

Condalia occurring from central Texas westward to southern California and south into northern Mexico should be known, therefore, as *Condalia obtusifolia* (Hook.) Weberb.

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A NEW VIOLET FROM MEXICO

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Viola galeanaensis sp. nov. Geophytum perspicuum, foliis partibusque caulis tandrū supra solum; glabrum praeter granulis dispersis superficialibus superiorum venarum mediarum propeque ad marginibus aliquot foliorum; rhizoma erecta, 2–4 cm. longa, multis radiculis crassis; petioli foliorum radicitorum usque ad 8 cm. longi, foliorum caudicitorum breviores sed semper plures longitudines laminae folii multiplicata, laminae late ovatae, ad basim tenuiter cordatae, apiculatae, leviter crenatae, prope longiores quam latiores, usque ad 18 mm. longae; stipulae oblongae-lanceolatae, prope integrae, scariosae, usque ad 9 mm. longae; caulis 1–3, fere subterraneae, 2–5 mm. longae; flores axillares, 9–13 mm. longitudinibus; peduncula 3–5 cm. longi, bracteolae filiformes, propinquae ad florem; sepala 4–5 mm., inferiori fere maiores, lanceolati, marginibus scariosis, acuti, auriculae parvae, rotunditatae; corolla pallida purpurea usque ad alba, pars media flava nervis et dorso atris, petala laterales leviter clavata-barbati, calcar brevissimum; vagina staminis apertione-collare angusto; stylus vix 2 mm. longus, abrupte inflectus prope ab ovario, abrupte amplificatus ad caput clavatum, leviter barbatus ad lateribus, stigma rostrum minimum ad superficiem ventralem capitis; capsula globosa, glabra, semina incognita.

A pronounced geophyte with only leaves and parts of the stems above the soil; glabrous except for scattered granulations along the upper surface of the midveins and near the margins of some leaves; rootstock erect, 2 to 4 cm. long, with many coarse roots; petioles of radical leaves up to 8 cm. long, those of cauline leaves shorter but always several times length of blade, leaf blades broadly ovate, shallowly cordate at base, apiculate, remotely serrate, approximately as wide as long, up to 18 mm. long; stipules oblong-lanceolate, nearly entire, scarious, up to 9 mm. long; stems 1 to 3 mostly subterranean, 2 to 5 cm. long; flowers axillary 9 to 13 mm. in length; peduncles 3 to 5 cm. long, bractlets filiform, near the flower; sepals 4 to 5 mm., the lower ones much larger,

lanceolate, scarious margined, acute, auricles small, rounded; corolla pale lilac to white with yellow center with purple veins and back, lateral petals lightly clavate-bearded, spur very short; stamen sheath with narrow collar-opening; style scarcely 2 mm. long sharply bent near ovary, abruptly widened into a clavate-head, lightly bearded on the sides, the stigma a minute beak on the ventral surface of head: capsule spherical, glabrous, seeds unknown.

Type. Near the peak of Cerro Potosi, 11,900 feet, Municipio de Galeana, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, 1938, *Mexican Biological Expedition of Students of the University of Illinois*, 923 (Gray Herbarium). A specimen in the United States National Herbarium labelled only Cerro Potosi, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, *R. Schneider* 923, is doubtless an isotype.

Other collections. Altitude 9,000–10,000 feet, Mount Infernillo, 15 miles southwest of Galeana: common on peak, June 16, 1934, *C. H. and M. T. Mueller* 828 (Gray Herbarium), June 29, 1934, *F. W. Pennell* 17126 (United States National Herbarium).

| Character | <i>V. galeanaensis</i> | <i>V. flagelliformis</i> | <i>V. pedunculata</i> |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| Rootstock | more or less erect, but deep-seated; with many coarse roots | more or less erect, not deeply buried; same type of roots | erect or horizontal, often as wide as long, buried 10 to 15 cm.; numerous coarse roots |
| Stems | one-half subterranean; decumbent to erect | not at all or only slightly subterranean; weak, decumbent to trailing | one- to two-thirds subterranean; erect to decumbent; never weak and trailing |
| Height including rootstock | up to 11 cm. | up to 50 cm. | up to 25 cm. |
| Width | up to 10 cm. | up to 22 cm. | up to 38 cm. |
| Pubescence | glabrous throughout | conspicuously hirsute throughout except glabrous seed pods | microscopically puberulent except glabrous seed pods |
| Leaves | broadly ovate, shallowly cordate, remotely and faintly serrate; thick | reniform to broadly ovate, deeply cordate, regularly and conspicuously serrate; not conspicuously thickened | ovate, subcordate to truncate, serration irregular and remote; thick |
| Stipules | small and scarious | small, thin, green | much larger, green |
| Flower | small, pale lavender or white, with yellow center | small, yellow | large, orange |
| Pistil | Chamaemelanium type | Chamaemelanium type | Chamaemelanium type |
| Life-Zone | Upper Sonoran to Transition ? | Lower Sonoran | Upper Sonoran |

This violet is of interest to botanists of California because of its affinity to *Viola pedunculata* T. & G. Although *V. pedunculata* is a very much larger plant than *V. galeanaensis*, and its large yellow flowers present a very different appearance, yet in vital characters, as shown in the table below, these two species are much alike. The closest relative of *V. galeanaensis* is unquestionably the Mexican species *V. flagelliformis* Hemsley, from which it is doubtless derived. However, the characters of *V. galeanaensis* suggest that it may be the original progenitor of the far distant Pacific Coast species, *V. pedunculata* T. & G. The principal characters of these three species are summarized in the above table.

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A NEW SPECIES OF OXYTROPIS FROM THE CENTRAL ROCKY MOUNTAINS

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Oxytropis obnapiformis sp. nov. Subscaposis, sericeis, argenteis, erectis, perennis, 1–3 dm. altitudine; foliis pinnatis, 11–25-foliolatis, foliolis oblongo-lanceolatis, 5–30 mm. longitudine, 2–4 mm. latitudine; stipulis adnatis petiolis; scapis foliis subaequalibus vel longioribus, ca. 10–20 floris; corollis purpurascens, 15–20 mm. longis, leguminibus ovatis, inflatis, ad rostrum vehementer contractis, villosis albis, subcoriaceis, basi ad rostrum 8–12 mm. longa, 5–8 mm. lata, rostrum 5–8 mm. longum, sectione transversa cordata, sutura superiore introflexa fere ad medium; semina complura, reniforma, 1–2 mm. longa.

Grayish strigose or villous subscapose erect perennials, 1–3 dm. high, from a silky multicapital caudex surmounting a slender taproot; leaves pinnate, mostly 11–25-foliolate, the leaflets oblong-lanceolate, 5–30 mm. long, 2–4 mm. wide, grayish with somewhat appressed silky pubescence; stipules adnate to the petiole, scarious and villous-pubescent; scapes equaling or exceeding the leaves, about 10–20-flowered, the inflorescence a spicate raceme; bracts about 5 mm. long, lanceolate; calyx cylindrical at time of blooming, about 10 mm. long, grayish-strigose or villous, the teeth lanceolate to oblong, 2–3 mm. long; corolla purplish, the banner pale to white in the center with purple margin, 15–20 mm. long; mature fruit splitting the calyx and exserted, ovoid and inflated, with an abrupt slender beak, softly white-villous, somewhat transversely wrinkled when dry, the texture thin-coriaceous, the body 8–12 mm. long, 5–8 mm. broad, the beak 5–8 mm. long, the cross section cordate in outline with the ventral suture intruded about to the middle; seeds several in each pod, reniform, 1–2 mm. long.

Type. Sand hills 8–9 miles west of Maybell, on U.S. 40, elevation 5,900 ft., Moffat County, Colorado, *Porter 3864*, June



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