



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CURRENT LITERATURE

BOOK REVIEWS

A textbook of grasses

We are familiar with books treating grasses from the standpoint of taxonomy or of agriculture, but to make this group the basis of a textbook rather than a book of reference is something unusual. Such a book has been written by ИТЧКОК,¹ and appears as one of "The rural textbook series," under the editorship of L. H. BAILEY. The two parts are "Economic agrostology" and "Systematic agrostology," so that the economic and taxonomic aspects of the group are prominent; nevertheless, the treatment is dominated by the textbook idea, and it is distinctly a teaching book. The titles under "Economic agrostology" are economic classification of grasses, forage plants, cultivated pastures, meadow plants, hay and green feed, lawns, grasses used for miscellaneous purposes, weeds, and grass crop areas. Under "Systematic agrostology" there is a notable textbook introduction under the following titles: morphology of the vegetative organs, morphology of the floral organs, ecology, and principles of classification. This introduction is followed by a taxonomic presentation of the group, which includes a key to all the genera found growing wild or in common cultivation in the United States. The more important genera are described more fully, as they should be, and the principle of selection has been to familiarize the users of the book with the grasses that deserve most attention.

The book will certainly prove very useful to a large and growing constituency, which should include not only rural communities and agricultural colleges, but also students of botany in colleges and universities.—J. M. C.

MINOR NOTICES

Flora of Jamaica.—The third volume of FAWCETT and RENDLE'S *Flora of Jamaica*² begins the Dicotyledons. The first volume, published in 1910, included the orchids; while the second volume, not yet published, will include

¹ HITCHCOCK, A. S., A textbook of grasses with especial reference to the economic species of the United States. 8vo. xvii+276. *figs.* 63. New York: Macmillan. 1914. \$1.50.

² FAWCETT, W., and RENDLE, A. B., *Flora of Jamaica*, containing descriptions of the flowering plants known from the island. Vol. III. Dicotyledons (Piperaceae to Connaraceae). 8vo. xxiv+280. *figs.* 113. *pls.* 5. Published by the British Museum. 1914.