

1327. HEDYSCEPE CANTERBURYANA.

From Sydney, Australia. Received through J. H. Maiden, Director Botanic Garden, October 17, 1898. Communicated by Division of Agrostology. (2 packages.)

An ornamental palm.

1328. HEDYSCEPE CANTERBURYANA.

From Sydney, Australia. Received through J. H. Maiden, Director Botanic Garden, October 17, 1898. Communicated by Division of Agrostology. (2 packages.)

1329. PTYCHOSPERMA ELEGANS.

From Sydney, Australia. Received through J. H. Maiden, Director Botanic Garden, October 17, 1898. Communicated by Division of Agrostology. (3 packages.)

An ornamental palm.

1330. HOWEA FORSTERIANA.

From Sydney, Australia. Received through J. H. Maiden, Director Botanic Garden, October 17, 1898. Communicated by Division of Agrostology. (3 packages.)

An ornamental palm.

1331. DIOSCOREA TRANSVERSA.

Long yam.

From Sydney, Australia. Received through J. H. Maiden, Director Botanic Garden, October 17, 1898. Communicated by Division of Agrostology. (1 package.)

1332. ANANAS SATIVUS.

Pineapple.

From West Palm Beach, Florida. Received through G. C. Matthams, October 17, 1898. Originally from Puerto Rico. Plants.

1333. ANANAS SATIVUS.

Pineapple.

From West Palm Beach, Florida. Received through G. C. Matthams, October 17, 1898. "Abraka." Plants.

1334. VICIA VILLOSA.

Sand vetch.

From Russia. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen, February, 1898.

1335. BROMUS INERMIS.

Smooth brome-grass.

From Russia. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen, February, 1898.

This lot of seed consisted of 12 tons from the Penza province, in the Volga River region of Russia (latitude 53°). Professor Hansen writes: "It appears to me to be time to quit calling this species Austrian or Hungarian brome grass. Awnless or smooth brome grass is a much better name. It is native to most, if not all, parts of European Russia and extends far into Siberia and Turkestan. Dr. Regel (in 'Descriptiones Plantarum Novarum et Minus Cognitarum,' Fasciculus VIII, St. Petersburg, 1881, p. 57) gives its distribution in detail in Central Asia near Tashkend, the capital of Russian Turkestan, and in the high Thian Schan (or Tien-shan) Mountains separating Turkestan from western China, usually known as Chinese Turkestan. The distribution in central Asia is given as traced by the explorers Krause, A. Regel, Schrenck, Karelin, Kirilow, Fetisow, and Semenow, mostly or all sent out by the St. Petersburg Botanic Gardens. Aitchison, an English explorer, is also mentioned as having found it at a height of 11,000 to 12,000 feet in the mountains of Afghanistan.

At the agricultural school at Uralsk, on the Ural River (annual rainfall 12.6 inches), in extreme eastern European Russia, *Bromus inermis* and *Triticum ramosum* were native and regarded as their best grasses for the steppes. At the Marinskii Agri-