

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

UNITED STATES

# Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., *March 21<sup>st</sup> 1885.*

*Mr Walter D. Deane*

*Dear Sir*

*Your letter containing specimens of grasses has been duly received.*

*With respect to the Festuca I think it is the dumuscula. The other grass at first sight I thought might be Glycisia angustata to which it certainly much resembles, but the structure of the flower rather places it in Poa. It is a species which I do not recognize, but the specimens are too fragmentary. I hope it will be collected the coming season in complete specimens.*

*Truly Yours  
Geo. Vasey*



Vasey, George. 1885. "Vasey, George Mar. 21, 1885." *Walter Deane correspondence*

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