Two new Violets.

By Charles Louis Pollard.

Viola Porteriana n. sp.

Mature plant 2–3 dm. high, robust, acaulescent, from a stout branching rootstock; leaves long petioled, evidently exceeding the peduncles; blade glabrous or besprinkled with scattered hairs, in the early leaves cordate-oblong, obtuse, regularly but not prominently crenate; in the latter leaves deltoid-triangular, the base inclined to be cordate, obviously decurrent upon the petiole; apex obtuse or more often acute; margin ciliate, remotely and very irregularly crenate or dentate, the base sometimes with a few marked incisions; petiole pubescent below, 13–18 cm. long, the blade in the mature leaves 13 cm. long and 7 cm. wide at the base; flowers deep purple, as seen in a single withered specimen; cleistogamous flowers on ascending or erect peduncles; capsule obscurely 3-angled; seeds pale, not mottled nor pitted. (Plate 314.)

Type specimen collected in the vicinity of Bushkill Falls, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1897, by Mr. Joseph D. Crawford and the writer; additional specimens, in a later stage of development, were obtained by Mr. Crawford, July 15, near Hamburg, Pa. The species is dedicated to Professor Thomas C. Porter, who acted as guide on the very delightful Decoration Day excursion of the Torrey Club, and who was among the first to express an opinion of its distinctness. In fact there was substantial agreement among the botanists then present that the plant could not well be referred to any known species of the *sagittata* group, although the dried specimens may easily deceive those whose conceptions of *V. sagittata* and *V. cucullata* are of the elastic order. It may be distinguished from *V. ovata* Nutt., an abundance of which was collected on the same excursion, by its much greater size, absence of hirsute pubescence and the relative differences in the length of petioles and peduncles. From the true *V. sagittata* it may be known by the broadly triangular leaves, which are quite without the characteristic lobes and incisions of that species, and also by its habitat, which is dry sandy soil. Very probably it hybridizes or even intergrades with *V. ovata*, although I have never seen anything approaching it in the hundreds of ovata plants examined, including the typical specimens in the herbarium of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences.

VIOLA FLAVOVIRENS n. sp.

Mature plant 2–3 dm. high, subcaulescent, from a slender rootstock; leaves of a yellowish-green hue, long-petioled, oblanceolate or oblong, very obtuse at apex, tapering at base, and decurrent upon the petiole; margins ciliate, remotely and obscurely denticulate; both surfaces of the blade, particularly along the veins, clothed with fine white hirsute pubescence, which is also prominent on both petioles and peduncles; flowers borne well above the leaves (peduncles 1–3 dm. long), bright yellow, faintly veined with purple, the lateral petals slightly bearded; diameter of flower 2½ cm.; sepals narrowly linear, finely ciliate; capsule not observed.

Types collected by A. A. Heller, at Lake Waha, Nez Perces County, Idaho, June 3d and 4th, 1896 (no. 3106), also by Messrs. Sandberg, Heller and MacDougal, at the same locality May 22, 1892 (no. 222). In both cases distributed as *V. Nuttallii*, a diminutive species to which it is scarcely at all related. Specimens collected by L. F. Henderson, at Julietta, Idaho, and by Howell, at Hood River, Oregon, 1880, are evidently referable also to *V. flavovirens*.

The Genus Oxytria of Rafinesque.

BY CHARLES LOUIS POLLARD.

There is a small genus of delicate Liliaceous plants in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, known in our manuals under the name of *Schoenolirion*, in which the synonymy is exceedingly confused, and the species have passed under a variety of generic appellations. Michaux established the name *Phalangium croceum** for a plant with "pyramidal raceme" and saffron yellow flowers, native of southern Georgia. As *Phalangium* Juss. is a synonym of *Anthericum* L., it was necessary to give the plant another generic appellation, and Elliott, having what he supposed to be Michaux's plant,† although the flowers were white, transferred the species to *Ornithogalum* with a question mark. (Bot. S. C. & Ga. 1: 397. 1821.) Rafinesque, in Fl. Tell. 2: 26, 1836, established two genera, *Oxytria* and *Amblostima*, basing the former on *Pha-*

* Fl. Bor. Amer. 1: 196. 1803.

† Dr. Gray has already made this point clear. See Amer. Nat. 10: 427. 1876.