

98450 to 98481—Continued.

98476. RHODODENDRON SMIRNOWII Trautv.
Smirnow rhododendron.

A shrub or small tree about 20 feet high, with dark-green leaves, gray-hairy beneath, and compact heads of rose-red flowers each about 3 inches across. Native to the Caucasus region.

For previous introduction see 79042.

98477. RHODODENDRON TELMATEIUM Balf. and Smith.

A low shrubby plant up to 3 feet high, with oblong or narrowly lanceolate leaves about one-half inch long and solitary rose-purple flowers one-half inch long. Native to Yunnan, China.

For previous introduction see 94130.

98478. RHODODENDRON UNGERNII Trautv.

A shrub or small tree up to 20 feet high, with white-tomentose branchlets, native to the Caucasus region. The thick leathery oblong-lanceolate leaves are 4 to 8 inches long, glabrous and dark green above and covered beneath with gray to fawn dense woolly tomentum and scattered long-stalked glands. The funnel-campanulate, pale-rose flowers, 1 to 2 inches long, are borne in 20- to 30-flowered lax racemes.

98479. RHODODENDRON WEYRICHII Maxim.

A deciduous shrub up to 15 feet high, native to Japan and China. The broadly ovate to rhombic leaves, 1 to 3 inches long, are in clusters of 2 to 3 at the tips of the branchlets and turn vinous-purple in autumn. The rotate-funnelform red flowers, 1 to 3 inches across, appear before or with the leaves.

98480. RHODODENDRON YUNGNINGENSE Balf. f.

A low shrub 1 to 2 feet high with short densely scaly branchlets, native to Szechwan, China. The oblong-lanceolate leaves, one-third inch long, are densely covered with rust-brown scales, and the openly funnel-shaped deep-purple flowers are one-third inch long.

98481. RHODODENDRON YUNNANENSE Franch.
Yunnan rhododendron.

A low shrub, 6 feet or less high, with narrowly elliptic somewhat hairy leaves and few-flowered clusters of broadly funnel-shaped flowers, white with the upper lobes spotted blood red. Native to Yunnan, China.

98482. RHODODENDRON CAUCASICON Pall.
Ericaceae, Caucasian rhododendron.

From England. Plants purchased from Robert Veitch & Son, Ltd., Royal Nurseries, Exeter. Received April 15, 1932.

Cunningham's sulphur.

98483 to 98503. Phoenicaceae. Palm.

From the West Indies, British Guiana, and Surinam. Seeds collected by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the 1931-32 Allison V. Armour expedition. Received April 18, 1932.

98483. ACROCOMIA SCLEROCARPA Mart.
Macauba palm.

No. 2961. From St. Vincent, Windward Islands, February 4, 1932. A beautiful palm 40 feet high, with a very spiny trunk, particularly when young, as its finely pinnate leaves are graceful and drooping. The large bunches of fruits are green with brown scurfy hairs at the basal portion.

For previous introduction see 93399.

98484. ARCHONTOPHOENIX ALEXANDRAE (F. Muell.) Wendl. and Drude.

No. 2983. From the Botanic Garden, Georgetown, British Guiana. A pinnate-leaved palm,

98483 to 98503—Continued.

70 to 80 feet high, with leaves several feet long of lanceolate usually entire leaflets, 1 to 2 feet long, and whitish beneath. The green-yellow flowers are borne in a cluster about 1 foot long and are followed by small round fruits. It is native to Queensland, Australia.

For previous introduction see 97805.

98485. ARECA TRIANDRA Roxb.

No. 2954. From the Botanic Station, Scarborough, Tobago. A graceful spineless palm ultimately about 25 feet high, usually with several trunks which bear crowns of pinnate leaves 4 to 6 feet in length. The fruits, about the size of an olive, are orange-scarlet. Native to India.

For previous introduction see 97807.

98486. ARECA sp.

No. 3727. Collected March 10, 1932, on the island of Martinique.

98487. BORASSUS FLABELLIFER L. Palmyra palm.

No. 2979. From the Botanic Gardens, Georgetown, British Guiana, February 25, 1932. A handsome though slow-growing palm found on the dry coastal regions of Ceylon where it appears able to withstand any amount of lime and is said to have been used successfully as a sand binder. In the number of ways in which this palm is used in Ceylon, it rivals the coconut.

For previous introduction see 93318.

98488. COCCOTHRINAX MARTII (Griseb. and Wendl.) Beccari.

No. 3899. From the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, March 25, 1932. A slender fan palm 25 feet high growing in calcareous and hard red clay soil where the rainfall is 16 inches annually. It resembles the silver palm, but has a bottle-like base.

98489. COCCOTHRINAX sp.

No. 3873. From a tree in the Agricultural Experiment Station, Tortola, British Virgin Islands, March 19, 1932. A rather slender fan palm with tips of the pinnae drooping and the basal pinnae twisted in a position of a spiral, making some of the pinnae cross over the petiole of the leaf in a very characteristic manner. The shining black fruits are large for the genus.

98490. RHYTICOCOS AMARA (Jacq.) Beccari
(Cocos amara Jacq.).

No. 3728. From Martinique. A tall slender perfectly straight feather palm 50 feet high, with leaves 15 feet long. The golden-yellow fruits, 2 inches long by 1½ inches wide, are covered with a pulp filled with long fibers. This pulp ferments easily and develops butyric acid. The seed is large and of the characteristic coconut shape.

For previous introduction see 97282.

98491. COPERNICIA CERIFERA Mart.
Carnauba palm.

No. 2977. From the Botanic Garden, Georgetown, British Guiana. The wax palm of Brazil, which has fan-shaped leaves and grows to a height of 25 feet. From the leaves is obtained carnauba wax which is used in making phonograph records.

For previous introduction see 97811.

98492. ELAeis MELANOCOCCA Gaertn.

No. 3683. Collected near the Station Onverwacht, Surinam, March 3, 1932. A wide-spreading low wild palm which grows in damp situations. It is closely related to the African oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*). A clear oil is extracted from the kernels in small quantities by the natives, who prize it highly for cooking.

For previous introduction see 97911.