus microcarpus*  
*Oxytropis arctica*  
*Oxytropis deflexa* ssp. *foliolosa*

*Papaver macounii* ssp. *discolor*  
*Parnassia kotzebuei*  
*Parnassia palustris* var. *neogaea*  
*Pedicularis flammea*  
*Pedicularis lanata*  
*Pedicularis macrodonta*  
*Petasites frigidus* ssp. *palmatus*  
*Petasites sagittatus*  
*Phalaris arundinacea*  
*Phyllodoce coerulea*  
*Phyllodoce empetriformis*  
*Platanthera aquilonis*  
*Platanthera obtusata*  
*Poa arctica*  
*Polemonium boreale*  
*Polygonum hudsonianum*  
*Potamogeton natans*  
*Potamogeton obtusifolius*  
*Potamogeton richardsonii*  
*Potamogeton vaginatus*  
*Potentilla hyparctica*  
*Potentilla nivea*  
*Potentilla tridentata*  
*Primula incana*  
*Pyrola minor*  
*Ranunculus flammula*  
*Ranunculus flammula* var. *filiformis*  
*Ranunculus nivalis*  
*Ranunculus pallasii*  
*Ranunculus pygmaeus*  
*Ranunculus sulphureus*  
*Rubus arcticus* ssp. *acaulis*  
*Salix athabascensis*  
*Salix lutea*  
*Salix polaris*  
*Saxifraga caespitosa* ssp. *uniflora*  
*Saxifraga cernua*  
*Saxifraga foliolosa*  
*Saxifraga hieracifolia*  
*Saxifraga hirculus*  
*Saxifraga nelsoniana* ssp. *porsildiana*  
*Saxifraga nivalis*  
*Scirpus validus*  
*Shepherdia canadensis*  
*Silene taimyrensis*  
*Spiraea beauverdiana*  
*Stellaria borealis*  
*Stellaria crassifolia*  
*Suaeda calceoliformis*  
*Subularia aquatica* ssp. *americana*  
*Taraxacum lyratum*  
*Vahlodea atropurpurea* ssp. *latifolia*  
*Viola adunca*  
*Viola epipsila* ssp. *repens*  
*Viola renifolia* var. *brainerdii*  
*Woodsia alpina*  
*Woodsia glabella*  
*Woodsia ilvensis*

#### Deletions of native taxa from the Continental Northwest Territories (2):

*Danthonia intermedia*  
*Potentilla porsildiorum*

**Range extension of introduced taxon in the Continental Northwest Territories (1):**

*Melilotus alba*

**Comments on native taxa in the Continental Northwest Territories (2):**

*Gymnocarpium jessoense* ssp. *parvulum*

*Ranunculus aquatilis* var. *hispidulus*

**Annotated List by Family**

LYCOPODIACEAE

*Lycopodium clavatum* L. var. *monostachyon* Hook. and Grev., Common Club-moss – MACKENZIE: open *Pinus banksiana*/*Picea mariana*/*Alnus crispa*/*Shepherdia canadensis*, Fort Liard region, 60°29'N 123°25'W, R. Mueller FTL-18-82, 14 Aug. 1994 (DAO); KEEWATIN: Long Lake SE of Bissett Lake, 63°49'N 95°15'W, K.L. Reading s.n., 28 July 1982 (DAO); west of Griffin Lake, 61°19'00"N 98°51'00"W, K.L. Reading s.n., 12 July 1992 (DAO).

The first specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Northwest Territories south from the Yohin Ridge in Nahanni National Park of about 125 kilometers (Cody and Britton 1989). It was also recently reported from Beaverrow Ridge in extreme southeast Yukon Territory (Cody et al. 2001). The second specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the District of Keewatin of about 340 kilometers northeast of the only site in that District known to Porsild and Cody (1980); the third specimen is from the same region as that mapped by Porsild and Cody (1980).

*Lycopodium complanatum* L., Flatbranch Club-moss – KEEWATIN: Griffin Lake, 61°19'00"N 98°51'00"W, K.L. Reading s.n., 15 July 1992 (DAO); south of east arm of Tyrell Arm of Yathkyed Lake, 62°20'50"N 97°33'40"W, K.L. Reading s.n., 26 July 1985 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this species in Continental District of Keewatin from only two localities in the southwest. The second specimen cited above is the northernmost yet found in Keewatin.

EQUISETACEAE

*Equisetum arvense* L., Field Horsetail – MACKENZIE: Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, 66°52'38"N 115°50'W, K.L. Reading 27, 10 Oct. 1998 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is from a site about 120 kilometers south of the vicinity of Coppermine and 80 kilometers east of the east end of Great Bear Lake (Porsild and Cody 1980).

*Equisetum palustre* L., Marsh Horsetail – MACKENZIE: Tin Can Hill, south of Rat Lake, Yellowknife, 62°26'N 114°21'15"W, K.L. Reading s.n., 1982 (DAO); Ski Club road, north of town of Yellowknife, 62°28'00"N 114°21'40"W, K.L. Reading s.n., 1982 (DAO); KEEWATIN: south of Deep Bay on the Kazan River, 63°42'05"N 95°37'08"W, K.L. Reading s.n., 3 Aug. 1982 (DAO); open fen-seeps, north of 30-mile Lake, 63°42'54"N 96°07'32"W, K.L. Reading s.n., 21 July 1981 (DAO); south of Whale Lake, 63°45'55"N 96°04'10"W, K.L. Reading s.n., 21 Aug. 1982 (DAO);

Campsite peninsula, west shore of Bissett Lake, 63°46'38"N 95°26'12"W, K.L. Reading s.n., 18 June 1982 (DAO).

The first two specimens cited above are an extension of the known range in the District of Mackenzie of about 200 kilometers north of sites south of Great Slave Lake. The remaining specimens from central District of mainland Keewatin are the first reported from that region.

*Equisetum scirpoides* Michx., Dwarf Scouring Rush – MACKENZIE: Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, 66°52'38"N 115°50'W, K.L. Reading 28, 15 Sept.–10 Oct. 1998 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory (Porsild and Cody 1980) of about 120 kilometers northeast of a site adjacent to Port Radium at the east end of Great Bear Lake.

*Equisetum variegatum* Schleich., Variegated Horsetail – MACKENZIE: Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, 66°52'38"N 115°50'W, K.L. Reading 29, 10 Oct. 1998 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is from a site about 120 kilometers south of the vicinity of Coppermine (Porsild and Cody 1980).

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE

*Botrychium lunaria* (L.) Sw., Moonwort – MACKENZIE: rare, Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, approx. 66°52'N 115°50'W, K.L. Reading 20-1, 10 July 1999 (DAO); rare, same area, K.L. Reading 37-1, 6 Sept. 1999 (DAO); Coppermine River, K.L. Reading s.n., 18 Sept. 1999 (DAO); KEEWATIN: north of Ducker Lake, 61°21'18"N 97°54'28"W, K.L. Reading s.n., July 1990 (DAO).

In 1980 K. J. Hebden photographed a plant of this species at Bloody Falls, near the mouth of the Coppermine River (Cody 1996). The Mackenzie specimens cited above are from sites intermediate between Bloody Falls and the south shore of Great Bear Lake (Porsild and Cody 1980); the Keewatin specimen is the second known from that Territory 40 km ENE of Griffin Lake (Cody 1996).

ASPIDIACEAE

*Cystopteris fragilis* (L.) Bernh., Fragile Fern – MACKENZIE: Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, 66°52'38"N 115°50'W, K.L. Reading 25, 10 Oct. 1998 (DAO); KEEWATIN: cliffs south of Whale Lake, 63°46'58"N 96°02'37"W, K.L. Reading s.n., 21 Aug. 1982 (DAO).

The first specimen cited above is from a site about 120 kilometers south of the vicinity of Coppermine and 80 kilometers east of the east end of Great Bear Lake (Porsild and Cody 1980). The second specimen is the fourth known record from the Continental District of Keewatin. It is a slight extension of the known range to the northeast.

*Cystopteris montana* (Lam.) Bernh., Mountain Bladder Fern – MACKENZIE: *Picea glauca*-*Abies lasiocarpa*, krummholz, Mackenzie Mountains, Liard Range, 60°36'N 123°47'W, G. Brunner LR-10-5, 12 Aug. 1994 (DAO).

This species was not included in the *Rare Plants in the Northwest Territories* (McJannet et al. 1995) because it has a widespread circumpolar range. The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory of about 60 kilometers south from the vicinity of the junction of the South Nahanni and Liard rivers (Porsild and Cody 1980). It was, however, recently reported from the La Biche River area in southeastern Yukon Territory (Cody et al. 1998).

*Gymnocarpium dryopteris* (L.) Newm. ssp. *dryopteris* (*Dryopteris disjuncta* Am. auth.), Oak Fern – MACKENZIE: thicket, *Betula papyrifera*/*Alnus crispa*, *A. incana*, Fort Liard region, 60°09'N 123°42'W, *G. Brunner FTL-34-1*, 17 Aug. 1994 (DAO).

This species was considered rare in the Northwest Territories by Porsild and Cody (1980) because it was only known in the extreme south and in the Mackenzie Mountains region. It was not included in the *Rare Plants in the Northwest Territories* (McJannet et al. 1995) because it has a widespread circumpolar distribution. The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory to the south from sites in the southern Mackenzie Mountains. It was also recently reported from the La Biche River and Mount Merrill regions in southeastern Yukon Territory (Cody et al. 1998).

*Gymnocarpium jessoense* (Koidz.) Koidz. ssp. *parvulum* Sarvela, Nahanni Oak-fern.

It has been brought to our attention that in the previous paper on additions and range extension of this region (Cody 1996) the longitude reported for this taxon should have been 98°40'W not 97°40'.

*Woodsia alpina* (Bolton) S.F. Gray, Northern Woodsia – KEEWATIN: East of Pebble Beach lake, 62°22'12"N 97°28'50"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, July 1985 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is only the third record for the Continental District of Keewatin and is a slight extension of the range mapped by Porsild and Cody (1980) to the south.

*Woodsia glabella* R.Br., Smooth Woodsia – KEEWATIN: east of Kazan River north of Big Bend, 63°46'58"N 95°36'00"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 6 Aug. 1983 (DAO); in cave-like crevices of rocky escarpment face, south of Whale Lake, 68°46'58"N 96°02'37"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 21 Aug. 1982 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this taxon from only three localities in the Continental District of Keewatin, two in the central area and one adjacent to the Arctic Coast. The specimen cited above is an extension of the range in the central area to the east.

*Woodsia ilvensis* (L.) R.Br., Rusty Woodsia – KEEWATIN: east of Kazan River north of Big Bend, 63°46'58"N 95°36'00"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 6 Aug. 1983 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this species in the Continental District of Keewatin from two sites, one in the central area and one to the northeast south of the Arctic Circle. The specimen cited above is from a site east of the one in the central area.

#### PINACEAE

*Juniperus communis* L., Ground Juniper – MACKENZIE: Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, 66°52'38"N

115°50'W, *K.L. Reading* 32, 15 Sept.-10 Oct. 1998 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory (Porsild and Cody 1980) of about 120 kilometers northeast of a site in the vicinity of Port Radium at the east end of Great Bear Lake.

#### POTAMOGETONACEAE

*Potamogeton natans* L. – MACKENZIE: small lake south of Cameron River road about 14 miles east of Yellowknife, 62°32'00"N 113°53'00"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 17 Sept. 1995 (DAO); small lake south of Cameron River road about 22 miles east of Yellowknife, 62°31'44"N 113°51'30"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 17 Sept. 1995 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this species from a single site in the Mackenzie Mountains. Cody and Talbot (1978) reported a second site from adjacent to the Mackenzie Highway near the west end of Great Slave Lake. The specimens cited above are an extension of the known range in the Territory of about 250 kilometers northeast of the Mackenzie Highway site.

*Potamogeton obtusifolius* M.& K. (*P. porsildiorum* sensu Porsild and Cody 1980) – MACKENZIE: in small lake, Mile 38.35 Yellowknife Highway, *Thieret and Reich* 8359, 2 Aug. 1961 (DAO) (determined by R.R. Haynes); in shallow water at disturbed edge of small pool, Mile 45.55 Yellowknife Highway, *Thieret and Reich* 7947, 23 July 1961 (DAO) (determined by R.R. Haynes); small lake, Mile 12.75 Yellowknife Highway, *Thieret and Reich* 7858, 20 July 1961 (DAO) (determined by R.R. Haynes); KEEWATIN: small lake south of 74-1W, west of Bissett Lake, 63°45'25"N 95°34'30"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 31 Aug. 1982 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) suggested that this species should be expected in the southern parts of the Precambrian Shield area. The specimens cited above confirm this and also extend the known range into central District of Keewatin. The first three specimens cited above were originally determined as *P. porsildiorum*, a species which now should be excluded from the *Flora of the Continental Northwest Territories*.

*Potamogeton richardsonii* (Benn.) Rydb. – MACKENZIE: lakes along highway east of Yellowknife, 62°31'00"N 113°46'00"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, Sept. 1982 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is intermediate between sites mapped by Porsild and Cody (1980) at the east and west ends of Great Slave Lake.

*Potamogeton vaginatus* Turcz., Giant Pondweed – MACKENZIE: lake along highway east of Yellowknife, 62°27'35"N 113°43'20"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, Oct. 1982 (DAO); northeast corner of sizeable lake 1.5 miles southeast of Ptarmigan Mine, east of Yellowknife, 62°30'30"N 114°10'30"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 12 Sept. 1982 (DAO); lake along highway east of Yellowknife, 62°33'00"N 114°02'00"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, Sept. 1982 (DAO); lake beside road a few miles east of Cameron Falls, 62°31'00"N 113°41'00"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 18 Sept. 1982 (DAO); KEEWATIN: small

lake south of 74-1W, west of Bissett Lake, 63°45'25"N 95°34'30"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 31 Aug. 1982 (DAO).

The nearest site to the Mackenzie sites listed above known to Porsild and Cody (1980) is from adjacent to the west end of Great Slave Lake, about 150 kilometers to the southwest. Porsild and Cody knew of only three sites in mainland District of Keewatin. The specimen from west of Bissett Lake is the northernmost yet known from that Territory.

#### POACEAE (GRAMINEAE)

*Agrostis mertensii* Trin. ssp. *meritensii* (*A. borealis* Hartm.), Red Bent Grass – MACKENZIE: moist sand over bedrock, north end of Liard Range, Nahanni National Park, 61°07'N 123°47'W, *S.S. Talbot T5024-B*, 15 July 1975 (DAO); poorly drained lower slope, Hole-in-the-Wall Lake, Nahanni National Park, 61°48'N 128°17'W, *S.S. Talbot T—5088-A*, 7 Aug. 1975 (DAO); sandy soil, NE shoreline of Hole-in-the-Wall Lake, Nahanni National Park, 61°47'02"N 127°14'41"W, *J.M. Line 2000-276*, 18 Aug. 2000 (DAO) and *J.M. Line 2000-272*, 20 Aug. 2000 (DAO).

The specimens cited above are from sites intermediate between sites mapped by Porsild and Cody (1980) adjacent to the Liard River and the Canol Road.

*Arctagrostis latifolia* (R.Br.) Griseb. sl., Polargrass – MACKENZIE: *Salix/Dryas* alpine tundra on west-facing slope near crest of mountain in Liard Range, Mackenzie Mountains, 60°31'40"N 123°46'48"W, *Sharp et al. 3247*, 11 Aug. 1994 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is the southernmost yet found in the Mackenzie Mountains and is an extension of the known range mapped by Porsild and Cody (1980) of about 80 kilometers to the southeast.

*Danthonia spicata* (L.) Beauv. (*D. intermedia* sensu Porsild and Cody 1980) – MACKENZIE: all specimens in DAO from southeastern District of Mackenzie previously labelled *D. intermedia* were revised to *D. spicata* by S. Darbyshire (1986).

This species was expected by Porsild and Cody (1980).

*Deschampsia elongata* (Hook.) Munro, Slender Hairgrass – KEEWATIN: west of Imikula Lake, 62°09'N 97°55'W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 11 Sept. 1983 (DAO) (determined by S. Darbyshire).

Cody (1996) reported this species in the Yukon Territory Flora as "Western North America; from Alaska to northern Mexico; in the Yukon Territory introduced at Dawson and White Horse Rapids but not seen in recent years."

*Elymus canadensis* L., Canada Wild Rye – MACKENZIE: N side of roadbank, Willowlake River winter road, 500 m W of Norman Wells pipeline Km 380, 62°43'N 123°05'W, *K.L. MacInnes 86-94*, 16 July 1986 (DAO).

Cody (1979), Porsild and Cody (1980) and McJannet et al. (1995) knew this rare species in the Northwest Territories only from the west end of Great Slave Lake and near Fort Liard on the Liard River. The specimen cited above is the northernmost yet known in the District of Mackenzie and is from some 250 kilometers north of the Fort Liard location.

*Phalaris arundinacea* L., Reed Canary Grass – MACKENZIE: sandy, calcareous soil with wet depressions, Old Pots Hotspring, 61°32'37"N 126°28'47"W, *J.M. Line 2000-377*, 24 Aug. 2000 (Nahanni National Park Herbarium, photo DAO).

The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory of about 160 kilometers northwest of South Nahanni (Porsild and Cody 1980).

*Poa arctica* R.Br., Arctic Blue Grass – MACKENZIE: lichen-moss hermat, Liard Range, Mackenzie Mountains, 60°31'N 123°46'W, *G. Brunner LR-5-12*, 11 Aug. 1994 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is the southernmost yet found in the Mackenzie Mountains and is an extension of the range mapped by Porsild and Cody (1980) of about 80 kilometers to the southeast.

*Vahlodea atropurpurea* (Wahlenb.) Fries ssp. *latifolia* (Hook.) A.E. Porsild, Mountain Hairgrass – MACKENZIE: at the hotspring, Hole-in-the-Wall Lake, 61°46'23"N 127°18'04"W, *J.M. Line et al. 2000-337*, 20 Aug. 2000 (DAO) (determined by S. Darbyshire).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this subspecies from only two localities in the Mackenzie Mountains, the nearest of which was collected by *L. Allison* [no field number] at 62°46'N 129°1'W on 30 July 1973 (DAO) about 130 kilometers to the northwest.

#### CYPERACEAE

*Carex arcta* Boott, Northern Clustered Sedge – MACKENZIE: along outflow stream on northeast side of lake, Hole-in-the-Wall Lake, Nahanni National Park, 61°47'02"N 127°14'41"W, *J.M. Line 2000-283*, 18 Aug. 2000 (DAO).

Cody (1979) and McJannet et al. (1995) considered this species rare in the Territory on the basis of a single specimen collected at Hjalmer Lake, 61°05'N 109°15'W (*G.W. Scotter 3021*, 27 July 1962 (DAO)). The specimen cited above is only the second record for the Territory (Porsild and Cody 1980). In the Yukon Territory it is known only in the southeast.

*Carex disperma* Dewey – MACKENZIE: floodplain near mouth of Prairie Creek, Deadman Valley, South Nahanni River, Nahanni National Park, 61°15'N 124°27'W, *G.W. Scotter 23378*, 1976 (DAO); in dark conifer woods near the hotspring, Hole-in-the-Wall Lake, Nahanni National Park, 61°46'23"N 127°18'04"W, *J.M. Line 2000-343*, 20 Aug. 2000 (DAO).

The first specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory (Porsild and Cody 1980) of about 70 kilometers northwest of South Nahanni; the second specimen is a further extension to the northwest of about 220 kilometers.

*Carex hoodii* Boott – MACKENZIE: hot springs area, Cantung, 62°05'N 128°15'W, *M.G. Duman 70-851*, 30 July 1970 (MICH, photo DAO).

This species which is new to the flora of the Continental Northwest Territories was unfortunately missed during the writing of that book (Porsild and Cody 1980). A photocopy was recently sent to the author by A. A. Reznicek.

Densely tufted perennial herb with fibrous roots; stems 30-80 roughened on the angles above, longer than the leaves; leaves 2 or 3 per stem, flat or channeled below, 1.5-3.5 mm wide with tight sheaths; spikes 4 to 8, densely aggregated, unstalked, with both male and female flowers, the male flowers inconspicuous toward the tips, bracts rudimentary or absent; perigynia egg-shaped, 3.4-5 mm long, 1.5-2.5 mm wide, convex and nerved above, concave and nerveless below, green, smooth, very short-stalked, finely toothed on the upper half, the beaks 1/3 the length of the bodies, bidentate; scales egg-shaped, equalling or slightly shorter than the perigynia, pointed, brown, with greenish midribs and translucent margins; achenes lense-shaped, smooth 1.8-2 mm long; stigmas 2.

*Carex maritima* Gunn. – KEEWATIN: marine clay exposed around *Potamogeton obtusifolius* Lake S of 74-1W, K.L. Reading s.n., 31 Aug. 1982 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this species from three sites adjacent to the Hudson Bay coast of continental District of Keewatin and one locality in the interior. The specimen cited above is the second found in the interior.

*Carex microptera* Mack. – MACKENZIE: in sedge meadow by hot springs, Canada Tungsten Mine, Flat River, 61°58'N 128°15'W, Cody and Spicer 17676, 7 Aug. 1967 (DAO); hot springs area, Cantung, 62°05'N 128°15'W, M.G. Duman 70-850, 30 July 1970 (MICH, photo DAO) (determined by A. A. Reznicek).

The specimens cited above are the first known from the Northwest Territories. The nearest known sites are adjacent to the North Canol Road in the Yukon Territory. These specimens were originally determined as *C. macloviana* from which this species can be separated as follows:

- A. Scale margins, perigynia tips, and dorsal suture margins noticeably white hyaline; perigynia wings darkened, contrasting with the body of the perigynia; achenes filling more than half of the perigynia ..... *C. macloviana*
- A. Scale margins and perigynia tips not differentiated or narrow hyaline margined; perigynia wings concolorous with body of the perigynia, wings at most dark edged; achenes filling less than half of the perigynia ..... *C. microptera*

*Carex petasata* Dewey, Broad-wing Sedge – MACKENZIE: shale slide rock on S slope of Red Mt., Vicinity of Brintnell Lake, approx. 62°5'N 127°35'W, alt., 5800 ft., Raup and Soper 9795, 7 Aug. 1939 (GH, photo DAO) (determined by B. Boivin in 1979).

Porsild and Cody (1980) suggested that this species should be looked for in southwestern District of Mackenzie. It was later found by Cody (1996) as north in the Yukon Territory at the vicinity of Dawson. The specimen cited above was originally determined as *C. phaeocephala*.

*Carex tenuiflora* Wahlenb. – MACKENZIE: mossy shoreline, Hole-in-the-Wall Lake, 61°47'02"N 127°14'41"W, J.M. Line 2000-278, 19 Aug. 2000 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in Nahanni National Park of about 200 kilometers northwest of sites in the vicinity of Yohin Lake (Porsild and Cody 1980).

*Eleocharis acicularis* (L.) R. & S., Hair Grass – MACKENZIE: lowland *Equisetum fluviatile*-*Carex rostrata*-*Bryum pseudotriquetrum* community, Nahanni National Park, 61°53'N 126°14'W, S. Talbot T6233-X-2, 10 Aug. 1976 (DAO).

The specimen cited above which was previously reported by Cody et al. (1979) was unfortunately not included on the map in Porsild and Cody (1980).

*Eleocharis quinqueflora* (F. Hartm.) Schwartz (*E. pauciflora* (Lightf.) Link var. *fernaldii* Svens.) – MACKENZIE: at the hot spring, Hole-in-the-Wall Lake, 61°46'23"N 127°18'04"W, J. M. Line 2000-341, 20 Aug. 2000 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this circumpolar species in the District of Mackenzie only from the vicinities of Great Bear Lake and Great Slave Lake.

*Eriophorum viridi-carinatum* (Engelm.) Fern. – MACKENZIE: *Potentilla fruticosa*-*Anemone parviflora*-*Tofieldia glutinosa* community, Nahanni National Park, 61°36'N 125°49'W, S. Talbot T6021-16, 9 July 1976 (DAO).

The specimen cited above which was previously reported by Cody et al. (1979) was unfortunately not included on the map in Porsild and Cody (1980).

*Kobresia myosuroides* (Vill.) Fiori and Paol. – MACKENZIE: graminoid-*Dryas integrifolia*-moss alpine tundra, Liard Range, Mackenzie Mountains, 60°36'N 123°47'W, G. Brunner LR-8-2, 12 Aug. 1994 (DAO); dry ridge, E slope of Liard Range, Mackenzie Mountains, 60°36'N 123°48'W, G. Brunner 191, 12 Aug. 1994 (DAO).

The specimens cited above are the southernmost yet found in the western Northwest Territories. The nearest known site is about 100 kilometers to the northwest in Nahanni National Park (Porsild and Cody 1980). Nearby in extreme southeastern Yukon Territory it is known from the Kotaneelee Range (Cody, Kennedy and Bennet 2000) and then is disjunct to the southern Canol Road.

*Kobresia siberica* Turcz. (*K. hyperborea* A. E. Porsild) – MACKENZIE: *Dryas integrifolia* alpine tundra, Liard Range, Mackenzie Mountains, 60°36'N 123°47'W, G. Brunner LR-12-5, 12 Aug. 1994 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is the southernmost yet found in the Northwest Territories. The nearest site to the north is in the South Nahanni River area at 61°21'N 124°20'W (Scotter and Cody 1974; Porsild and Cody 1980). To the west it is known from the La Biche River area at 60°32'N, 124°30'W, in the Yukon Territory (Cody et al. 1998), a site which is disjunct to west of longitude 136°W.

*Scirpus validus* Vahl, Common Great Bulrush – MACKENZIE: slow moving stream, Rat River on Taltson River SE of Great Slave Lake, 61°06'N 112°38'W, B. Bromley 6, 6 July 1972 (DAO); rooted in silt along margin of river, Jean River, Slave River Delta, 61°22'N 113°22'W, W. J. Cody 14550, 6 Aug. 1965 (DAO); common around edges beside pond in standing water, 22 km southwest of Mackenzie and Liard highway, Chmielewski et al. 2232, 22 June 1986 (CAN); wet

ground by buildings, Norman Wells, *Cody and Gutteridge 7835*, 7 Aug. 1953 (DAO); in mud flat in slough off the Mackenzie River near the campground in town, Fort Simpson, 61°51.65'N 121°20.7'W, *B. Bennett 98-490*, 13 Sept. 1998 (B. Bennett Herbarium, photo DAO).

Most of the specimens mapped as *S. validus* by Porsild and Cody (1980) have been revised to *S. acutus* (see Cody et al. 2001) for key. *Scirpus validus* should now be considered as rare in the Continental Northwest Territories (McJannet et al. 1995).

#### JUNCACEAE

*Juncus balticus* Willd. ssp. *alaskanus* (Hultén) A.E. Porsild – MACKENZIE: on sand spit east of camp, Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, approx. 66°52'N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading 35-1*, 22 Aug. 1999 (DAO); KEEWATIN: east of Mountain Lake, 61°12'18"N 98°31'20"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 19 July 1992 (DAO).

The first specimen cited above is from a site about 80 kilometers east of the east end of Great Bear Lake (Porsild and Cody 1980). The second specimen cited above is the first known from the Continental District of Keewatin. To the west the nearest sites known to Porsild and Cody (1980) were about halfway between the east end of Great Slave Lake and the Mackenzie/Keewatin border.

*Juncus filiformis* L. – MACKENZIE: Old Pots Hot spring, 61°32'37"N 126°28'47"W, *J.M. Line 2000-373*, 24 Aug. 2000 (DAO); KEEWATIN: common everywhere around lakeshores, northwest of Mountain Lake, 61°13'05"N 98°37'35"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 12 Aug. 1991 (DAO).

The first specimen cited above is new to the area between the Mackenzie River and the Yukon border in the western part of the Continental Northwest Territories (Porsild and Cody 1980). In the Continental District of Keewatin, Porsild and Cody knew this species from a single collection in the extreme southwest. The second specimen cited above is only the second known from that region.

#### LILIACEAE

*Maianthemum trifolium* (L.) Sloboda (*Smilacina trifolia* (L.) Desf.) – KEEWATIN: west of Mountain Lake, 61°12'09"N 98°39'00"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 17 Aug. 1991 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this taxon from only one locality in the Continental District of Keewatin just north of the Manitoba/Keewatin border. The specimen cited above is from a site northwest of that known by Porsild and Cody.

#### ORCHIDACEAE

*Corallorhiza trifida* Chat., Yellow coralroot – KEEWATIN: east of Mountain Lake, 61°12'18"N 98°31'20"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 19 July 1992 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is only the second known from the Continental District of Keewatin. It is from a site intermediate between a site adjacent to Hudson Bay and sites west of the Mackenzie/Keewatin border.

*Platanthera aquilonis* Sheviak (*P. hyperborea* (L.) Lindl., *Habenaria hyperborea* (L.) R.Br.), Northern Green Orchid – MACKENZIE: growing in trees above

Big Bend, Coppermine River, approx. 66°52'N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading 32-1*, 23 July 1999 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory of about 80 kilometers to the northeast of a site adjacent to the eastern bay of Great Bear Lake (Porsild and Cody 1980).

*Platanthera obtusata* (Pursh) Lindl. (*Habenaria obtusata* (Pursh) Richards.), Northern Bog Orchid – KEEWATIN: Shayne Lake, 63°45'00"N 95°02'04"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, Aug. 1983 (DAO); wet sphagnum near water, south of east arm of Tyrell Arm of Yathkyed Lake area, 62°11'22"N 97°53'00"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 13 July 1984 (DAO); Pebble Beach Lake, 62°22'00"N 97°30'28"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 16 July 1985 (DAO); east of Bernier Lake, 61°23'46"N 98°20'00"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 6 July 1992 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this taxon in the District of Keewatin only from the extreme south and adjacent to the Hudson Bay coast. The specimens cited above are from sites intermediate between the Hudson Bay coast and sites west of the Mackenzie/Keewatin border.

#### SALICACEAE

*Salix athabascensis* Raup – MACKENZIE: montane *Larix laricina-Carex aquatilis-Campylopusium stellatum* community, Nahanni National Park, 61°42'N 126°02'W, *S. Talbot T6142-28*, 28 July 1976 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is from a site about 200 kilometers west of a site mapped by Porsild and Cody (1980) in the vicinity of Fort Simpson.

*Salix lutea* Nutt. – MACKENZIE: on banks of South Nahanni River opposite the base of Twisted Mtn., 61°12'N 123°41'W, *B.J.J. Meuleman M6058-1*, 25 July 1976 (DAO).

The specimen cited above which was previously reported by Cody et al. (1979) was not mapped by Porsild and Cody (1980). It is the only known collection from adjacent to the Liard River.

*Salix polaris* Wahlenb. (*S. polaris* Wahlenb. ssp. *pseudopolaris* (Flod.) Hultén), Snow-bed Willow – MACKENZIE: Paulatuk, 69°49'N 123°59'W, *C. Burn*, 11 Aug. 2001 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory (Porsild and Cody 1980) of about 340 kilometers east of a site in the vicinity of Tuktoyaktuk. It is, however, known from Banks, Victoria and Melville islands to the north.

*Salix rotundifolia* Trautv. ssp. *rotundifolia* – MACKENZIE: in deep moss on granitic mountain, Mackenzie Mts., 5 miles SE of O'Grady Lake, 62°57'N 128°58'W, *W.J. Cody 16750*, 27 July 1967 (DAO); moist tundra, limestone mountain top, Mackenzie Mts., 10 miles NE of O'Grady Lake, 63°05'N 128°50'W, *W.J. Cody 16889*, 29 July 1967 (DAO); limestone, stony tundra slope, Mackenzie Mts., 17 miles NW of Little Divide Lake, 63°17'N 128°17'W, *W.J. Cody 16633*, 26 July 1967 (DAO) (determined by G. Argus).

The specimens cited above are the only ones known from the Northwest Territories and were unfortunately overlooked

during the writing of the *Flora of the Continental Northwest Territories* (Porsild and Cody 1980). This taxon should be added to the *Rare Vascular Plants in the Northwest Territories* (McJannet et al. 1995) In the Yukon Territory, it is only known in Ivavik and Kluane National Parks.

#### BETULACEAE

*Alnus crispa* (Dryander ex Ait.) Pursh, Green Alder – KEEWATIN: creek into southeast corner of lake, Pebble Beach Lake, 62°21'40"N 97°31'02"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 10 July 1985 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is the northernmost yet known in the Territory (Porsild and Cody 1980).

#### POLYGONACEAE

*Koenigia islandica* L., Iceland Koenigia – KEEWATIN: colour photograph, SE of Bissett Lake, 63°49'N 95°15'W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 1983 (DAO); west southwest of Bissett Lake, 63°49'N 95°05'W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 8 Aug. 1982 (DAO); in sink lake bottom, south of east end of Bissett Lake, 63°10'05"N 95°10'05"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 16 Aug. 1982 (DAO); very wet mossy esker-base springs 8 miles south of east end of Bissett Lake, 68°41'50"N 95°16'82"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 16 Aug. 1982 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this taxon from only three localities in the Continental District of Keewatin, two adjacent to the coast of Hudson Bay and one south of the Arctic Circle.

*Polygonum fowleri* Robinson – MACKENZIE: common in fill along roadside, Bell Rock, 8 miles west of Ft. Smith, 60°01'N 112°06'W, *Cody and Loan 4391*, 13 July 1950 (DAO) (determined by Wolf and McNeill 1983).

This specimen was originally determined as *Polygonum aviculare*. It should now be added to the flora of the District of Mackenzie and the Continental Northwest Territories. *Polygonum fowleri* can be separated from *P. aviculare* by its smooth or somewhat roughened, but never papillose achenes.

*Polygonum hudsonianum* (Wolf and McNeill) Hinds (*P. caurianum* Robinson ssp. *hudsonianum* Wolf and McNeill) – KEEWATIN: James Bay, North Twin Island, 53°18'N 80°00'W, *T.H. Manning s.n.*, 25 July 1973 (DAO); very wet gravel of coastal beach, mouth of McConnell River, 60°50'N 94°25'W, *K.L. MacInnes 721*, 14 Aug. 1968 (DAO); MACKENZIE: Reindeer Station, Mackenzie River Delta, East Branch, *A.E. Porsild s.n.*, 1 Sept. 1935 (DAO) (determined by H. Hinds 1994).

These specimens, which were previously identified as *Polygonum caurianum*, were revised to *P. hudsonianum* by H. Hinds. To the south this species is known from Quebec to Saskatchewan.

*Polygonum ramosissimum* Michx. – MACKENZIE: along tractor trail through bush, west of Le Grand Detour, Slave River, 60°21'N 112°44'W, *W.J. Cody 13932*, 25 July 1965 (DAO) (determined by Wolf and McNeill 1983).

This native plant which was originally determined as *Polygonum aviculare* s.l. has not previously been reported as occurring in the Continental Northwest Territories. It may be distinguished by its erect or ascending striate stems 30 to 100 or more cm tall, with usually thin, lanceolate to linear leaves 1 to 6 cm long, tapering at each end.

#### CHENOPODIACEAE

*Corispermum hookeri* Mosyakin, Bugseed – MACKENZIE: in dry sand near shoreline, sand hills on south shore of Mackenzie River about 16 miles downstream from Fort Simpson, 61°58'N 121°45'W, *Cody and Matte 8944*, 25 July 1955 (DAO, PARATYPE); (immature, probably *C. hookeri*), occasional in disturbed sand along roadside on mainland about 1 mile south of Fort Simpson island, 61°52'N 121°22'W, *Cody and Matte 9130*, 3 Aug. 1955 (DAO); (not completely mature, probably *C. hookeri*), rare in disturbed ground of road cut down to river at upper end of island, Fort Simpson, 61°52'N 121°22'W, *Cody and Matte 9335*, 11 Aug. 1955 (DAO); *Melilotus-Salix* sand bar on island in Liard River, 60°03'24"N 123°50'25"W, *Kubiw et al. 1014*, 17 Aug. 1994 (DAO).

For comments see below under *C. ochotense*.

*Corispermum ochotense* Ignatov – MACKENZIE: riverbank, rare, E bank of Mackenzie River, Norman Wells, 65°17'N 126°47'W, *N.J. Walker 2386*, 18 Aug. 1974 (DAO); beach ridge-sandy-with *Populus tremuloides*, 13.0 km WSW of Norman Wells, 65°14'N 127°01'W, *N.J. Walker 2303*, 10 Aug. 1974 (DAO); eroding heavy soil on slope by airstrip, Norman Wells, *Cody and Gutteridge 7466*, 22 July 1953 (DAO); rare on gravel beach of Mackenzie River, Royal Canadian Corps Signals Transmitters, 5 miles upstream from Norman Wells, *Cody and Gutteridge 7603*, 27 July 1953 (DAO); on the section of slit beach, Aklavik River near Aklavik, *M.E. Oldenburg 48-1241*, (GH).

The DAO specimens cited above, with the exception of the Kubiw specimen from the Liard River which is an extension of the known range of about 200 kilometers from Fort Simpson, under both *C. hookeri* and *C. ochotense* were mapped by Porsild and Cody (1980) as *C. hysopifolium*, a species which Mosyakin (1995) reported is restricted to a small area in southeastern Europe and adjacent parts of western Asia. *Corispermum hysopifolium* should be deleted from the flora of the Continental Northwest Territories and *C. hookeri* and *C. ochotense* should be added to that flora. Both of these should be considered for addition to the *Rare Vascular Plants of the Northwest Territories* (McJannet et al. 1995).

*Corispermum villosum* Rydb. (*C. orientale* var. *emarginatum* sensu Cody, MacInnes, Cayouette, and Darbyshire 2000).

This species was reported as an introduction along the Norman Wells Pipeline. It can be separated from *C. hookeri* and *C. ochotense* as follows:

- A. Fruits wingless or wing less than 0.1 mm wide; leaves linear or linear-oblancoelate; plants much branched, up to 30 cm high ..... *C. villosum*
- A. Fruits usually winged, the wing 0.2-0.3 broad (sometimes lacking in *C. hookeri*);

leaves linear, linear spatulate or lanceolate;  
plants to 20 cm high

- B. Fruits 3.5-4.5 mm long; leaves lanceolate or linear-lanceolate; plants much branched, up to 20 cm high ..... *C. hookeri*  
B. Fruits 2.8-3.2 mm long; leaves linear or linear-spatulate; small branched plants up to 10 cm high ..... *C. ochotense*

*Suaeda calceoliformis* (Hook.) Moq., Sea-blite – MACKENZIE: saline clay, Walker Bay, Kent Peninsula, *G. Loh 1*, 9 July 1996 (DAO); drying saline mudflats, same locality, *G. Loh 2*, 31 July 1996 (DAO).

This is a rare species in the Northwest Territories north of treeline (McJannet et al. 1995). On the Arctic Coast it was known only from Eskimo Lakes, Franklin Bay, Lower Brock Lagoon and the west end of Coronation Gulf. The specimens cited above are an extension of the known range eastward some 225 kilometers.

#### CARYOPHYLLACEAE

*Minuartia rossii* (R.Br.) Graebm., Ross' Stichwort – MACKENZIE: camp area, Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, approx. 66°52'N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading 3-1*, 6 July 1999 (DAO); same area, *K.L. Reading 31-1*, 21 July 1999 (DAO).

The specimens cited above are from a site about 110 kilometers east of a site adjacent to the northeastern peninsula of Great Bear Lake and 120 kilometers south of a site in the vicinity of Coppermine.

*Minuartia rubella* (Wahlenb.) Graebn. ex Asch. and Graebn., Boreal Sandwort – MACKENZIE: Big Bend Area, Coppermine River approx. 66°52'N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading 21-1*, 11 July 1999 (DAO); same area, *K.L. Reading 39-7*, Sept. 1999 (DAO); same area, *K.L. Reading 20*, 10 Oct. 1998 (DAO).

The specimens cited above are from an area about 50 kilometers east of the bay at the east end of Great Bear Lake and about 120 kilometers south of a site in the vicinity of Coppermine.

*Silene taimyrensis* (Tolm.) Bocquet (*Melandrium taimyrense* Tolm.) – KEEWATIN: dry arkose scarp-scrub and ledges, N of 30-mile Lake, 63°40'38"N 96°04'00"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 22 July 1981 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this species only as far east as the Mackenzie/Keewatin border.

*Silene uralensis* (Rupr.) Bocquet ssp. *ogilviensis* (A.E. Porsild) Brunton – MACKENZIE: shallow soil over rock on tundra hilltop, Mile 44E Canol Road, Mackenzie Mountains, *Cody and Gutteridge 7713*, 1 Aug. 1953 (DAO) (determined by J.K. Morton); Lower Brock Lagoon, Bluenose Lake Area, Melville Hills Region, 69°31'N 123°13'W, *G.W. Scotter 90-563*, 29 July 1990 (DAO) (determined by J. K. Morton).

Cody et al. (2002) extended the known range of this endemic taxon northeast to the southern Richardson Mountains and north to the British Mountains from sites adjacent to the Dempster Highway in the Yukon Territory. The specimens cited above extend the known range eastward into the former District of Mackenzie to the central Mackenzie Mountains

and in the north along the Arctic Coast to longitude 123°13'W. *Silene uralensis* ssp. *ogilviensis* should be added to the list of rare taxa in the Territory (McJannet et al. 1995).

*Stellaria borealis* (Ledeb.) Bong. (*S. calycantha* sensu Porsild and Cody 1980) – MACKENZIE: in moss on wet beach margins, vicinity of Daring Lake, 64°52'N 111°37'W, *McNair and O'Brien 25*, 16 Aug. 1994 (DAO) (determined by J.K. Morton); KEEWATIN: in tallish willow copses, west end of "Jaeger" Lake (south of Yathkyed Lake, 60°46'N 110°16'W), *K.L. Reading 85-33*, mid-August 1985 (DAO); willow copses at west end of Yathkyed Lake, *K.L. Reading 85-34*, mid-August 1985 (DAO).

The first specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory (Porsild and Cody 1980) of about 215 kilometers north of the east end of Great Slave Lake and 350 kilometers southeast of the east end of Great Bear Lake. The second two specimens are from sites between two locations in the extreme southeast of the District of Mackenzie mapped by Porsild and Cody (1980).

*Stellaria crassifolia* Ehrh., Thick-leaved Starwort – MACKENZIE: Coppermine River "Big Bend" Area, 66°52'38"N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading 37*, 15 Sept-10 Oct. 1998 (DAO); KEEWATIN: uncommon in deep crevices between shoreline boulders, east slope of Grayling Lake, 63°49'50"N 95°25'00"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 8 Aug 1982 (DAO); sedge pool near Bissett Creek, 63°45'26"N 95°27'54"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 14 Aug. 1981 (DAO).

The first specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory (Porsild and Cody 1980) of about 80 kilometers east of a site adjacent to the northeast end of Great Bear Lake. The second two specimens were from areas intermittent between sites adjacent to longitude 100°W and the Hudson Bay coast.

#### RANUNCULACEAE

*Caltha natans* Pall., Floating Marsh-marigold – KEEWATIN: northeast of Cullaton Lake, 61°20'35"N 98°19'10"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, Sept. 1987 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this taxon in the District of Keewatin from only two sites in the south of the Territory. The specimen cited above is a slight extension of the range northeast of the western site.

*Caltha palustris* L. ssp. *arctica* (R.Br.) Hultén, Marsh-marigold – KEEWATIN: NW corner of Bissett Lake, 63°52'45"N 95°17'48"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 8 Aug. 1983 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this taxon in the Continental District of Keewatin from two localities in the central area and one adjacent to the Arctic Coast. Cody (1996) cited a third collection from a site to the northeast of the northern specimen. The new specimen documented above from near the Arctic Circle is from a site intermediate between those previously reported.

*Ranunculus aquatilis* L. var. *hispidulus* E. Drew (*R. trichophyllus* Choix var. *hipidulus* (E. Drew) W.B. Drew) – MACKENZIE: rare in shallow marly slough, Hunter Bay, McTavish Arm, Great Bear Lake, 66°12'N

117°39'W, A.E. and R.T. Porsild 5299, 9-10 Aug. 1928 (CAN, photo DAO).

This specimen which has laminate as well as filliform-dissected leaves was cited by Benson (1948) in his monograph of North American Ranuncul. It should however probably be included in the synonymy of var. *aquatilis*.

*Ranunculus flammula* L., Creeping Spearwort – MACKENZIE: mud bank built up by the lake along the shore, Oxbow Lake, Virginia Falls, Nahanni National Park, 61°38'N 125°42'W, L.N. Carbyn 23, 2 Aug. 1974 (DAO).

This specimen which was reported from Nahanni National Park (Cody et al. 1979) was unfortunately not included on the map in Porsild and Cody (1980). The nearest site recorded by Porsild and Cody (1980) was in the vicinity of Fort Simpson.

*Ranunculus flammula* L. var. *filiformis* (Michx.) Hook. – KEEWATIN: 1/4 mile north of camp on Bissett Lake, 63°47'00"N 95°28'30"W, K.L. Reading s.n., 12 Aug. 1982 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is the fifth known in mainland District of Keewatin and the northernmost yet found in that Territory.

*Ranunculus nivalis* L., Snow Buttercup – MACKENZIE: Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, approx. 66°52'N 115°50'W, K.L. Reading 17-2, 10 July 1999 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory (Porsild and Cody 1980) of about 120 kilometers southeast of a site west of Coppermine.

*Ranunculus pallasii* Schlecht, Pallas' Buttercup – KEEWATIN: flooded marsh south of Deep Bay of Kazan River, 63°42'02"N 95°37'00"W, K.L. Reading s.n., 3 Aug. 1982 (DAO); small tundra pond, north of TK camp on Bissett Lake, 63°47'22"N 95°28'00"W, K.L. Reading s.n., 17 Aug. 1982 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this species in mainland District of Keewatin only from coastal Hudson Bay in the vicinity of Rankin Inlet. Additional specimens from the Arctic Coast region were added by Cody (1996). The specimens cited above are the first known from the interior of Continental District of Keewatin.

*Ranunculus pygmaeus* Wahlenb., Dwarf Buttercup – KEEWATIN: in sink lake bottom, south of east end of Bissett Lake, 63°42'55"W 95°10'05"W, K.L. Reading s.n., 16 Aug. 1982 (DAO); TK camp peninsula, Bissett lake, 63°46'38"N 95°26'12"W, K.L. Reading s.n., 17 Aug. 1982 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this species from only four localities in the southern half of the Continental District of Mackenzie. An additional site from the vicinity of Wager Bay was added by Cody et al. (1989). The specimens cited above extend the known range in the interior northward.

*Ranunculus sulphureus* Sol., Sulphur Buttercup – MACKENZIE: George Lake, 65°57'20"N 107°30'00"W, K.L. Reading s.n., 12 Aug. 1988 (DAO).

Cody et al. (1984) reported a specimen from the Bathurst Inlet region which was the first record of this circumpolar arctic-alpine species in the Continental Northwest Territories east of the Mackenzie River. The specimen cited above is from a locality south of Bathurst Inlet.

#### PAPAVERACEAE

*Papaver macounii* Greene ssp. *discolor* (Hultén) Randel (*P. keelei* Porsild) – KEEWATIN: 6 miles south of 30-m Lake, 63°33'12"N 95°53'50"W, K.L. Reading s.n., 20 Aug. 1982 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is new to the Continental District of Keewatin and is an extension of the known range east of the west end of Great Bear Lake.

#### BRASSICACEAE (CRUCIFERAE)

*Descurainia incisa* (Engelm. ex Gray) Britton var. *incisa* – MACKENZIE: scattered along roadside, Port Radium: Eldorado Mine, 66°05'N 118°03'W, W.J. Cody 2792, 21 July 1949 (DAO) (determined by G. A. Mulligan).

This specimen was originally determined as *D. richardsonii* (synonym of *D. incana*) and mapped by Porsild and Cody (1980) under that name. It is new to the Flora of the Northwest Territories where it was probably introduced.

*Draba alpina* L., Alpine Draba – MACKENZIE: Camp area, Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, approx. 66°52'N 115°50'W, K.L. Reading 2-1C, 6 July 1999 (DAO) (determined by G. A. Mulligan).

The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory (Porsild and Cody 1980) of about 120 kilometers south of the vicinity of Coppermine.

*Draba cinerea* Adams – MACKENZIE: Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, approx. 66°52'N 115°50'W, K.L. Reading 39-4, Sept. 1999 (DAO); camp area, same area, K.L. Reading 2-1A, 6 July 1999 (DAO) (determined by G. A. Mulligan).

The specimens cited above are an extension of the known range in the Territory (Porsild and Cody 1980) of about 50 kilometers northeast of a site adjacent to the east end of Great Bear Lake and about 120 kilometers south of Coppermine.

*Draba glabella* Pursh – MACKENZIE: camp area, Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, approx. 66°52'N 115°50'W, K.L. Reading 2-1B, 6 July 1999 (DAO) (determined by G. A. Mulligan).

The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory of about 50 kilometers northeast of a site adjacent to the east end of Great Bear Lake and about 120 kilometers south of Coppermine (Porsild and Cody 1980).

*Draba lactea* Adams – MACKENZIE: common on taluses, Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, approx. 66°52'N 115°50'W, K.L. Reading 14-1A, 8 July 1999 (DAO) (determined by G. A. Mulligan).

The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory (Porsild and Cody 1980) of about 120 kilometers south of the vicinity of Coppermine.

*Draba stenoloba* Ledeb. – MACKENZIE: alpine *Salix-Carex-Artemisia arctica* community, Nahanni National Park, S. Talbot T6157-32, 30 July 1976 (DAO); Canol Road Mile 192, 63°34'N 129°12.5'W, L. and G.P. Kershaw 3748, 3 July 1977 (DAO); Mile 198 Canol Road, 63°30.5'N 129°16.5'W, L. and G.P. Kershaw 772, 17 July 1977 (DAO); Canol Road Mile 212-213, 63°24.5'N 129°38'W, L. and G.P. Kershaw

1590, 28 June 1972 (DAO); Canol Road 216, 63°22'N 129°42'W, *L. and G.P. Kershaw 2243*, 21 June 1977 (DAO); Canol Road 221-222, 63°18.5'N 129°47'W, *L. and G.P. Kershaw 2413*, 16 June 1977 (DAO) (determined by G. A. Mulligan).

The first specimen cited above was reported by Cody et al. (1979) but was not mapped by Porsild and Cody (1980). The remaining were not incorporated into DAO until 1983. *Draba stenoloba* should be added to the Flora of Continental Northwest Territories.

*Erysimum coarctatum* Fern.

Cody et al. (2000) reported the following information on this taxon: "Specimens from the Yukon Territory, Continental Northwest Territories, Alberta and British Columbia, previously determined as *E. inconspicuum* (S. Wats.) MacM. have been revised to *E. coarctatum* by G. A. Mulligan. These two species can be separated as follows:

- A. Limb of petals 2.5-3 mm long, 1.5-2 mm broad; fruiting raceme elongate (up to 2 or 3 dm long) and open; siliques about 1 mm broad; seeds 1-1.3 mm long *E. inconspicuum*
- A. Limb of petals 4.5-6 mm long, 2-3 mm broad; fruiting raceme crowded and corymbiform at summit; siliques 1.5-2 mm broad; seeds 1.6-2 mm long *E. coarctatum*

*Erysimum inconspicuum* should be deleted from the floras of the Yukon Territory and Continental Northwest Territories.

*Subularia aquatica* L. ssp. *americana* Mulligan and Calder, Awlwort – MACKENZIE: Cameron River about 28 miles east of Yellowknife, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 17 Aug. 1995 (DAO); in Landing Bay of Prosperous Lake, east of Yellowknife, 62°32'05"N 114°09'20"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, Sept. 1982 (DAO).

Cody (1996) knew this species in the District of Mackenzie from only five localities: Tsu Lake, Great Bear Lake (Porsild 1943), Indin Lake, Yellowknife and Le Haise Lake. The specimens cited above are from sites intermediate between Yellowknife and Le Haise Lake (61°58'N 106°20'W).

CRASSULACEAE

*Crassula aquatica* (L.) Schoenl. (*Tillaea aquatica* L.), Pigmyweed – MACKENZIE: north shore of Landing Bay, Prosperous Lake, 62°36'N 114°12'W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 18 Sept. 1982 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this species only from Yellowknife where it was first collected in 1949 (*Cody 3511* DAO) and later in 1953 (*Cody and Gutteridge 7318* DAO). These collections from very shallow water in flats of a bay by the old Yellowknife townsite resulted in the publication entitled "A history of *Tillaea aquatica* in Canada and Alaska" (Cody 1954). The specimen cited above is from a site a short distance northwest of Yellowknife. The nearest sites known to Porsild and Cody were in southern British Columbia, adjacent to the Alaskan Coast west of longitude 135°W, northwest of Thunder Bay in Ontario and one adjacent to the east coast of James Bay in Quebec. Since then however it has been reported in extreme southern Yukon Territory (Cody et al. 2002).

SAXIFRAGACEAE

*Chrysosplenium tetrandrum* (Lund) Fries, Northern Golden Saxifrage – MACKENZIE: Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, 66°52'38"N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading 22*, 10 Oct. 1998 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is from a site about 120 kilometers south of the vicinity of Coppermine, 80 kilometers east of Great Bear Lake and 80 kilometers north of a site south of the Arctic Circle (Porsild and Cody 1980).

*Parnassia kotzebuei* Cham. and Schlecht – KEEWATIN: stream east of Kazan River north of Big Bend, 63°46'58"N 95°36'00"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 7 Aug. 1983 (DAO); along sandy lakeshore, SSW of Bissett Lake, 63°41'28"N 95°35'15"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 28 Aug. 1982 (DAO); south of east end of Bissett Lake, 63°44'00"N 95°10'00"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 15 Aug. 1982 (DAO); stony lake shoreline, west southwest of Bissett Lake, 63°44'00"N 95°35'10"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.* 4 Aug. 1982 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this taxon from only four sites in southern Continental District of Keewatin. The specimens cited above are now the northernmost yet found in that Territory.

*Parnassia palustris* L. var. *neogaea* Fern. – KEEWATIN: stream east of Kazan River north of Big Bend, 63°46'58"N 95°36'00"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 7 Aug. 1983 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this taxon from only four localities in the extreme south of the Continental District of Keewatin. The specimen cited above is the northernmost yet found in that Territory.

*Saxifraga caespitosa* L. ssp. *uniflora* (R.Br.) Porsild, Tufted Saxifrage – KEEWATIN: Andrews Lake, 63°59'05"N 94°51'00"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 3 July 1981 (photo DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this taxon from a single locality in the Continental District of Keewatin in the vicinity of Baker Lake. The photo cited above is from a site west of Baker Lake.

*Saxifraga cernua* L., Nodding Saxifrage – MACKENZIE: by creek, local, Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, approx. 66°52'N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading 19-1*, 10 July 1999 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is from a site about 120 kilometers south of Coppermine and a site adjacent to the south-eastern bay of Great Bear Lake, about 90 kilometers to the southwest (Porsild and Cody 1980).

*Saxifraga foliolosa* R.Br. – KEEWATIN: Washaneepisuki Lake, 62°12'04"N 97°50'40"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 4 Aug. 1984 (DAO); east of Bissett Lake, 63°48'10"N 95°10'00"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 20 July 1982 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this species in Continental District of Keewatin from only three sites adjacent to the Hudson Bay coast and one adjacent to longitude 100°W. The specimens cited above are from intermediate sites.

*Saxifraga hieracifolia* Waldst. and Kit. – KEEWATIN: southwest of 74-1W of Bissett Lake, 63°51'00"N 95°34'55"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 31 Aug. 1982.

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this taxon south of the Arctic Circle in the Continental District of Keewatin from only one site at about latitude 63°N just east of longitude 100°W.

*Saxifraga hirculus* L., Yellow Marsh Saxifrage – MACKENZIE: common in wet area, Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, approx. 66°52'N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading 29-1*, 21 July 1999 (DAO); Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, 66°52'38"N 150°50'W, *K.L. Reading 23*, 15 Sept.-10 Oct. 1998 (DAO).

This is a common species adjacent to the arctic coast in the Territory (Porsild and Cody 1980). The nearest collection site to the specimens cited above is adjacent to Coppermine about 120 kilometers to the north. To the west the nearest sites are adjacent to two bays near the west end of Great Bear Lake.

*Saxifraga nelsoniana* D. Don ssp. *porsildiana* (Calder and Savile) Hultén (*S. punctata* L. ssp. *porsildiana* Calder and Savile) – MACKENZIE: rare – shoreline with *Chrysoplenium*, Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, approx. 66°62'N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading 24-1*, 14 July 1999 (DAO); KEEWATIN: TK camp peninsula, Bissett Lake, 63°46'38"N 95°26'12"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 17 July 1982 (DAO).

The first specimen cited above is intermediate between sites mapped by Porsild and Cody (1980) adjacent to the east end of Great Bear Lake and Coronation Gulf. Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this species from four sites south of the Arctic Circle, two on each side of longitude 100°W in the Continental District of Keewatin. The second specimen cited above is the easternmost yet found in that Territory.

*Saxifraga nivalis* L., Alpine Saxifrage – MACKENZIE: turfey wet gravel, rare, Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, approx. 66°52'N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading 18-1*, 10 July 1999 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is from a site intermediate between Coppermine, about 120 kilometers to the north and sites adjacent to the east end of Great Bear Lake (Porsild and Cody 1980).

#### ROSACEAE

*Potentilla hyperctica* Malte sl. – MACKENZIE: abundant in wet gravel fens, Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, approx. 66°52'N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading 23-1*, 12 July 1999 (DAO); same locality, *K.L. Reading 16*, 10 Oct. 1998 (DAO).

The specimens cited above are from a site about 120 kilometers south of the vicinity of Coppermine and about 80 kilometers east of a site adjacent to eastern Great Bear Lake (Porsild and Cody 1980).

*Potentilla nivea* L. – KEEWATIN: Big Bird Lake, 62°17'38"N 97°39'15"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 25 June 1985 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this taxon from only three sites in the Continental District of Keewatin. The specimen cited above is a slight extension of the known range to the southeast.

*Potentilla tridentata* Sol., Three-toothed Cinquefoil – MACKENZIE: Upper Snowdrift River area, approx. 62°25'N 108°45'W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 26 July 1995 (DAO); occasional under aspen on beach ridge, Hill Island Lake, 60°27'N 109°49'W, *Ovenden and Rowe 388*, 20 July 1977 (DAO); gravelly soil on top of treeless hill, Small Tree Lake, 61°N 105°W, *Maini and Swan 467*, 19 July 1961 (DAO).

Cody (1956) reported the first substantiated record of this species in the District of Mackenzie. Scotter (1966) reported the second known locality in that area. The specimens cited above extend our knowledge of the range in southern District of Mackenzie, including the northernmost site yet known in the Upper Snowdrift River area.

*Rubus arcticus* L. ssp. *acaulis* (Michx.) Forke (*R. acaulis* Michx.) – KEEWATIN: east of Mountain Lake, 61°12'18"N 98°13'20"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 19 July 1992 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this taxon from only two sites in southwestern Continental District of Mackenzie. The specimen cited above is from a site intermediate between the sites mapped by Porsild and Cody (1980).

*Spiraea beauverdiana* Schneid., Spiraea – MACKENZIE: occasional on a sparsely vegetated meadow, Horton River, 69°37'N 126°50'W, *G.W. Scotter 101014*, 4 July 1995 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) gave the general distribution "An Amphi-Beringian species common in Alaska and Yukon Territory, reaching the Arctic Coast east of the Mackenzie Delta, but thus far not otherwise reported from east of the Mackenzie Valley". The specimen cited above is the easternmost yet found in the Canadian Arctic and is an extension of the known range from the Anderson River (69°16'N 128°15'W, *W.J. Cody 12589* (DAO), 69°20'N 128°13'W, *G.W. Scotter 12589* (DAO)) of some 50 kilometers to the Horton River.

#### FABACEAE (LEGUMINOSAE)

*Astragalus australis* (L.) Lam. (*A. aboriginum* Richards.), Indian Milk-vetch – MACKENZIE: rare, Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, approx. 66°52'N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading 13-1*, 8 July 1999 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory (Porsild and Cody 1980) of about 150 kilometers northeast of a site adjacent to the south side of Great Bear Lake.

*Medicago sativa* L. ssp. *falcata* (L.) Arcangeli var. *falcata*, Yellow Alfalfa – MACKENZIE: Fort Simpson, 61°51'N 121°20'W, *B. Bennett 98-441*, 13 Sept. 1998 (DAO) (determined by E. Small).

The specimen cited above is the first record of this variety growing wild in the Continental Northwest Territories.

*Melilotus alba* Desr., White Sweet Clover – MACKENZIE: *Populus balsamifera*/Salix thicket, Fort Liard Region, 60°09'N 123°43'W, *R. Mueller FTL-80-2*, 17 Aug. 1994 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) stated that this species was an "introduced roadside weed common in the upper Mackenzie

Valley". Additional DAO collections from the Liard River are as follows: at edge of garden, Fort Liard, 60°14'N 123°28'W, *Cody and Spicer 11761*, 28 July 1961; Nahanni Butte Village, 61°03'N 123°24'W, *G.W. Scotter 12850*, 5 July 1970; and rough cleared ground, Fort Simpson, 61°51'N 121°22'W, *Cody and Matte 8644*, 7 July 1955.

*Oxytropis arctica* R.Br. – MACKENZIE: drumlin SE of camp, Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, approx. 66°52'N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading 15-1*, 9 July 1999 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is from a site about 120 kilometers south of one previously known from the vicinity of Coppermine (Porsild and Cody 1980).

*Oxytropis deflexa* (Pall.) DC. ssp. *foliolosa* (Hook.) Cody (var. *foliolosa* (Hook.) Barneby – MACKENZIE: calcareous soil, among alders at edge of lakeside prairie, Uplands Lake, 62°27'30"N 113°42'00"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 29 Aug. 1981 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew the nearest sites of this taxon in the Mackenzie Mountains to the west and adjacent to the Arctic Coast to the north.

#### VIOLACEAE

*Viola adunca* J.E. Smith, Hook-spur Violet – MACKENZIE: hot spring area diverse in ferns, mosses and graminoids, Hole-in-the-Wall Lake, Nahanni National Park, 61°46'23"N 127°18'04"W, *J.M. Line 2000-327*, 20 Aug. 2000 (DAO); KEEWATIN: west of Henik Lake, 61°26'10"N 97°55'46"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 18 July 1992 (DAO).

The first specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory (Porsild and Cody 1980) of about 230 kilometers northwest of a site in the vicinity of Nahanni Butte. The second specimen is the first record for the Continental District of Keewatin.

*Viola epipsila* Ledeb. ssp. *repens* (Turcz.) Becker, Dwarf Marsh Violet – MACKENZIE: thicket *Ahus incana-Salix lucida* ssp. *lasiandra*, Fort Liard region 60°17'N 123°21'W, *G. Brunner FLT-30-74*, 16 Aug. 1994 (DAO); KEEWATIN: north of Cullaton Lake, 61°25'50"N 98°20'02"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 6 July 1992 (DAO); south of east arm of Tyrell Arm of Yathkyed Lake, 62°12'00"N 97°50'35"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 3 Aug. 1984 (DAO); Big Bird Lake, 62°17'06"N 97°37'25"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 29 June 1985 (DAO).

This species was not included in the *Rare Vascular Plants in the Northwest Territories* (McJannet et al. 1995) because it is a widespread Amphiberingian species. The first specimen cited above is the southernmost yet found in the Northwest Territories. The nearest site to this collection in the Territory is at a small unnamed lake 9 miles SES of Hole-in-the-Wall Lake (61°42'N, 127°10'W) in northern Nahanni National Park. Cody (1996) reported a range extension to the vicinity of Burnside River southwest of Bathurst Inlet. The three Keewatin specimens cited above are a further extension to the east. This species is also known from the Thunder Bay region in northwestern Ontario.

*Viola renifolia* Gray var. *brainerdii* (Greene) Fern., Kidney-leaved Violet – KEEWATIN: northeast of

Mountain Lake, 61°12'00"N 98°32'00"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 19 July 1992 (DAO).

Cody (1996) reported the first record of this species in the Continental District of Keewatin. The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range to the west from longitude 97°40'W.

#### ELAEAGNACEAE

*Shepherdia canadensis* (L.) Nutt., Soapberry – MACKENZIE: Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, 66°52'38"N 115°50'00"W, *K.L. Reading 26*, 15 Sept.-10 Oct. 1998 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory (Porsild and Cody 1980) of about 120 kilometers east and northeast of sites adjacent to the east end of Great Bear Lake.

#### ONAGRACEAE

*Epilobium anagalidifolium* Lam. – MACKENZIE: amphibolite ridge on Cameron Falls road east of Yellowknife, 62°30'20"N 114°13'00"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 10 Oct. 1981 (MO, photo DAO).

The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory (Porsild and Cody 1980) of about 600 kilometers east of a site adjacent to Nahanni National Park.

*Epilobium arcticum* Samuelss., (*E. davuricum* Fisch. var. *arcticum* (Samuelss.) Polunin) – KEEWATIN: fresh boils, SSW of Bissett Lake, 63°49'41"N 95°15'38"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, Aug. 1982 (MO, photo DAO); scattered population in clay boils, 11 miles south of east end of Bissett Lake, 63°47'54"N 95°27'40"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 18 Aug. 1982 (MO, photo DAO); fresh boils, E of Kazan Falls, 63°43'N 95°43'W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 30 Aug. 1982 (MO, photo DAO); 6 miles south of east end of 30-mile Lake, 63°35'28"N 95°50'00"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 20 Aug. 1982 (MO, photo DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this species in the District of Keewatin only from near the Hudson Bay coast and in the extreme north. The specimens cited above extend the known range in the Territory about 215 kilometers west of the Hudson Bay sites.

*Epilobium davuricum* Fisch. – KEEWATIN: wet rock polygons northwest of Bissett Lake, 63°49'45"N 95°24'08"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, Aug. 1982 (MO, photo DAO); wet rock polygons northeast of Bissett Lake, 63°49'45"N 95°24'08"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, August 1982 (MO, photo DAO); north of Bernier Lake, 61°21'08"N 98°25'10"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 12 July 1992 (MO, photo DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this species in the District of Keewatin from only two sites which were adjacent to longitude 100°W. The specimens cited above were from sites about 230 kilometers to the east.

*Epilobium hornemannii* Rchb. – MACKENZIE: mouth of Cameron River on Prosperous Lake NE of Yellowknife, 62°31'30"N 114°09'00"W (MO, photo DAO).

The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range of this rare species in the Territory of about 450 kilometers east of the Hot Springs area south of the Canada Tungsten Mine in the Mackenzie Mountains reported by Cody (1996).

*Epilobium leptophyllum* Raf. – MACKENZIE: Uplands Lake, 62°28'30"N 114°41'00"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 10 Oct. 1981 (MO, photo DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this rare species in the Territory only from adjacent to the Liard River. The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory of about 450 kilometers to the east.

*Epilobium palustre* L., Swamp Willowherb – MACKENZIE: Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, 66°52'38"N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading 33*, 10 Oct. 1998 (DAO); KEEWATIN: spruce bog, Snowdrift River (Stark River), 62°25'N 110°40'W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 25 Aug. 1988 (MO, photo DAO); stony pond margin, west of TK camp on Bissett Lake, 63°41'50"N 95°37'W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 24 July 1982 (MO, photo DAO).

The first specimen cited above is from a site about 120 kilometers south of the vicinity of Coppermine and about 80 kilometers east of a site at the east end of Great Bear Lake (Porsild and Cody 1980). The second specimen is from a site about 180 kilometers northeast and northwest of sites mapped by Porsild and Cody (1980). The third specimen is from a site about 250 kilometers east of a site mapped by Porsild and Cody (1980) west of longitude 100°W.

#### APIACEAE (UMBELLIFERAE)

*Angelica lucida* L. (*Coelopleurum gmelinii* (DC.) Ledeb.), Seacoast Angelica – MACKENZIE: mountain in Liard Range, NW of Fort Liard, 60°31'40"N 123°46'48"W, *Sharp et al. 3261*, 11 Aug. 1994 (DAO).

This Amphi-Beringian species was considered rare in the Northwest Territories (McJannet et al. 1995) on the basis of a specimen collected on Pointed Mountain, 60°22'N 123°55'W, (Cody 1978; Porsild and Cody 1980). The specimen cited above is only the second record for the Northwest Territories. In the Yukon Territory where it was also considered rare (Douglas et al. 1981) the known range of this species was recently extended to the La Biche River area in the extreme southeast (Cody et al. 1998).

*Osmorhiza depauperata* Phil. – MACKENZIE: Meilleur Hot spring (along the Meilleur River, a few km southwest of Deadmen Valley), 61°07'51"N 124°54'12"W, *J.M. Line, D. Tate and J. Doubt 2000-395*, 24 Aug. 2000 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is only the second known from the Territory (Porsild and Cody 1980). It was from a site about 130 kilometers northwest of a site adjacent to Mount Coty north of Fort Liard.

#### PYROLACEAE

*Pyrola minor* L. – KEEWATIN: south of east arm of Tyrell Arm of Yathkyed Lake area, 62°10'23"N 97°50'05"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 19 July 1984 (DAO); radioactive site, east of Kazan Falls, 63°43'N 95°51'W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, Aug. 1993 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this taxon in the Continental District of Keewatin from a single locality in the extreme southwest. The first specimen cited above is just north of that one. The second specimen cited above is the northernmost yet found in this Territory, but it is known from the District of Mackenzie at this level just west of the Mackenzie/Keewatin border.

#### ERICACEAE

*Chamaedaphne calyculata* (L.) Moench, Leather-leaf – MACKENZIE: Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, 66°52'38"N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading 3*, 15 Sept.-10 Oct. 1998 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory (Porsild and Cody 1980) of about 120 kilometers northeast of a site adjacent to Port Radium at the east end of Great Bear Lake.

*Ledum groenlandicum* Oeder, Labrador-tea – MACKENZIE: Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, 66°52'38"N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading 2*, 15 Sept.-10 Oct. 1998 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory (Porsild and Cody 1980) of about 120 kilometers northeast of a site adjacent to Port Radium at the east end of Great Bear Lake.

*Oxycoccus microcarpus* Turcz., Bog Cranberry – KEEWATIN: South Yathkyed area, 62°17'00"N 97°42'00"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 15 July 1984 (photo DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this species in Continental District of Keewatin from only three sites in the southwest. The specimen cited above is the fourth known from that region.

*Phyllodoce coerulea* (L.) Bab. – KEEWATIN: south of east arm of Tyrell Arm of Yathkyed Lake, 62°14'08"N 97°51'30"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 5 July 1984 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this species from only four sites in Continental District of Keewatin in the southwest. The specimen cited above is from a site intermediate between sites previously mapped.

*Phyllodoce empetriformis* (Sm.) D. Don, Pink Mountain Heather – MACKENZIE: *Abies lasiocarpa* krummholz, Liard Range, Mackenzie Mountains, 60°34'N 123°46'W, *R. Mueller LR-20-2*, 12 Aug. 1994 (DAO).

This species was not included in the *Rare Vascular Plants in the Northwest Territories* (McJannet et al. 1995) because it has a widespread cordilleran distribution. The specimen cited above is a southward extension of the known distribution in the Mackenzie Mountains of about 75 kilometers from a site in Nahanni National Park (Porsild and Cody 1980).

*Vaccinium ovalifolium* J.E. Smith, Oval-leaved Blueberry – MACKENZIE: *Abies lasiocarpa*-feathermoss forest, Liard Range, Mackenzie Mountains, 60°34'N 123°46'W, *R. Mueller LR-18-1*, 12 Aug. 1994 (DAO).

This species is new to the flora of the Northwest Territories and should be added to the list of rare plants in the region (McJannet et al. 1995). It is also rare in the Yukon Territory (Douglas et al. 1981) although additional collections have been recorded (Cody, Kennedy, and Bennett 1998, 2000), including one in the extreme southeast from

Beavercrow Ridge at 60°14'N 124°32'W adjacent to the specimen cited above.

#### PRIMULACEAE

*Primula incana* M.E. Jones, Mealy Primrose – MACKENZIE: hummocks, Walker Bay, Kent Peninsula, 68°21'N 108°06'W, *G. Loh* 21, 16 July 1996 (DAO); island in Anderson River, Reindeer Grazing Preserve, 68°33'N 128°28'W, *G.W. Scotter* 7294, 5 July 1965 (DAO); rare, Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, approx. 66°52'N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading* 33-1, 23 July 1995 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) mapped this species as far north as the vicinity of Norman Wells in the Mackenzie River Valley. The specimens cited above extends the known range in the Northwest Territories northward some 500 kilometers to the Anderson River and northeastward some 550 kilometers to the Kent Peninsula.

#### GENTIANACEAE

*Gentianella propinqua* (Richards.) J.M. Gillett ssp. *propinqua* (*Gentiana propinqua* Richards.) – MACKENZIE: locally common, Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, approx. 66°52'N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading* 30-1, 22 July 1999 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is from a site about 120 kilometers south of Coppermine and about 90 kilometers northeast of a site adjacent to the southeastern bay of Great Bear Lake (Porsild and Cody 1980).

*Halenia deflexa* (Sm.) Griseb., Spurred Gentian – MACKENZIE: occasional on thin peat over mineral soil, moist places, seismic line NE of Barefoot Lake, SE of Trout Lake, 60°20'N 120°45'W, *J.S. Rowe* 1779, 8 July 1971 (DAO).

The specimen cited above which is a new record for the Northwest Territories, is an extension from the known range in Alberta (Packer 1983) of about 650 kilometers northwest of a site adjacent to the Athabasca River in the vicinity of Forks Fort. *Halenia deflexa* should be added to the *Rare Vascular Plants in the Northwest Territories* (McJannet et al. 1995).

This is an annual herb with a taproot; stems erect, solitary, simple or branched above, 10-50 cm tall. Basal leaves oblanceolate or spatulate, petioled; cauline leaves lanceolate to ovate, 2-4 cm long, sessile or subsessile. Flowers in terminal or axillary cymes; calyx deeply 4-cleft, the lobes lanceolate, acuminate; corolla purplish green or bronze, with a short tube, 4-lobed usually prolonged at the base into a slender spur; stamens 4; stigmas 2. It is found in North America from Newfoundland to eastern British Columbia south into the United States.

- A. Corolla, at least in the larger flowers, 4-spurred at the base . . . . . *Halenia*  
 A. Corolla not spurred at the base . . . . . *Gentiana* and  
 . . . . . *Gentianella*

*Lomatogonium rotatum* (L.) Fries ssp. *rotatum*, Marsh Felwort – MACKENZIE: mudflats, Walker Bay, Kent Peninsula, 68°21'N 108°06'W, *D. Wilson* 3, 11 July 1996 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is the most northeasterly collection yet found in the District of Mackenzie. The nearest

previously known site was about 160 kilometers to the south near the foot of Bathurst Inlet (Porsild and Cody 1980).

#### MENYANTHACEAE

*Menyanthes trifoliata* L., Buckbean – KEEWATIN: south of east arm of Tyrell Arm of Yathkyed Lake, 62°22'30"N 97°23'00"W, *K.L. Reading* s.n., 17 Aug. 1984 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this species from only two localities in Continental District of Keewatin. The specimen cited above is from an intermediate site.

#### APOCYNACEAE

*Apocynum cannabinum* L. var. *glaberrimum* A.DC. (*A. sibiricum* Jacq.), Common Dogbane – MACKENZIE: *Populus balsamifera* regeneration on Muskeg River shoreline, 60°10'N 123°18'W, *R. Mueller* FTL-13-10, 4 Aug. 1994 (DAO); north side roadbank, Willowlake River winter road, 500 m west of Norman Wells Pipeline Km 380, 62°43'N 123°05'W, *K.L. MacInnes* 86-93, 16 July 1986 (DAO).

This species was included in the *Rare Vascular Plants in the Northwest Territories* (McJannet et al. 1995) on the basis of two collections: West Channel, Hay River and opposite Fort Simpson. The Muskeg River site is about 200 kilometers southwest of Fort Simpson and the Willowlake River is about 145 kilometers north of Fort Simpson (Porsild and Cody 1980).

#### POLEMONIACEAE

*Polemonium boreale* Adams, Northern Jacob's-ladder – MACKENZIE: lichen-moss hermat, Liard Range, Mackenzie Mountains, *G. Brunner* LR-5-6, 11 Aug. 1994 (DAO).

This species was not included in the *Rare Vascular Plants in the Northwest Territories* (McJannet et al. 1995) because it has a widespread Amphiberingian distribution. The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Mackenzie Mountains about 150 kilometers south of latitude 63°N (Porsild and Cody 1980).

*Polemonium boreale* Adams forma *albiflorum* Cody forma nova, a forma typica differt corollis albis – MACKENZIE: on a sandy portion of a gravel bar, Horton River, 69°42'N 126°56'W, elev. 30 m, *G.W. Scotter* 101016b, 6 July 1995 (HOLOTYPE DAO); YUKON: fox den, Herschel Island, 69°30'N 139°15'W, *C.E. Kennedy* 262, 16 July 1985 (DAO).

At the Horton River site this white flowered form, which has a yellow tube, was growing beside the typical purplish-blue form which also has a yellow tube.

#### BORAGINACEAE

*Mertensia drummondii* (Lehm.) G. Don, Drummond's Lungwort – MACKENZIE: gravel bar near the river, Horton River, 69°24'N 126°50'W, *G.W. Scotter* 101011, 3 July 1995 (DAO).

Cody et al. (1992) extended the known range of this Arctic Coast endemic 80 kilometers westward from Cape Young to the Crocker River Delta (119°07'W). McJannet et al. (1995) mapped specimens collected by Scotter and

Zoltai at 124°25'W and 124°39'W, a further extension westward of some 215 kilometers. The specimen cited above extends the known range in the District of Mackenzie further westward some 85 kilometers.

#### LAMIACEAE (LABIATAE)

*Lycopus uniflorus* Michx., Northern Water Horehound – MACKENZIE: *Equisetum* and *Carex* marsh in old river channel dammed by beavers, south bank of Liard River, NE of Ft. Liard, 60°43'10"N 123°24'34"W, *Kubiw et al. 1031*, 15 Aug. 1994 (DAO).

This species was considered rare in Northwest Territories (Porsild and Cody 1980; McJannet et al. 1995) based on two collections in the Precambrian Shield area south of Great Slave Lake. The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory of about 700 kilometers to the west.

#### SCROPHULARIACEAE

*Pedicularis flammea* L. – KEEWATIN: east of Bernier Lake, 61°23'46"N 98°20'00"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 6 July 1992 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this taxon in the Continental District of Keewatin from only five sites in the southeast. The specimen cited above is the westernmost yet found in the Territory.

*Pedicularis lanata* Cham. and Schlecht., Woolly Lousewort – KEEWATIN: west of Henick Lake, 61°26'00"N 97°55'46"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 18 July 1992 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this taxon from only three sites in the Continental District of Keewatin. The specimen cited above is the southernmost yet found in this Territory.

*Pedicularis macrodonta* Richards. (*P. parviflora* sensu Porsild and Cody 1980) – MACKENZIE: common in wet fen hollows between *Sphagnum* hummocks near Tetcho Lake, SE of Trout Lake, 60°25'N 120°45'W, *J.S. Rowe s.n.*, 9 July 1971 (DAO).

This species was considered rare in the Continental Northwest Territories (Porsild and Cody 1980; McJannet et al. 1995) based on two collectins: KEEWATIN, mouth of McConnell River, 60°50'N 94°25'W, *K.L. MacInnes 89*, 13 July 1964 (DAO) and MACKENZIE, S. Heart Lake, 60°50'N 116°39'W, *S.S. Talbot 3702*, 27 July 1972 (DAO). The specimen cited above is from a site about 885 kilometers west of the S. Heart Lake site.

#### CAPRIFOLIACEAE

*Linnaea borealis* L. var. *americana* (Forbes) Rehd., Twinflower – MACKENZIE: Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, 66°52'38"N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading 17*, 15 Sept.–10 Oct. 1998 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory (Porsild and Cody 1980) of about 80 kilometers east of sites adjacent to the east side of Great Bear Lake.

#### ADOXACEAE

*Adoxa moschatellina* L., Moschatel – MACKENZIE: beside a cool creek in dark conifer woods near hot springs, Hole-in-the-Wall Lake, 61°46'23"N

127°18'04"W, *J.M. Line 2000-352*, 22 Aug. 2000 (DAO).

This is a rare species in the Northwest Territories (McJannet et al. 1995). It was first reported from the lower Liard River by Jeffrey (1961). Sheila Lamont collected it in 1973 and again in 1974 at Fisherman Lake northwest of Fort Liard (specimens in DAO). The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory of about 275 kilometers northwest of Fisherman Lake.

#### LOBELIACEAE

*Lobelia dortmanna* L., Water Lobelia – MACKENZIE: Cameron River, about 50 miles northeast of Yellowknife, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 17 Aug. 1995 (DAO).

This species was first reported in the District of Mackenzie by Cody (1979) from southwest of Abitau Lake, 60°22'N 107°19'W, where it was found in shallow water. The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory of about 450 kilometers to the northwest.

#### ASTERACEAE (COMPOSITAE)

*Artemisia campestris* L. s.l., *A. borealis* Pall., Northern Wormwood – MACKENZIE: Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, 66°52'38"N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading 30*, 10 Oct. 1998 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is from a site about 80 kilometers east of a site adjacent to Great Bear Lake (Porsild and Cody 1980).

*Artemisia tilesii* Ledeb., Aleutian Mugwort – MACKENZIE: Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, 66°52'38"N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading 31*, 10 Oct. 1998 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is from a site about 120 kilometers south of the vicinity of Coppermine and 80 kilometers east of a site adjacent to eastern Great Bear Lake (Porsild and Cody 1980).

*Aster sibiricus* L., Arctic Aster – MACKENZIE: Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, approx. 66°52'N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading 21-1*, 11 July 1999 (DAO); same locality, *K.L. Reading 34-1*, 20 Aug. 1999 (DAO) and *K.L. Reading 15*, 10 Oct. 1998 (DAO).

The specimens cited above are from an area about 120 kilometers south of Coppermine and 80 kilometers east of the eastern bay of Great Bear Lake (Porsild and Cody 1980).

*Aster spathulatus* Lindl., Aster – MACKENZIE: Balsam poplar-*Alnus* riparian terrace community at junction of creek and Liard R., off Liard Hwy., NE of Ft. Liard, 60°45'5"N 123°18'56"W, *Kubiw and Cowell 1039*, 14 Aug. 1994 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) mapped this endemic species from the Mackenzie River Valley between Fort Simpson and the Great Bear River and at the eastern and western ends of Great Bear Lake. The specimen cited above extends the known range about 300 kilometers to the south to the Liard River Valley just north of the British Columbia border.

*Chrysanthemum integrifolium* Richards., Entire-leaved Daisy – MACKENZIE: common, Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, approx. 66°52'N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading 9-1*, 7 July 1999 (DAO); same locality, *K.L. Reading 24*, 10 Oct. 1998 (DAO).

The specimens cited above are the southernmost yet found in the Coppermine River system. The nearest site is about half way between Big Bend and Coppermine (Porsild and Cody 1980).

*Crepis tectorum* L., Annual Hawk's-beard – MACKENZIE: tall willow shrub-riparian bar, Liard River, south of Ft. Liard, 60°03'32"N 123°49'37"W, *Kubiw et al.* 1028, 17 Aug. 1994 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this introduced species in the vicinities of Fort Smith and the Yellowknife and Mackenzie highways. It is now also common adjacent to the Norman Wells Pipeline (Cody, MacInness, Cayouette, and Darbyshire 2000). The specimen cited above is the first known from the Liard River area.

*Petasites frigidus* (L.) Fries ssp. *palmatum* (Ait.) Cody (*P. palmatum* (Ait) Gray), Sweet Coltsfoot – KEEWATIN: northwest corner of Mountain Lake, 61°13'05"N 98°37'35"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 14 June 1991 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this taxon from only two localities in the extreme south of the Continental District of Keewatin. The specimen cited above is a slight extension of the known range in the Territory to the north.

*Petasites sagittatus* (Banks ex Pursh) Gray, Arrow-leaved Coltsfoot – KEEWATIN: east of Mountain Lake, 61°12'18"N 98°31'20"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 16 June 1991 (DAO); Big Bird Lake, 62°17'06"N 97°37'25"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 29 June 1985 (DAO); south of east arm of Tyrell Arm of Yathkyed Lake, 62°12'00"N 97°50'35"W, *K.L. Reading s.n.*, 5 July 1984 (DAO).

Porsild and Cody (1980) knew this taxon from a single collection in the extreme south of the Continental District of Keewatin. The specimens cited above were collected in the same region as mapped by Porsild and Cody.

*Taraxacum lyratum* (Ledeb.) DC. (*T. phymatocarpum* J. Vahl) – MACKENZIE: Big Bend Area, Coppermine River, approx. 66°52'N 115°50'W, *K.L. Reading* 25-I, 14 July 1999 (DAO).

The specimen cited above is an extension of the known range in the Territory (Porsild and Cody 1980) of about 120 kilometers south of the vicinity of Coppermine.

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