

the Yegua on the Laredo-Corpus Christi highway, 7.5 miles east of Laredo Post Office. The sections from the top of the Mount Selman on Sambarieto Creek, 5 miles north of Laredo, to that in Arroyo Chacon, about 2 miles south of Laredo Post Office, were continuous and were measured in great detail. Quoting from Lonsdale and Day, page 44:

The thickness of the formation in the sections measured near Laredo is 630 feet. It is probably greater in the northern part of the county, and in wells east of the outcrop area the formation reaches a thickness of 875 feet. The dip is about 85 feet to the mile.

The beds include sands both soft and indurated, glauconitic sandstone, glauconitic marl and clay, and thin limestones commonly concretionary. In the Laredo district the sands and sandstones make up more than 50 percent of the formation, but farther north, in Webb County, the upper third of the formation includes more clay than sandstone. Fossil molluscan faunas are widespread both vertically and throughout the area of outcrop. A number of zones, each assemblage characterized by one or more dominant fossils, can be discriminated.

BOTANY.—*New grasses from Peiling Miao, Suiyuan Province, China.*¹ Y. L. KENG, National Central University, Chungking, China. (Communicated by AGNES CHASE.)

During July and August, 1935, the writer joined the Roerich Expedition to Inner Mongolia in search of drought-resistant plants which might be introduced for forage into the great Southwest of the United States. The Expedition camped at Temur Khada, Peiling Miao, Suiyuan Province, as the center of their collections. In this arid region the grasses are the most dominant plants forming the greater part of the forage on the steppe. There were about 50 species of grasses collected during that season, among them the following 6 species appear to be unpublished and are here described.

Cleistogenes foliosa Keng, sp. nov.

Perennis 25–40 cm alta, foliosa, caespites densos formans; culmus erectus, circ. 1 mm crassus; vaginae glabrae vel oribus pilosae, internodiis longiores vel raro inferiores breviores; ligula e annulo pilorum ciliatorum circ. 0.5 mm longorum constituta; laminae planae vel in sicco involutae, 3–8 cm longae, 1.5–2.5 mm latae, praesertim versus apicem subulato-involutum scaberulae; panícula angusta, inferne inclusa, 4–7 cm longa, ramis simplicibus, ad quemvis nodum solitariis, angulatis, ut axis communis scaberulis; pedicelli rhachi adpressi, 1.5–2.5 mm vel terminales 5–7 mm longi; spiculae 3–4-florae, 6–7 mm longae (aristam brevem excludentes), pallide virides, stramineae, vel

¹ Received April 7, 1938.

ad maturitatem pauludum purpureae; glumae tenues vel scariosae, plerumque angustae, acuminatae, 1-nerves, prima (interdum acuta vel obtusiuscula, enervi) 1.5–3 mm, secunda 3.5–4.5 mm longa; lemmata superne scaberula, breviter bidentata, 5-nervia, midnervo in aristam rectam scaberulam 1.5–3 mm longam producto, prope margines scariosos plus minusve pilosa, prima circ. 6 mm longa, callo pubescente; palea bidentata, angusta, glabra vel latera prope medium sparse pilosa; antherae 3, 2.2–2.5 mm longae rhachillae articula circ. 1 mm longa, versus apicem cupularem pubescens.

Culms densely tufted, simple, leafy, 25–40 cm tall, about 1 mm thick, usually entirely enclosed by the sheaths; sheaths glabrous or pilose at the mouth, longer or rarely the lower ones shorter than the internodes; ligule composed of a ring of hairs about 0.5 mm long; blades flat or involute when dry, 3–8 cm long, 1.5–2.5 mm wide, scaberulous especially towards the subulate-involute apex; panicle narrow, included below, 4–7 cm long, the branches simple, solitary, angular, scaberulous like the main axis; pedicels appressed to the rachis, 1.5–2.5 mm, or the terminal ones 5–7 mm long; spikelets 3–4-flowered, 6–7 mm long (excluding the short awn), pale green, stramineous or somewhat purplish at maturity; glumes thin or scarious, usually narrow, glabrous, the first 1.5–3 mm, the second 3.5–4.5 mm long, acuminate, 1-nerved (the first glume sometimes acute or obtusish, nerveless); lemmas scaberulous above, shortly bidentate, 5-nerved, the midnerve prolonged into a straight scaberulous awn 1.5–3 mm long, more or less pilose near the scarious margins, the callus pubescent, the first lemma about 6 mm long; palea narrow, 0.6–0.8 mm wide between the ciliolate keels, glabrous or the sides, sparsely pilose near the middle, the keels prolonged into a short mucros; anthers 3, 2.2–2.5 mm long; rachilla joint about 1 mm long, pubescent towards the cupular apex.

Type in the Herbarium of the National Research Institute of Biology, Academia Sinica, Nanking, China, collected on rocky slope, vicinity of Naran Obo, Peiling Miao, Suiyuan Province, August 21, 1935, by Y. L. Keng no. 3538, (*Roerich Exp. no. 886*). Other collections of this species are the following:

SUIYUAN: Peiling Miao: vicinity of Temur Khada, *Roerich Exp. 808, 814, 825* (*Keng 3460, 3466, 3477*); Payin Obo, vicinity of Olun-sumu, *Roerich Exp. 755* (*Keng 3407*); Madoni Ama, *Roerich Exp. 778* (*Keng 3430*).

This species is near *C. bulgarica* (Bornm.) Keng, from which it differs in having 3–4-flowered spikelets with narrower glumes and longer lemmas.

Cleistogenes mutica Keng, sp. nov.

Perennis 20–40 cm alta, caespites densos formans; culmus erectus, plurinodis, glaber, tenuis; vaginae glabrae vel oribus saepe villosae, inferiores aggregatae, superiores internodiis saepissime longiores, paniculae partem inferiorem attingentes vel amplectantes; ligula truncata, 0.5–0.8 mm longa, in pilos ciliatos superne divisa; laminae firmae 2–10 cm longae, 1–2 mm latae, scaberulae, planae vel versus apicem subulato-involutae; panicula diffusa, 4–8 cm longa, ramis simplicibus, puberulis, 1–2.5 cm longis; spiculae 3–10-florae, 4–10 mm longae, muticae, ad maturitatem pauludum purpureae; glumae acuminatae, saepissime scariosae, 1-nerves, inferior 2–3 mm, superior 3–4 mm longa; lemmata integra, 3–5-nervia, acuminata vel in mucronem minutum producta, in carina et prope margines plerumque adpresso-pubescentia, prima 3–4 mm longa, callo pubescente; palea 3–3.5 mm longa, in carina supra basin ciliata, versus apicem scaberula

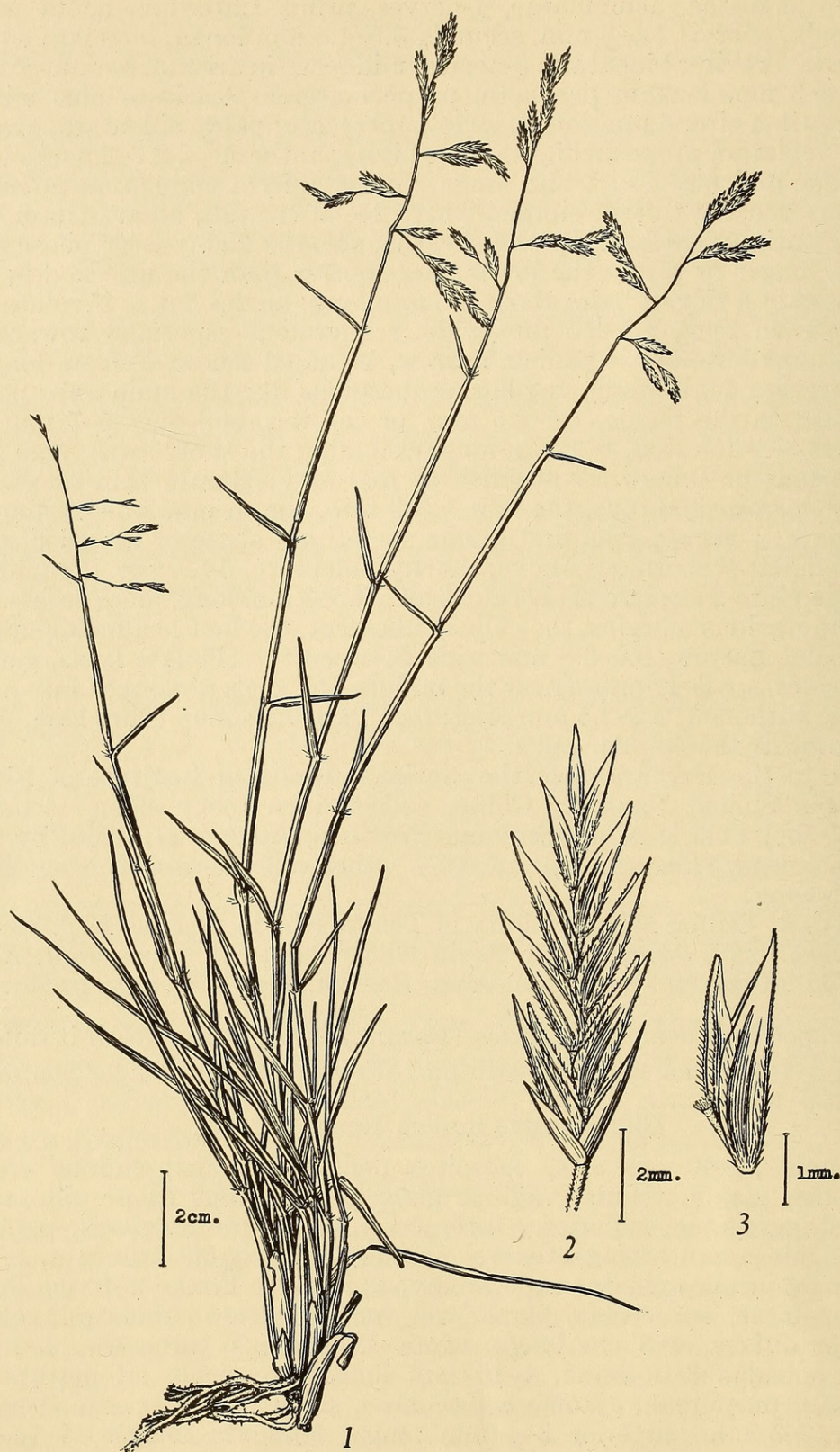


Fig. 1.—*Cleistogenes mutica* Keng. 1, habit; 2, spikelet; 3, floret. (Type)

vel fere leavis; antherae 1.5–2 mm longae, sufflavae vel purpureae; caryopsis (immatura) circ. 1.5 mm longa; rhachillae articula supra 1 mm longa, praesertim versus apicem cupularem pubescens.

Culms densely tufted, 20–40 cm tall, several-noded, enclosed by the sheaths or the internodes sometimes shortly exserted; sheaths glabrous or the mouth frequently villous, the lower aggregated and forming the thickened base of the culm; ligule truncate, 0.5–0.8 mm long, lacinate into hairs above; blades firm, 2–10 cm long, 1–2 mm wide, scaberulous or the lower surface nearly smooth towards the base, flat or subulate-involute towards the tip; panicle diffuse, 4–8 cm long, the branches simple, puberulent, 1–2.5 cm long; spikelets 3–10-flowered, 4–10 mm long, purplish at maturity; glumes acuminate, 1-nerved, usually scarious except the nerve, the first 2–3 mm, the second 3–4 mm long; lemmas entire, 3–5-nerved, acuminate or rarely the midnerve produced into a minute mucro, usually appressed-pubescent on the keel and near the margins, the first lemma 3–4 mm long, the callus pubescent; palea 3–3.5 mm long, the keels ciliate above the base, scaberulous or nearly smooth towards the apex; anthers 1.5–2 mm long, yellowish or purple; grain (immature) about 1.5 mm long; rachilla joint more than 1 mm long, pubescent especially towards the cupular apex.

Type in the Herbarium of the National Research Institute of Biology, Academia Sinica, Nanking, China, collected on sandy steppe between Peiling Miao and Shiretu Obo, Suiyuan Province, August 6, 1935, by Y. L. Keng no. 3378 (*Roerich Exp. no. 726*). Other collections of this species are the following:

SUIYUAN: Olun-sumu, *Roerich Exp. 576* (*Keng 3231*); Darkhan-wang, *Roerich Exp. 798* (*Keng 3450*); vicinity of Temur Khada, *Roerich Exp. 807* (*Keng 3459*), *Keng 3562*; Shara Muren, *Roerich Exp. 848* (*Keng 3500*).

This species was misidentified as *C. chinensis* Keng² which is based on *Diplachne serotina* var. *chinensis* Maxim. Through the kindness of Dr. N. P. Avdulov, I received last spring one of Maximowicz's type plants and found that the species here described is distinguished by the awnless spikelets, longer glumes, and shorter lemmas. The spikelets differ also in having 3 to 10 florets, Maximowicz's plant examined having spikelets with 2 to 4 florets.

***Puccinellia poaeoides* Keng, sp. nov.**

Perennis, caespitosa; innovationes intravaginales; culmus circ. 30 cm altus, 1.2–1.6 mm crassus, inferne geniculatus, 2–3-nodis, nodo supremo in circ. $\frac{1}{4}$ inferiore sito; vaginae firmae, laeves, glaucae vel basilares stramineae, suprema 8–12 cm longa, superiore internodio demum paullo brevior; ligula firma, rotunda vel truncata, 0.5–1 mm longa; laminae caulinae circ. 3, superiores breviores, 1.5–4 cm vel eae innovationum usque 8 cm longae, plerumque involutae, expandae 2–3.5 mm latae, glaucae, erectae, subter laeves, super valide nerves puberulentaeque; panicula aperta, 8–12 cm longa, ramis binis, tenuibus, patentibus, usque 6 cm longis, inferne nudis, superne spiculiferis et leviter flexuosis; pedicelli rhachi adpressi, scaberuli vel scabri, saepissime 1–5 mm (interdum subsessiles, circ. 0.5 mm) longi; spiculae stramineae, 4–6-florae, 5–7 mm longae; rhachillae articula tenuis, glabra, circ. 0.8 mm longa; glumae obtusae vel paullo acutiusculae, glabrae vel superne minute ciliolatae, prima 1.2–1.8 mm longa, 1-nervi, secunda circ.

² *Sinensia* 5 (1 and 2): 152. 1934.

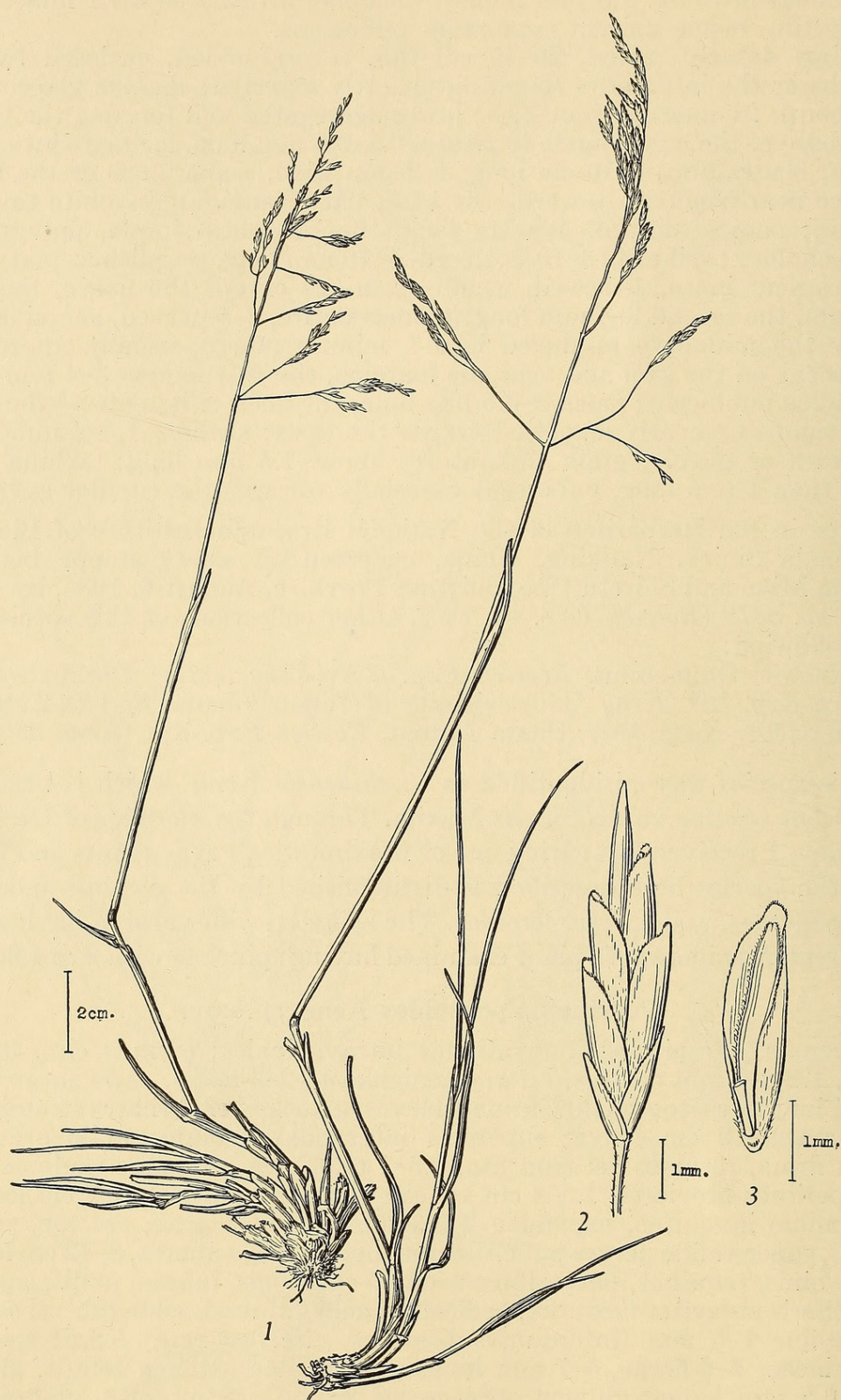


Fig. 2.—*Puccinellia poaeoides* Keng. 1, habit; 2, spikelet; 3, floret. (Type)

2 mm longa, inferne 3-nervi; lemmata obtusa, dorso rotunda, 2.5–3.5 mm longa, obscure 5-nervia, superne scariosa, inferne adpresso-pubescentia; palea lemmato paullo brevior, emarginata, carinis superne ciliolata; antherae pallidae, circ. 1.5 mm longae; caryopsis fusiformis, circ. 2 mm longa, ad maturitatem plumbea.

Perennial with intravaginal innovations; culms tufted, geniculate below, about 30 cm tall, 1.2–1.6 mm thick, 2–3-noded, the uppermost node situated about one-fourth from the base; sheaths firm, smooth, glaucous or the basal ones stramineous, the uppermost 8–12 cm long, the next finally a little shorter than the internodes; ligule firm, rounded or truncate, 0.5–1 mm long, decurrent; blades about 3 on the culm, the upper the shorter, 1.5–4 cm, or those of the innovations up to 8 cm long, usually involute, 2–3.5 mm wide when expanded, glaucous, erect, smooth beneath, strongly nerved and puberulent above; panicle open, 8–12 cm long, the branches 2-nate, slender, spreading up to 6 cm long, naked below, spikelet bearing and somewhat flexuous above, scaberulous or scabrous the appressed pedicels similar mostly 1–5 mm long (sometimes only 0.5 mm long); spikelets stramineous, 4–6-flowered, 5–7 mm long, the rachilla joint slender, glabrous, about 0.8 mm long; glumes obtuse or slightly acute, glabrous or minutely ciliolate above, the first 1.2–1.8 mm long, 1-nerved, the second about 2 mm long, 3-nerved below; lemmas obtuse, rounded on the back, 2.5–3.5 mm long, obscurely 5-nerved, scariosa above, appressed-pubescent below; palea a little shorter than its lemma, emarginate, the keels ciliolate above; anthers pale, about 1.5 mm long; caryopsis fusiform, about 2 mm long, lead-colored when ripe.

Type in the Herbarium of the National Research Institute of Biology, Academia Sinica, Nanking, China, collected on steppe of alkali soil, Ashown Coop, about 5 miles northeast of Naran Obo, Peiling Miao, Suiyuan Province, August 8, 1935, by Y. L. Keng no. 3395, (*Roerich Exp. no. 743*).

This species is probably related to *Puccinellia jeholensis* Kitagawa,³ from which it differs however, in having a smaller panicle and stramineous spikelets of 4–6 florets.

***Puccinellia filiformis* Keng, sp. nov.**

Perennis, caespitosa; culmus 10–25 cm altus, 0.5–1 mm crassus, 2–3-nodis, nodo supremo a basi foliosa 3–7 cm remoto; vaginae striatae, glabrae, internodiis longiores vel superiores paullo breviores, suprema 2–9 cm longa (quam eius lamina longiore); ligula scariosa, 0.5–2 mm longa, ovata vel triangularis; laminae firmae, glabrae, 0.8–6 cm longae, saepissime involutae, filiformes, expandae 0.75–1 mm latae; panicula 2.5–9.5 cm longa, ramis 2–5-nis, erectis sed ad maturitatem patentibus vel reflexis, tenuibus interdum flexuosisque, scabris vel ad partem inferiorem nudum fere laevibus; pedicelli scabri, rhachi adpressi, 0.5–2 mm vel terminales 3–6 mm longi; spiculae pallide virides, 3–10-florae, 3–6 mm longae; glumae ovato-oblongae, prima 1 mm longa, 1-nervi, secunda 1.5 mm longa, inferne 3-nervi, obtusae (vel prima leviter acuta), glabrae vel marginibus superne minute ciliolatae; lemmata obovata, obtusa, scariosa et interdum superne brunnescentia, obscure inferne 5-nervia, prima circ. 2 mm longa, callo pubescente; palea lemma aequans sed angustior, emarginata, carinis superne minute scaberula;

³ *Puccinellia jeholensis* Kitagawa, Ind. Fl. Jehol. 64: 102. 1936.—“Prov. Hsing-an occid: Prope O-nyu-to (N.H.K. Oct. 2. 1933.—Typus); prope lacum Borden-hu (N.H.K. Sept. 30, 1933).”



Fig. 3.—*Puccinellia filiformis* Keng. 1, habit; 2, spikelet; 3, floret. (Type)

antherae 3, 0.5–0.7 mm longae, pallidae vel sufflavae; caryopsis fusiformis, 1.2 mm longa; rhachillae articula tenuis, glabra, circ. 0.5 mm longa.

Perennial; culms tufted, 10–25 cm tall, 0.5–1 mm thick, 2–3-noded, the uppermost node 3–7 cm above the leafy base; sheaths striate, glabrous, longer, or the upper ones a little shorter, than the internodes, the uppermost 2–9 cm long (longer than its blade); ligule scarious, 0.5–2 mm long, ovate or triangular; blades firm, glabrous, 0.8–6 cm long, mostly involute, filiform, 0.75–1 mm wide when expanded; panicle 2.5–9.5 cm long, the branches 2–5-nate, erect or from spreading to reflexed at maturity, slender, sometimes flexuous, scabrous or nearly smooth on the lower naked half; pedicels scabrous, appressed, 0.5–2 mm or the terminal ones 3–5 mm long; spikelets pale green, 3–10-flowered, 3–6 mm long; glumes ovate-oblong, the first 1 mm long, 1-nerved, the second 1.5 mm long, 3-nerved below, obtuse or the first somewhat acute, glabrous or the margins minutely ciliolate above; lemmas obovate, obtuse, scarious and sometimes brownish above, obscurely 5-nerved below, the callus puberulent, the first lemma about 2 mm long; palea equaling the lemma but narrower, notched at apex, the keels minutely scaberulous above; anthers 0.5–0.7 mm long, pale or yellowish; grain fusiform, 1.2 mm long; rachilla joint slender, glabrous, about 0.5 mm long.

Type in the Herbarium of the National Research Institute of Biology, Academia Sinica, Nanking, China, collected on the moist steppe by side of a river, Shara Muren, Suiyuan Province, August 16, 1935, by Y. L. Keng no. 3511 (*Roerich Exp. no. 859*). Other collections of this species are the following:

SUIYUAN: Batu Khalkin Gol, vicinity of Temur Khada, Peiling Miao, *Roerich Exp. 805* (*Keng 3457*); Madoni Ama, Peiling Miao, *Roerich Exp. 535* (*Keng 3198* in part).

This species is near *Puccinellia Kobayashii* Ohwi,⁴ which is, according to the original description, distinguished by the smaller lemmas (1.5–1.8 mm long) and flat blades.

***Agropyron mongolicum* Keng, sp. nov.**

Perenne, caespitosum, ad basin vaginis emarcidis incrassatum; culmus 20–50 cm altus, 1–1.2 mm crassus, 1–3-nodis, glaber vel infra spicam pubescens, plerumque ad nodum supremum vel inferiorem geniculatus, nodo supremo in $\frac{1}{6}$ – $\frac{3}{5}$ inferiore sito; vaginae arctae, glabrae, internodiis breviores, suprema 3.5–8 cm longa (quam eius lamina longiore); ligula circ. 0.5 mm longa, truncata, ciliolata; laminae firmae, involutae, 2.5–8 cm vel eae innovationum supra 10 cm longae, expandae 2–3 mm latae, durae, rectae vel falcatae, leviter glaucae, ad paginam superiorem puberulae; spica longe exserta, recta, 3.5–7 cm longa, 5–7 mm lata; rhacheos internodia 2–5 mm longa, pubescentia vel fere glabra; spiculae erectae vel adscendentes, lucide flavae, oblongo-lanceolatae vel rhombicae, 3–8-florae, 8–12 mm longae; gluma prima 4–5 mm, secunda 5–6 mm longa, ambae glabrae vel ad carinas leviter pilosulae; ovato-lanceolatae, pungentes vel aristato-acutae, lateralibus late scariosae, 3-nerves, nervis viridibus, validis; lemmata oblongo-lanceolata, glabra vel puberulo-scaberula; plerumque mucronata, prima 6–7 mm longa (mucronem 0.5–1 mm longum includente); palea lemma aequans vel in flore superiore excedens, emarginata, carinis minute scaberula;

⁴ Act. Phyt. 7 Geob. 4 (1): 31. 1935.—“Hab. Manchuria: prope Dairen (M. Kobayashi n. 21).”



Fig. 4.—*Agropyron mongolicum* Keng. 1, habit; 2, part of the spike; floret. (Type)

antherae cremeae, 3 mm longae; caryopsis ellipsoidea, circ. 4 mm longa, rubido-brunnea; rachillae articula incrassata, circ. 1 mm longa, minute puberula.

Perennial; culms tufted, thickened at the base with fibrillose sheaths, 20–50 cm tall, 1–1.2 mm thick, 1–3-noded, glabrous or pubescent below the spike, usually geniculate at the uppermost or the lower node, the uppermost node situated $\frac{1}{6}$ – $\frac{3}{5}$ above the base; sheaths tight, glabrous, shorter than the internodes, the uppermost 3.5–8 cm long (longer than its blade); ligule about 0.5 mm long, truncate, ciliolate; blades firm, involute, 2.5–8 cm or those of the innovations more than 10 cm long, 2–3 mm wide when expanded, stiff, straight or falcate, somewhat glaucous, the upper surface puberulent; spike long-exserted, straight, 3.5–7 cm long, 5–7 mm wide, the rachis joint 2–5 mm long, pubescent or nearly glabrate; spikelets erect or ascending, light-yellow, oblong-lanceolate or rhombic, 3–8-flowered, 8–12 mm long; first glume 4–5 mm, second glume 5–6 mm long, both glabrous or the keel somewhat pilose, ovate-lanceolate, pungent or awn-pointed, 3-nerved, the nerves green, strong, the sides broadly scarious; lemmas oblong-lanceolate, glabrous or puberulent-scaberulous, usually mucronate, the first 6–7 mm long including the mucro, 0.5–1 mm long; palea equaling or in the upper florets exceeding the lemma, notched at the apex, the keels minutely scaberulous; anthers creamy, 3 mm long; caryopsis ellipsoid, about 4 mm long, reddish-brown; rachilla joint stout, about 1 mm long, minutely puberulent.

Type in the Herbarium of the National Research Institute of Biology, Academia Sinica, Nanking, China, collected on exposed sandy and rocky slope, Payin Obo, about 90 li northeast of Peiling Miao, Suiyuan Province, August 9, 1935, by Y. L. Keng no. 3400 (*Roerich Exp. no. 748*). This species was also collected at Darkhan-wang, the same province, August 11, 1935, by Y. L. Keng no. 3452 (*Roerich Exp. no. 800*), and from Shara Muren, August 15, 1935, by Y. L. Keng no. 3501 (*Roerich Exp. no. 849*).

This is apparently a drought-resistant grass which may be used for forage. Although intermediate forms between it and *A. cristatum* (L.) Gaertn. are also found in this region, the above cited specimens are distinguished from *A. cristatum* by the relatively longer but narrower spikes and the pubescent or nearly glabrate rachis.

***Stipa* (§*Lasiagrostis*) *roerichii* Keng, sp. nov.**

Culmi caespitosi, erecti, ubi veteres rigidi, 45–60 cm alti, 1.2–1.5 mm crassi, 3-nodes, nodo supremo prope vel infra medium eius sito; vaginae firmae, glabrae vel marginibus ciliolatae, internodiis longiores vel demum breviores; ligula scariosa, 0.5–1 mm longa, truncata vel pluri-partita; laminae firmae, erectae, setaceo-acuminatae, glaucae, 8–26 cm longae, 2–4 mm latae, planae vel sicco saepissime involutae, glabrae, praeter margines scaberulos laeves; panicula 12–25 cm longa, inferne inclusa vel demum exserta, ramis binis, tenuibus, scaberulis, erecto-adscendentibus vel ad maturitatem patentissimis, inferne nudis, supra medium aequaliter spiculiferis; spiculae 5–6.5 mm longae, lucide virides, pedicellis erectis puberulis 2–9 mm longis fultae; glumae spiculam aequans, subaequales vel prima quam secunda 0.5–1 mm brevior, oblongo-lanceolatae, 3-nerves, acutae, superne scariosae, glabrae vel minute puberulae; lemma circ. 5 mm longum, 3-nerve, omnino pubescens, callo pilis albis circ. 1 mm longis dense barbato; arista cum lemmato continua, 10–14 mm longa, superne scaberula, infra medium laxa

tortuosa puberulaque; palea angusta, 4 mm longa, 2-nervis dorso adpresso-pubescent; antherae lineares, 3–3.5 mm longae, apice nudaе.

Culms tufted, erect, rigid when old, 45–60 cm tall, 1.2–1.5 mm thick, 3-noded, the uppermost node situated near or below the middle of the culm; sheaths firm, glabrous or the margins ciliate, longer or eventually shorter than the internodes, the uppermost 9–15 cm long (longer than its blade); ligule scarious, 0.5–1 mm long, truncate or frequently split; blades firm, erect, setaceous-acuminate, glaucous, 8–26 cm long, 2–4 mm wide, flat or mostly involute when dry, glabrous, smooth except the scaberulous margins; panicle 12–15 cm long, included or finally exserted, the branches binate, slender, scaberulous, erect-ascending or nearly horizontal at maturity, naked below, evenly spikelet bearing above the middle, the pedicels erect, puberulent, 2–9 mm long; spikelets light green, 5–6.5 mm long; glumes equaling the spikelet, subequal or the first 0.5–1 mm shorter than the second, oblong-lanceolate, 3-nerved, acute, scarious above, glabrous or minutely puberulent; lemma about 5 mm long, 3-nerved, pubescent throughout, the callus 0.5 mm long, densely bearded with whitish hairs about 1 mm long; awns continuous with the lemma, 10–14 mm long, scaberulous above, loosely twisted and puberulent below the middle; palea narrow, 4 mm long, 2-nerved, dorsally appressed-pubescent; anthers linear, 3–3.5 mm long, naked at the apex.

Type in the Herbarium of the National Research Institute of Biology, Academia Sinica, Nanking, China, collected in the crevice of exposed rocks near the hill top, Temur Khada, Peiling Miao, Suiyuan Province, altitude, 1500 meters, July 26, 1935, by Y. L. Keng no. 3181 (*Roerich Exp. no. 518*). A second collection of this species was made on a moist rocky slope of the same region, August 24, 1935, by Y. L. Keng no. 3557 (*Roerich Exp. no. 905*).

This species is probably related to *Stipa sibirica* (L.) Lam. from which it differs, in its smaller size, narrower blades, shorter spikelets, and in its glabrous anthers which are not penicillate at the apex. The species is named in honor of Professor Nicholas de Roerich, a famous painter of Russia, who was the head of our expedition to Inner Mongolia during the summer of 1935.

BOTANY.—*New species of Elytraria from the West Indies and Peru.*¹

E. C. LEONARD, U. S. National Museum. (Communicated by WILLIAM R. MAXON.)

The genus *Elytraria*, of the family Acanthaceae, is limited in the West Indies apparently to Cuba and Hispaniola. Hitherto botanists have referred plants from these two islands either to *E. imbricata* (Vahl) Pers., of which *E. squamosa* (Jacq.) Lindau is a synonym, or to *E. Shaferi* (P. Wils.) Leonard. However, *E. imbricata*, characterized by a pair of scarious teeth on the flower bracts, has not to my knowledge been found off the mainland of tropical America except on

¹ Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Received May 2, 1938.



Keng, Yi-Li. 1938. "New grasses from Peiling Miao, Suiyan Province, China." *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 28, 298–308.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/122685>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/101365>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Biodiversity Heritage Library

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Permission to digitize granted by the rights holder

Rights: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions/>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.