

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to include the entire plant; if it is too large, portions showing leaves, flowers, and fruit are sufficient. It is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts may shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed in sheets of paper between pieces of stiff pasteboard. If specimens are to be sent fresh, moisten them slightly and pack them tightly in a box or in a bundle, wrapping them in heavy paper. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per two ounces. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where each plant was collected, the date, the name of the collector, and add any other notes in regard to the economic value of the plant.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Botanical Division,

Washington, D. C., Dec 2 1890.

Prof. Sereno Watson,
Cambridge, Mass.
Dear Sir:

In looking over some Texan plants, today, I had occasion to take down from our herbarium shelves the fascicle of *Ageratum conyzoides*, L., for comparison. On closer inspection of the herbarium specimens, I found two errors which Dr. Vasey suggests that I report to you and to Prof. Britton, you two being probably the ones directly interested.

Plant No. 235 of *Plantae Bolivianae*, distributed by N. L. Britton and H. H. Rusby, is *Galinsoga parviflora*, Cav.
No. 1897 of C. G. Pringle's collection is *Cupatorium betonicum*, Hemsl.

Both plants were named *Ageratum conyzoides*, L.

Respectfully,

John M. Hoeniger,
Assistant Botanist.



Holzinger, J. M. 1890. "Holzinger, John M. Dec. 2, 1890 [to S. Watson]." *Asa Gray correspondence*

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