

along the margins, whereas the sepals of *V. septentrionalis* are strongly and very conspicuously ciliolated. In the hybrid the sepals have rather sparsely ciliolated margins.

The conclusive evidence showing beyond doubt that the plants are forms of neither *V. cucullata* nor *V. septentrionalis*, but hybrids between those species, is, however, furnished by the pollen. An examination of the same proves this without doubt. A large number of pollen grains are perfectly sterile, as a matter of fact not less than about 95 per cent, whereas pollen from specimens of *V. cucullata* and *V. septentrionalis*, collected with the hybrid, shows one hundred per cent perfect grains.

*V. FIMBRIATULA* X *SEPTENTRIONALIS* was collected at Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Mr. L. W. Watson.<sup>13</sup> As specimens of this hybrid have not been seen by the authors of the present paper, it will not be discussed here.

In the spring of 1913 the authors made a joint excursion to Chats Falls, Ont., situated on the Ottawa River, and only about 20 miles from the Capital. Among other interesting finds was a violet hybrid which is of special interest not only because it has not been recorded before from America, but also because the species from which it had been formed belonged to a group in which hybrids, so far, have never been observed on the American continent. The hybrid in question is

*V. CONSPERSA* RCHB. X *ROSTRATA* PURSH.

The occurrence of this hybrid in the Ottawa district is furthermore of interest, because *V. rostrata* is a comparatively rare plant in these latitudes. As a matter of fact, its occurrence at Chats Falls was a very agreeable surprise to the authors as so far, it had been recorded only from three localities in the vicinity of Ottawa. The occurrence of the hybrid between *V. rostrata* and *V. conspersa* was, as a matter of fact, less surprising than the occurrence of *V. rostrata* itself. The two species grew mixed together and blossomed at the same time. Consequently as hybrids between allied species of violets are very readily formed—a fact that is most emphatically demonstrated by the list of hybrids, given on previous pages—the discovery of the combination *V. conspersa* x *rostrata* was really only a matter of diligent search, it being quite a natural consequence of the parent species growing together.

<sup>13</sup> Brainerd, *Rhodora*, vol. 6, p. 217.