

sively for the seed, the fiber being burned. The following remarks are taken from an article on flax, written by Señor Carlos D. Girola and published in the reports of the agricultural and live-stock census of 1908, volume 3, pages 409 and 410:

"There exists no botanical or even agricultural classification of the varieties of flax grown in Argentina, and seeds vary so greatly according to soils and the conditions under which obtained that it is often difficult to establish by mere ocular examination the current classification which divides linseed into two main groups: *Linos grandes* (large flax or linseed) and *linos pequeños* (small flax or linseed), or *linetas*. The *linos grandes* were originally brought from southern Europe and particularly from the south of Italy. The *linos pequeños*, or *linetas*, seeds of which are smaller than those of the *linos grandes*, came from northern Europe, especially Russia, and resemble in form and color the linseed of Riga, Pskof, etc. The *linos grandes* require a richer soil and more temperate climate than does the smaller variety. The latter stands the cold better and gives satisfactory yields in less fertile soils where the *linos grandes* would not prosper. On account of its suitability for colder climates the *lineta* occupies the southern zone of the belt where flax is cultivated."

40307. "This is an average linseed representing the standard commercial product of the Province of Santa Fe."

40308. "This seed is typical of a high-grade linseed of the *lineta* type (small grain)."

40309. "Classed as a high-grade linseed."

40310. "Seed of a somewhat inferior linseed."

40311 to 40324. LATHYRUS spp. Fabaceæ.

40311 to 40315. From Kew, England. Presented by Sir David Prain, director, Royal Botanic Garden. Received April 27, 1915.

40311. LATHYRUS CIRRHOSUS Seringe.

Glabrous annual. Stem four-sided, wing angled. Leaflets two to three pairs. Flowering peduncles, one to three. Found in the Pyrenees Mountains. (Adapted from *De Candolle, Prodromus, vol. 2, p. 374, 1828.*)

40312. LATHYRUS GRANDIFLORUS Sibthorp and Smith.

Everlasting pea.

Perennial climbing legume. Leaves with one pair of leaflets.

"Stem winged, 4 to 6 feet long; leaflets large, ovate, obtuse, mucronulate, undulate, tendrils branched, short; stipules small; peduncles two to three flowered, longer than the leaves; shield large, obcordate, notched, broad, rose purple, wings dark purple; pod linear, 3 inches. June, July. Larger vine than *L. latifolius*, but weaker and less rampant. Flowers as large as those of the sweet pea. Free flowering, succeeding in any soil, not requiring much light. Adapted to banks, along walk margins in woods, among strong shrubs, and as a covering for rocks." (*Bailey, Cyclopedia of American Horticulture, vol. 2, p. 888.*)

40313. LATHYRUS POLYANTHUS Boiss. and Blanche.

A glabrous, somewhat glaucous Lathyrus with prostrate or ascending angular stems, large ovate stipules, single-flowered peduncles, and yellow corolla. Found in Syria and Mesopotamia. (Adapted from *Boissier, Flora Orientalis, vol. 2, p. 602.*)