

its parts—the lower portion, called the ovary, in which are the rudimentary seedlings, the style, and the stigma which is turned to one side.

Notice that the flower is formed on the plan of five—five sepals, five petals, five stamens. Look for other flowers that have their divisions in fives; those that have them in fours, in threes. (The Trillium is a good example of this latter plan).

A description of the less common species of violet is here given. Should any insurmountable difficulty arise in determining a difficult species, it may be referred to the Question Department of the REVIEW.

THE LANCE-LEAVED VIOLET (*Viola lanceolata*, L.)



is shown in the margin in its natural size. It is found in wet places, on the pebbly shores of lakes or streams, and on the borders of swamps. It is distinguished by its erect lanceolate leaves which taper into margined petioles. Its flowers are white, with lilac veins, and very closely resemble those of the common white violet, except that the latter are faintly sweet scented. It is quite common in the southern part of the province of New Brunswick.

THE PRIMROSE-LEAVED VIOLET (*Viola primulaefolia*, L.)

is not so well known in these Provinces. It is found in the same situations as the lance-leaved violet, preferring moist places. Its leaves are oblong or ovate, somewhat heart-shaped at the base, with white petals marked with purple lines at the base. It has a creeping root-stock, and has smaller flowers than the lance-leaved form. It has been detected only in Charlotte County, in New Brunswick.

THE COMMON WHITE VIOLET (*Viola blanda*, Willd.)

is too well known to need a minute description here, and so is

THE COMMON BLUE VIOLET (*Viola cucullata*, Ait.)

The latter is very variable in size and shape of leaves, and it is sometimes found with white flowers.

*Viola renifolia*, Gray, is a species that requires some attention from the students of our flora. It is reported from New Brunswick, but seems to run very closely into the common white violet. It differs from the latter, in having reniform or kidney-shaped leaves, and is very pubescent, or hairy.

THE GREAT SPURRED VIOLET (*Viola Selkirkii*, Pursh, Goldie, 1822),

is a small and delicate species, quite rare, found in shady ravines and woods. It is distinguished by its long spur and its pale, violet-colored petals. It is a stemless species, like all the others mentioned above, and is an interesting and beautiful plant.

Of the stemmed violets the most common is

THE DOG VIOLET (*Viola canina*, L., var. *Sylvestris*, Regel.)

It is found in shady places, has light violet petals, a cylindrical spur half the length of the petals; leaves heart-shaped, the lowest kidney form, with crenate edges. The whole plant is from three to eight inches high. It is common in New Brunswick.

THE CANADA VIOLET (*Viola Canadensis*, L.)

is a large and showy species, often growing in rich woods to a foot in height. Has large flowers, petals white, shading into a light blue beneath, and flowering all summer. The leaves are heart-shaped, pointed, serrate, and are alternate on the stem, with ovate-lanceolate entire stipules. It has been found in rich woods on the upper St. John and its tributaries.

THE DOWNY YELLOW VIOLET (*Viola pubescens*, Ait.)

is an interesting and beautiful species, with conspicuous yellow petals, stems leafy above and bare below. Plant from six to fifteen inches high. Rather common and easily identified, as it is the only yellow violet found with us. [The round-leaved violet (*Viola rotundifolia*, Mx.) with small yellow flowers, is found in Maine, and should be looked for in the Atlantic Provinces].

OTHER SPRING FLOWERS.

Some of our most beautiful flowers are found in early spring, and, as if to encourage us to study them, they are easily identified.

The MAY FLOWER (*Epigaea repens*); the HEPATICA (*Hepatica triloba*), a lowly modest flower of a pale blue color, with beautifully formed three-lobed leaves, is rare with us, although it should be looked for; the WIND FLOWER (*Anemone nemorosa*), with its pale blossoms, may be looked for on the edges of woods; the COLTS-FOOT (*Tussilago farfara*), with bright yellow flowers very like the Dandelion, but the flowers come before the leaves; the ADDER'S TONGUE (*Erythronium Americanum*) has a beautiful yellow flower, and belongs to the Lily family, as do the Trilliums, which come forth in early spring; the SPRING BEAUTY (*Claytonia Caroliniana*), a beautiful flower, white corolla with delicate rose-colored veins, is one of the earliest and most attractive spring flowers. All these should be in bloom between the 10th and the last of May.

Perfect specimens of all these plants ought to be col-