

32175 to 32245—Continued.

32189. *HEDYSARUM SPLENDENS* Fisch.

From near Ust Kamenogorsk, southwestern Siberia.

"(No. 1647a, October 2 and 4, 1911.) A very rare *Hedysarum* occurring on rocky mountain slopes facing south and southeast. Of value possibly as a forage and pasture plant on dry and rocky places. Roots sent under No. 989 (S. P. I. No. 32026); see the latter number for further remarks." (*Meyer.*)

Distribution.—The Altai region of Siberia.

32190. *LATHYRUS GMELINI* (Fisch.) Fritsch. (?)

From Tomsk, Siberia.

"(No. 1648a, August 20, 1911.) Variety *orientalis*. A very vigorous-growing legume found on moist hill slopes here and there in central and southern Siberia and in the Ural Mountains. It is a fodder of great value and eagerly sought by horses and cattle, who devour every bit of it. In protected localities, i. e., between shrubbery, the plants attain a height of 8 feet, but generally they are 3 to 4 feet high. Of value as a very promising forage plant for the cooler sections of the United States." (*Meyer.*)

32191. *VICIA UNIJUGA* A. Braun.

From near Tomsk, Siberia.

"(No. 1649a, August 25, 1911.) An erect-growing plant which attains its greatest luxuriance on fields from which light forest has recently been cut. Seems to possess value as a forage plant on wooded pasture grounds for the cooler sections of the United States." (*Meyer.*)

32192. *LATHYRUS PISIFORMIS* L.

From near Tomsk, Siberia.

"(No. 1650a, August 24, 1911.) A species of wild pea found mostly at the edges of clumps of shrubbery. Grows from 2 to 5 feet tall. Of erect growth, but when tall it needs some support. Eagerly eaten by horses and cattle. Apparently valuable for forage purposes in the cooler sections of the United States." (*Meyer.*)

32193. *LATHYRUS PRATENSIS* L.

From Tomsk, Siberia.

"(No. 1651a, August 18 to 20, 1911.) The well-known meadow pea, which is grown here and there in northwestern Europe for forage purposes. The Siberian form may prove to be extremely hardy and deserves therefore to be tested for forage purposes in the cooler sections of the United States. This plant thrives apparently best when allowed to overrun small scrub in slightly shaded places." (*Meyer.*)

32194. *LENTILLA LENS* (L.) W. F. Wight.

Lentil.

The lentil has heretofore been listed in these inventories as *Lens esculenta*, which was published in 1794 by Moench (*Methodus*, p. 131). The first binomial name given to the lentil was *Ervum lens*, which was published in 1753 by Linnæus (*Species Plantarum*, vol. 2, p. 738). As the type species of the genus *Ervum*, *E. ervilia*, is not congeneric with the lentil but belongs to the genus *Vicia*, which was published on page 734 of *Species Plantarum*, the generic name *Ervum* can not be used for the lentil. The generic name *Lens* was first published in 1754 by Stickman (*Herbarium Amboinense*, reprinted in Linnæus's *Amoenitates Academicæ*, 1759, vol. 4, p. 128) and was based on the plant described and figured in 1747 by Burmann (*Herbarium Amboinense*, vol. 5, p. 5, pl. 4) which