

plant has its own habitat, quite apart from that of the other, and flowers two weeks earlier.

While the above, and two other closely allied species, all sent from Ottawa by Mr. Macoun in 1899, were flowering in my garden in May, 1900, I took the following notes as to their respective floral structures; and those notes may well be given here.

V. LABRADORICA, Schrank. In this the flowers are distinctly smaller than in *V. leucopetala*. Only two of the petals are bearded, and these with a small tuft of straight slender somewhat flattened hairs; the odd petal is here not only smaller than the others but also acutish rather than truncate or retuse; the style is papillose on the back and sides only.

V. SUBVESTITA, Greene. Distinguished from both the foregoing by its bractlets, these being linear, appendaged at base (laterally) with 2 or 3 gland-tipped awn-like processes, and notably auriculate at the very base, the whole bractlet only its own length below the flower: sepals faintly 1-nerved, strongly auricled, the auricles dentate: petals deep-violet, three of them bearded with slightly flattened hairs: style short, sparsely muriculate all around.

Doubtless these notes may serve as a hint to others to examine carefully in fresh specimens the particulars of floral structure in other violets of this group. Only thus may we hope to ultimately establish firmly the limits of the species.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 1st, 1901.

NOTE.—The three species referred to above may be found at Ottawa, within half a mile of one another. *V. Muhlenbergii* is common everywhere about Ottawa, but by entering Rockcliffe Park at Governor's Bay it will be found near the Electric Railway line, and by then walking to the river bank just east of Governor's Bay *V. Labradorica* will be found in abundance. *V. leucopetala* grows along the road connecting Buena Vista road with the eastern approach to St. Patrick's bridge.

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