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A NEW VIOLET ENDEMIC TO SOUTHEASTERN TEXAS—On April 4, 1949, Mrs. Bruce Reid of Silsbee, Texas, sent me a fragmentary specimen of a native violet (3 flowers and 2 leaves). The leaves were markedly different from those of our other native violets. The material sent was, however, insufficient to permit proper study of the plant. In April, 1950, one of the objects of a trip to the Big Thicket area of Texas was to become familiar with this violet in its native habitat, and to get satisfactory herbarium specimens of it. This was done on April 19, when I was a guest of the East Texas Baptist Encampment, located about 4 airline miles W-SW of Newton. The back entrance to the encampment from State Highway 87 is about 3 miles long; the violet is found along nearly the whole length of this road, and is much more abundant than *Viola pedata* L. Unlike that species, the new violet, so far as seen, is uniform in foliage and bloom.

Viola Reidiae Cory, sp. nov. *V. pedatae* habitu corolla pistilloque similis, differt praecipue foliorum laminis rhomboideis trinervatis crenatis dentatisve neque lobatis compositis. Plants with the habit, corolla, and pistil of *Viola pedata*, but with none of the leaves pedately divided. Petioles of inner leaves up to 10 cm. long, and of the outer leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ as long; blades of inner leaves diamond-shaped, 3.0-3.5 cm. long and 1 cm. broad, both ends entire, the middle third with 3 (2-4) pairs of relatively long and slender obtusish teeth; blades of outer leaves shorter and broader, about 1.5 cm. long and broad, and with about 4 pairs of shallowly crenate teeth; all leaf-blades are prominently 3-nerved at the base, with each lateral nerve branched not far above the base, and above the middle, branched once or twice more. TYPE: No. 57217, April 19, 1950 (S.M.U. Herbarium.) The collection locality is estimated to be about 5 airline miles SW of Newton and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile off State Highway 87, where the species is of frequent occurrence in open pine woods.

This violet was discovered by Mrs. Bruce Reid of Silsbee and Mrs. J. L. Hooks of Beaumont, both of whom (as occasion offered) have given valuable help to visiting botanical parties with which I have been connected. Since Mrs. Reid first called my attention to this violet, and recently has taken me to its locality, I dedicate it to her. The Latin diagnosis is by Dr. Lloyd H. Shinnars.—V. L. CORY, Field Botanist, Southern Methodist University Herbarium.

Kallstroemia perennans Turner, *nom. nov.*—*Kallstroemia hirsuta* L. Williams, Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 22: 49. 1935. Not *Kallstroemia hirsuta* (Benth.) Engl. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. ed. 2, 19a: 177. 1931. Previously known only from the type (TEXAS, VAL VERDE CO., Langtry, C. R. Orcutt 6126, May, 1913). Recent collections have been made in BREWSTER CO.: 7 miles west of Terlingua, Parks, Warnock & Turner 1166, June 19, 1949 (S.M.U., Gray, & Sul Ross College Herbaria); and 15 miles west of Terlingua, Amarilla Mts., "calcareous hills with gypsum crystals," Parks & Turner 1350, Aug. 18, 1949 (Sul Ross). Williams describes the plant as annual. The type specimen [photograph] lacks the root. Inspection in the field shows the plant to be a definite perennial with a thick, almost woody root. It is the only perennial *Kallstroemia* found in N. America. The flowers are orange (not white or yellowish as suspected by Williams).—B. L. TURNER, former Graduate Student, Southern Methodist University; now of Washington State College, Pullman.