

not definitely known in a wild state,¹ appears to have enjoyed a world-wide distribution including all continents and extending from California to India, from Greenland to Argentina, and from Tasmania to Spitzbergen.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, 2 May, 1901.

Plate VII.—Canadian types.

Figures 1 and 2.—*Whittleseyia desiderata*, D. W., Fig. 1a, enlargement (x4) to show the vascular bands of the leaf.

Harrington River, N. S.; Riversdale formation.

Figure 3.—*Whittleseyia brevifolia*, D. W., Fig. 3a, detail showing the nervation (x4)

Harrington River, N. S.; Riversdale formation.

Figure 4.—*Whittleseyia Dawsoniana*, D. W., Fig. 4a, enlargement (x4) to show the vascular bands.

St. John, N. B.; Lancaster formation.

Appalachian types.

Figure 5.—*Whittleseyia elegans*, Newb., showing the average form and proportions.

Roof of Sharon coal, Akron, Ohio; upper part of Pottsville.

Figure 6.—*Whittleseyia undulata*, Lx., slightly narrower than the normal form labelled by Lesquereux with this name.

Roof of Pratt coal, Dolomite, Ala.; Pratt group, Upper Pottsville.

Figure 7.—*Whittleseyia microphylla*, Lx.

Near Fayetteville, Ark.; Coal-bearing shale, Upper Pottsville.

Figure 8.—*Whittleseyia Campbelli*, D. W.

Lincoln Mines, Southern Anthracite field, Pa.;

Lower Lykens division, Pottsville.

SOME NEW CANADIAN GENTIANAS.²

By THEO. HOLM.

GENTIANA MACOUNII.—Annual or sometimes biennial, glabrous except the calyx: stem strict, quadrangular, 5 to 30 cm. high, branched from the base: lowest leaves spatulate or oblong lanceolate, the upper linear-lanceolate, acute: peduncles long and stout, 1-flowered: calyx purplish-green, unequally cleft to near the middle, 4-lobed, the longer lobes lanceolate, the shorter ovate with broad membranaceous margins, all acuminate and carinate. scaberulous with minute short papillæ, especially along the keels: corolla deep bluish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 cm. long, cleft to about $\frac{1}{3}$ of its length, 4-lobed, the lobes very veiny, slightly spreading, broad and

¹ The sole survivor of the genus *Ginkgo*, the Ginkgo tree (*G. biloba*), also known as the "Maidenhair tree" on account of the resemblance of its leaves to the Maidenhair fern (*Adiantum*), is the sacred tree of the temple gardens of Japan and China, whence it has been introduced by horticulturists into Europe and America.

² These descriptions of new species, formerly supposed to represent *Gentiana serrata*, Gunn., have been extracted from a very valuable paper by Mr. Holm on "Some Canadian species of *Gentiana*: section *Crossopetalæ*, Frœl.", with four plates, received too late for publication in this number of THE OTTAWA NATURALIST. The complete paper will appear in an early number of this journal.

Mr. Holm also proposes *G. serrata*, var. *grandis*, and var. *holopetala*, Gray, as species, viz.: *G. grandis* (Gray Synopt. Flora, p. 117), Holm, and *G. holopetala* (Gray ibid.), Holm.—EDITOR.