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1872. KNIGHT, C. F. Proceedings Boston Society Natural History, 1873, p. 16. (*Testudo polyphemus*.)
1873. COOPER, J. G. Proceedings California Acad. Sci., IV, 1873, p. 67. (*Xerobates Agassizii*.)
1873. GRAY, J. E. On the Skulls and Alveolar Surfaces of Land Tortoises. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, Nov. 4, 1873, p. 723. (*Xerobates gopher*.)
1875. COPE, E. D. Check-list North American Batrachia and Reptilia, 1875, p. 54. 8°. Washington. (*Testudo carolina*, *Testudo Agassizii*.)
1880. COPE, E. D. Bulletin U. S. National Museum, No. 17, 1880, p. 13. (*Testudo Berlandieri*.)
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U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM, *Washington, January 27, 1882.*

CATALOGUE OF A COLLECTION OF JAPANESE COTTON FIBER PRESENTED TO THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN, TOGETHER WITH THE AMOUNT OF THE ANNUAL CROP OF JAPAN AND THE PRICE OF COTTON.*

[Prepared by the Japanese Legation.]

No. 1. Cotton produced by—

Konishi Shojiro,
Awadono mura, Soyekami-gori,
Yamato, Osaka-Fu.

Annual crop, about 225 kin = 298.14075 pounds.

Market price, 7.1 sen per 1 kin = 1.32507 pounds.

* NOTE TO THE CATALOGUE OF THE COLLECTION OF COTTON.—Of the suffixes to the words signifying the localities of producers, "mura" means village and "gori" township, and in the catalogue is mentioned next to the township the name of a geographical division or province, and then follows a political division.

NOTE TO THE ACCOUNT OF COTTON HUSBANDRY.—The district of Kinai, strictly speaking, comprises the provinces of Yamashiro, Yamato, Kawachi, Idsumi, and Settsu, but in the sense used in the account that district may also comprise some other neighboring provinces. The district of Kanto comprises the province of Musashi and other seven adjacent provinces. The district of Chingoku consists of all the provinces lying south of those of Harima and Tamba and north of Nagato and Suwo. The district of Kinshin is the whole of the island of that name. The district of Tô-oku comprises the northeastern part of the province of Ô-shin, which is now divided into five provinces. And the district of Hokuroku includes seven provinces—Wakasa, Techizen, Kaga, Noto, Tetchin, Techigo, and Sado.

No. 2. Cotton produced by—

Shiokawa Daigoro,
Higashi-ajiro-mura, Shibukawa-gori,
Kawachi, Osaka-Fu.

Annual crop, about 3,905 kin = 5,174.39835 pounds.

Market price, $9\frac{2}{3}$ sen per 1 kin = 1.32507 pounds.

No. 3. Cotton produced by—

Yamada-Heishiro,
Shinmachi-mura, Sumiyoshi-gori,
Settsu, Osaka-Fu.

Annual crop, about 419 kin = 555.20433 pounds.

Market price, $11\frac{1}{2}$ sen per 1 kin = 1.32507 pounds.

No. 4. Cotton produced by—

Naka Saburobeye,
Sakuratsuka-mura, Toshima-gori,
Settsu, Osaka-Fu.

Annual crop, about 334 kin = 442.57338 pounds.

Market price, $7\frac{2}{3}$ sen per 1 kin = 1.32507 pounds.

No. 5. Cotton produced by—

Midsutani Kiyoji,
Nishikata-mura, Kuwana-gori,
Ise, Miye-ken.

Annual crop, about 276 kin = 365.71932 pounds.

Market price, $8\frac{2}{3}$ sen per 1 kin = 1.32507 pounds.

No. 6. Cotton produced by—

Akita Heiyemon,
Uyeno-mura, Aki-gori,
Ise, Miye-ken.

Annual crop, about 1,314 kin = 1,741.14198 pounds.

Market price, 7.3 sen per 1 kin = 1.32507 pounds.

No. 7. Cotton produced by—

Tanaka Heihachi,
Shinowara-mura, Aichi-gori,
Owari, Aichi-Ken.

Annual crop, about 194 kin = 257.06358 pounds.

Market price, 8 sen per 1 kin = 1.32507 pounds.

No. 8. Cotton produced by—

Suzuki Hikozyemon,
Nakane-mura, Hadsu-gori,
Mikawa, Aichi-ken.

Annual crop, about 250 kin = 331.26750 pounds.

Market price, 7.3 sen per 1 kin = 1.32597 pounds.

No. 9. Cotton produced by—

Fukazawa Moheye,

Senakawa-mura, Anbara-gori,

Suruga, Shidsuoka-ken.

Annual crop, about 313 kin = 414.74691 pounds.

Market price, 6.7 sen per 1 kin = 1.32507 pounds.

No. 10. Cotton produced by—

Kawanishi Chojiuro,

Nauko-mura, Maka-kioma-gori,

Kai, Yamanishi-ken.

Annual crop, about 675 kin = 894.42225 pounds.

Market price, 8.3 sen per 1 kin = 1.32507 pounds.

No. 11. Cotton produced by—

Ishii Riohei,

Kano-mura, Niiharu-gori,

Hitachi, Ibaraki-ken.

Annual crop, about 175 kin = 231.88725 pounds.

Market price, $8\frac{7}{8}$ sen per 1 kin = 1.32507 pounds.

No. 12. Cotton produced by—

Sumigama Denbeye,

Magari-mura, Nakashima-gori,

Mino, Gifu-ken.

Annual crop, about 5,100 kin = 6,757.857 pounds.

Market price, $7\frac{1}{5}$ sen per 1 kin = 1.32507 pounds.

No. 13. Cotton produced by—

Miyasaka Kansaku,

Riokusheki-mura, Sarashina-gori,

Shinano, Nagano-ken.

Annual crop, about 262 kin = 347.16834 pounds.

Market price, 8 sen per 1 kin = 1.32507 pounds.

No. 14. Cotton produced by—

Narita Shodayu,

Wada-mura, Ohi-gori,

Wakasa, Fukui-ken.

Annual product, about 150 kin = 198.7605 pounds.

Market price, 8.7 sen per 1 kin = 1.32507 pounds.

No. 15. Cotton produced by—

Hamada Jirokichi,

Morioka-mura, Kuwaimi-gori,

Hoki, Shimane-ken.

Annual crop, about 1,656 kin = 2,194.31592 pounds.

Market price, 8 sen per 1 kin = 1.32507 pounds.

No. 16. Cotton produced by—

Mishima Okataro,
Oki-mura, Kuboya-gori,
Bitchiu, Okayama-ken.

Annual crop, about 1,950 kin = 2,583.8865 pounds.

Market price, $9\frac{1}{2}$ sen per 1 kin = 1.32507 pounds.

No. 17. Cotton produced by—

Kami-mura Kametaro,
Imatsu-mura, Chinka-gori,
Suwo, Yamaguchi-ken.

Annual crop, about 1,725 kin = 2,285.74575 pounds.

Market price, 8.7 sen per 1 kin = 1.32507 pounds.

No. 18. Cotton produced by—

Uramoto Joichiro,
Naka-mura, Amakusa-gori,
Higo, Kumamoto-ken.

Annual crop, about 2,275 kin = 3,014.53425 pounds.

Market price, $8\frac{3}{8}$ sen per 1 kin = 1.32507 pounds.

 BRIEF ACCOUNT OF COTTON HUSBANDRY IN JAPAN.

Cotton is produced along the coasts, and where there are sandy soils in the warm parts of so-called districts Kinai, Kanto, Chiugoku, and Kinshiu; but in the most northeastern parts of so-called districts Tô-oku and Hokuriku, where frost visits very early, the soil is unsuitable for the cultivation of cotton, so that it is very rarely cultivated.

Although the era of the cultivation of cotton in the empire is yet uncertain, as there are various opinions, it is certain that the mode of the cultivation in western provinces was introduced from Kinai, and that the seeds grown in eastern provinces were brought from the province of Mikawa. It seems, however, that the modes of all the provinces westward from Kinai would have been developed in a very accurate manner and that the general objects turned to obtain more and more good crop. So it is; in the province of Settsu the crop is largest and could never be surpassed by that of all the other provinces throughout the empire, though the expenditure for the cultivation in that province is nearly two times that of another province where the expenditure is smallest, but as the staples are rather short and hard it is not suitable for the consumer for both spinning very fine yarns and weaving fine and delicate goods. In recent years cotton yarns are imported on a large scale, and on account of fine yarn being easily got, the home-produced cotton must, it seems, be spun into coarse counts for warp and used also for stuffing. Taking this as a cause, it became finally the general custom to prefer a cotton-plant which produces a larger amount of cotton wool to all the other sorts, whether the staple is long or short