

and HEMSLEY¹ give as Chinese species *Medicago denticulata*, *falcata*,² and *lupulina* (the black Medick or nonsuch), *M. lupulina* "apparently common, and from the most distant parts," and say with reference to *Medicago sativa* that it is cultivated in northern China, and also occurs in a wild state, though it is probably not indigenous. This "wild" *Medicago sativa* may be an escape from cultivation. It is an interesting point that those wild species are named *ye mu-su* ("wild alfalfa"), which goes to show that these were observed by the Chinese only after the introduction of the imported cultivated species.³ Wu K'i-tsün⁴ has figured two *ye mu-su*, following his illustration of the *mu-su*,—one being *Medicago lupulina*, the other *M. denticulata*.

The Japanese call the plant *uma-goyaši* ("horse-nourishing").⁵ MATSUMURA⁶ enumerates four species: *M. sativa: murasaki* ("purple") *umagoyaši*;⁷ *M. denticulata: umagoyaši*; *M. lupulina: kometsubu-umagoyaši*; and *M. minima: ko-umagoyaši*.

In the Tibetan dialect of Ladākh, alfalfa is known as *ol*. This word refers to the *Medicago sativa* indigenous to Kashmir or possibly introduced there from Iran. In Tibet proper the plant is unknown. In Armenia occur *Medicago sativa*, *M. falcata*, *M. agrestis*, and *M. lupulina*.⁸

Under the title "Notice sur la plante mou-sou ou luzerne chinoise par C. de Skattschkoff, suivie d'une autre notice sur la même plante traduite du chinois par G. PAUTHIER," a brief article of 16 pages appeared in Paris, 1864, as a reprint from the *Revue de l'Orient*.⁹ Skattschkoff, who had spent seven years in Peking, subsequently became Russian consul in Dsungaria, and he communicates valuable information on the agriculture of *Medicago* in that region. He states that seeds of this

¹ *Journal Linnean Soc.*, Vol. XXIII, p. 154.

² Attempts are being made to introduce and to cultivate this species in the United States (cf. OAKLEY and GARVER, *Medicago Falcata*, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bull. No. 428, 1917).

³ We shall renew this experience in the case of the grape-vine and the walnut.

⁴ *Či wu min ši t'u k'ao*, Ch. 3, pp. 58, 59.

⁵ In the same manner, Manchu *morxo* is formed from *morin* ("horse") and *orxo* ("grass").

⁶ *Shoku butsu-mei-i*, Nos. 183–184.

⁷ The flower of this species is purple-colored.

⁸ A. BÉGUINOT and P. N. DIRATZSUYAN, *Contributo alla flora dell' Armenia*, p. 57.

⁹ The work of Pauthier is limited to a translation of the notice on the plant in the *Či wu min ši t'u k'ao*. The name Yü-lou nuñ frequently occurring in this work does not refer to a treatise on agriculture, as conceived by Pauthier, but is the literary style of Wu K'i-tsün, author of that work.