

*Deasyi*, S. Moore,\* from Aksu, a very remarkable species bearing an extraordinary likeness to a *Crepis* of the section *Glomeratae* (Mr. Moore states the resemblance extends even to the partial union of the involucreal leaves, and that its true affinity was not suspected until the achenes came under examination); *Polygonum Deasyi*, Rendle,\* a member of Meisner's section *Amblygonon* from Northern Tibet; *Allium consanguineum*, Kunth, var. *roseum*, Rendle,\* from Sarok Tuz Valley; *Festuca rubra*, L., var. *robusta*, Rendle,\* from Shiran Maidan Hunza; *Festuca Deasyi*, Rendle,\* allied to *F. sibirica* Hackel, from the Plateau near Polu.

It is impossible, in a brief summary, to refer to nearly all the points of botanical interest afforded by the collections. Take, for example, the first plant occurring in each list: *Clematis orientalis*, Linn., perhaps the most widely distributed of the known species of the genus. The type was figured by Dillenius in the *Hortus Elthamensis*, tab. 119, from a specimen brought from the East by Tournefort, thus showing the plant was known in this country in 1732. Many varieties have been described, as it is an extremely variable plant. Var. *acutifolia*, Hk. f. & T., is mentioned (in Henderson and Hume's "Lahore to Yarkand") as common in Yarkand and in the ravines above Sanju. Var. *tangutica*, Max. (Bot. Mag., tab. 7710) was collected by Capt. Deasy on his first expedition; and on the second expedition, at Chaka a plant was collected which is intermediate between sub-sp. *tibetica*, O. Kuntze and var. *tangutica*, Max. A very interesting find, of possibly far-reaching significance, is that of a plant which was collected at Aksai Chui, near Yepal Ungur, and was determined by Dr. Rendle to be *Zostera marina*, L. This maritime species occurs here at an altitude of 16,500 feet. In a certain number of cases, additional information is afforded by the collection in regard to our previous knowledge of the geographical range of the Central Asiatic species. The details can be seen in the subjoined lists, and as the Flora of Chinese Turkestan especially, is but poorly represented in our National Herbaria, collections from this region are of great value. The Flora of the country traversed by Capt. Deasy is not a rich one; in point of mere number of species it cannot in any way compare with that of the countries to the South, East, and West. We have in the South, India with a Flora which has been recently computed at 13,000 species; from the collections of the Abbé Delavay, Dr. Henry, and Mr. Thomas

\* Descriptions of these plants will be found in the *Journal of Botany*, 1900, p. 428, &c.