V. palmata var. *cucullata*. This fact, and the number of the species into which this group was subsequently divided, is explained in an article published by Mr. Macoun in a former number of THE OTTAWA NATURALIST.*

In connection with this discussion the interesting fact was brought out that practically all of the forms, first separated in the field by Mr. Macoun and described by Dr. Edward L. Greene, of Washington, D.C., have proven to be quite worthy of the species-rank given them by Dr. Greene.

Dr. Malte defined the different groups of violets as found in the vicinity of Ottawa and illustrated, by means of the specimens mentioned, the differences which are to be found between these groups. It was explained that the violets in this group belong all species with leafy stems and which produce flowers in the axils of the leaves. Under the second group are placed all species, the flowers of which are borne on peduncles produced directly from rootstocks (acaulescent violets).

From the first group two sub-divisions can be separated, one of which has *entire stipules* and the other *fringed stipules* and blue or violet flowers. In the first sub-division three well-defined species are found, namely, *V. pubescens* Ait. *V. scabriuscula* Schwein and *V. canadensis* L. To the second of these sub-divisions the following four species belong, namely, *V. labradorica* Schrank, *V. conspersa* Rchb., *V. rostrata* Pursh and *V. leucopetala* Greene.

Regarding the latter species the opinion was expressed that it might possibly better be regarded as an albino form of *V. conspersa* than a species proper.

Under the second main group of violets, namely, the acaulescent or stemless forms, two divisions are made. Under one division are placed all stemless violets having a fleshy and thickened rootstock without runners, while in the second division are placed those species, the rootstocks of which are long and filiform and generally produce slender runners.

The following species belonging to the first division of the stemless violets were demonstrated at the meeting, viz., *V. cucullata* Ait. *V. sororia* Willd. *V. septentrionalis* Greene, *V. Macounii* Greene, *V. venustula* Greene and *V. Fletcheri* Greene.

Of these only the three first mentioned are recognized as good species in the last edition of Gray's Manual of Botany. *V. venustula* is considered synonymous to *V. affinis* Le Conte. However this may be, the plant described by Dr. Greene as *V. venustula* is a very clearly defined species, flowering two weeks

*Notes on Some Violets, *Ottawa Naturalist*, 1899, pp. 181-187.