

## 99380 to 99466—Continued.

lanceolate leaves are 1 to 3 inches long, and the small flowers, in spikes 1 to 2 inches long, have bright-yellow stamens usually not more than one half inch long.

99403. *CALLISTEMON SALIGNUS* (J. E. Smith) Sweet. Myrtaceae.

Received as *C. paludosus*, which is a form with smaller leaves not over 2 inches long.

99404. *CARISSA GRANDIFLORA* (E. Mey.) DC. Apocynaceae.

A handsome shrub, native to southern Africa, which is now cultivated in southern Florida and California as an ornamental hedge plant and for its edible scarlet berries.

For previous introduction see 98222.

99405. *CASUARINA CUNNINGHAMIANA* Miquel. Casuarinaceae. Cunningham beefwood.

A slender-branched leafless Australian ornamental tree, the so-called beefwood, which has branchlets suggesting horsetails.

For previous introduction see 90679.

99406. *CHILIANTHUS ARBOREUS* (L. f.) Benth. Loganiaceae.

An erect evergreen shrub 6 to 10 feet high with four-angled or crisply winged branchlets and lanceolate leathery leaves 3 to 4 inches long, smooth above and gray-scurfy beneath. The small cream-white flowers are in small clusters formed into a large lax panicle 8 inches across. It is native to southern Africa.

99407. *CHLOROPHYTUM CAPENSE* (L.) Kuntze (*C. elatum* R. Br.). Liliaceae.

A perennial herb, native to southern Africa, with a rosette of 12 to 20 bright-green lanceolate leaves 1 to 2 feet long, often variegated with white or yellow bands in garden varieties. The large panicle of small white flowers is borne on a stalk 3 to 4 feet high.

99408. *COLLETTIA CRUCIATA* Gill. and Hook. Rhamnaceae. Anchorplant.

A shrub 3 to 4 feet high, native to southern Brazil and Uruguay. The elliptic flattened decurrent spiny branches have few entire elliptic leaves and bear the small white flowers in clusters in the axils of the spines.

99409. *CORDIA SERRATIFOLIA* H. B. K. Boraginaceae.

A tropical tree, native to Campeche, Mexico, with oblong acuminate coarsely serrate leaves nearly 3 inches long and very small white flowers in globular spikes.

99410. *COWANIA MEXICANA* D. Don. Rosaceae.

A shrub 3 to 6 feet high, with small crowded cuneate 3- to 7-cleft leaves less than one half inch long and cream-white flowers 1 inch across. It is native to Mexico.

For previous introduction see 88734.

99411. *CROTALARIA CANDICANS* Wight and Arn. Fabaceae.

A stiffly erect much-branched shrubby species with hairy and somewhat leathery broadly rounded leaves and panicles of small silky yellow flowers. It is native to southwestern India.

For previous introduction see 64066.

99412. *CROTALARIA POLYSPERMA* Kotschy. Fabaceae.

A subshrubby densely villous perennial herb 1 to 2 feet high, native to the Nile region in Africa. The trifoliate leaves have obovate-oblong leaflets 1 to 2 inches long, and the small blue flowers are in lax lateral racemes.

## 99380 to 99466—Continued.

99413. *DANAE RACEMOSA* (L.) Moench. Convallariaceae.

A much-branched evergreen Persian shrub 3 to 4 feet high, with alternate lanceolate leaflike cladodes 4 inches long, terminal racemes of small white flowers, and globose red berries.

For previous introduction see 78677.

99414. *DIMORPHOTHECA ECKLONIS* DC. Asteraceae. Cape-marigold.

A robust and erect subshrub 2 feet or more high, with crowded linear-lanceolate leaves and terminal flower heads having rays over 1 inch long, which are white above and purplish below. Native to southern Africa.

For previous introduction see 81153.

99415. *DOVYALIS CAFFRA* (Hook. and Harv.) Warb. (*Aberia caffra* Hook. and Harv.). Flacourtiaceae. Kei-apple.

A very prickly shrub or small tree, native to tropical Africa, where it is used as a hedge. The pale-green leaves are over 1 inch long and nearly 1 inch wide. The edible fruit resembles a small yellow apple and is so exceedingly acid when fresh that it is said to be used as a pickle without adding vinegar.

For previous introduction see 98223.

99416. *DYCKIA RARIFLORA* Schult. f. Bromeliaceae.

A stemless succulent resembling an agave, native to Brazil. The lanceolate stiff spiny-margined leaves, 6 inches long, are in a basal rosette, and the flower stalk, 1 to 2 feet high, bears a panicle of orange flowers about one-third inch long.

99417. *ELAEODENDRON CAPENSE* Eckl. and Zeyh. Celastraceae. False-olive.

An erect shrub native to southern Africa, with leathery ovate leaves 3 inches long and panicles of small white flowers followed by red drupes 1 inch long. The plant has stood 18° F. without injury.

For previous introduction see 88346.

99418. *ENCEPHALARTOS VILLOSUS* Lem. Cycadaceae.

A cycad with a short thick woolly and scaly trunk up to 6 feet high, native to southern Africa. The pinnately compound leaves are 6 feet long and are made up of numerous linear-lanceolate, spiny toothed, and sharp-pointed bright-green leaflets.

99419. *ENCYCLAENA TOMENTOSA* R. Br. Chenopodiaceae.

A procumbent or widely branched shrub up to 3 feet high, native to Australia. The branches are silvery woolly, the alternate linear leaves are about one-half inch long, and the small flowers develop into fleshy edible red or yellow berries about the size of small peas.

99420. *FELICIA ABYSSINICA* Schultz Bip. Asteraceae.

A low shrubby much-branched perennial 6 to 12 inches high, native to the Nile region in Africa. The closely alternate linear entire leaves are less than 1 inch long, and the blue or violet asterlike flowers, 1 inch across, are borne on solitary terminal peduncles 1 to 2 inches long.

99421. *GMELINA LEICHARDTI* F. Muell. Verbenaceae.

An excellent timber tree, native to Australia. The somewhat leathery ovate leaves, 3 to 6 inches long, are glabrous and rugose above and densely softly tomentose beneath. The small two-lipped flowers, white with purple markings, are borne in loose ovoid terminal panicles.