

99576 to 99650—Continued.

ous, both above and below, and the back of the midrib peels off into a curious pubescent string. The terminal bud diverges into two branches.

For previous introduction see 44773.

99605. NEOMAMMILLARIA sp. Cactaceae. Cactus.

Plants from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, March 26, 1932.

99606 and 99607. NORANTEA GUIANENSIS Aubl. Marcgraviaceae.

A magnificent climber covering high forest trees. Its spikelike racemes, 3 feet long, are composed of rather inconspicuous flowers, but the fleshy nectar-bearing bracts, 1 inch long, which hang from the horizontally placed spikes are scarlet. In the Tropics it blooms in February and March.

99606. No. 2884. Collected in the Aripo Savanna, Trinidad, March 22, 1932.

99607. No. 3671. From the Agricultural Experiment Station, Paramaribo, Surinam, March 3, 1932.

99608. ORBIGNYA SPECIOSA (Mart.) Barb.-Rodr. Phoeniceae.

No. 3667. Plants presented by Dr. G. Stahel, of the Botanic Garden, Paramaribo, Surinam. The *Uavassu* palm of Brazil and the Guianas is much like the *Coburne* palm, but its fruits, 3 to 4 inches long, are much larger. An edible oil is extracted from the seeds and is now being exported to the United States.

For previous introduction see 50595.

99609. PACHIRA AQUATICA Aubl. Bombacaceae. Guiana-chestnut.

No. 3000. Seeds from the Botanic Garden at Georgetown, British Guiana, February 26, 1932. A small tree, native to tropical America, with palmately compound leaves made up of 5 to 9 obovate leaflets 8 to 12 inches long. The large mallowlike pink to purple flowers are up to 14 inches long and have bright red stamens as long as the petals, and the brown capsules are 15 inches long by 3 to 5 inches in diameter.

99610 to 99612. PANDANUS spp. Pandanaceae.

99610 and 99611. PANDANUS PACIFICUS Veitch. Pacific screwpine.

Plants of a shrub or small tree with glossy dark-green leaves which make it a most desirable ornamental or hedge plant.

99610. No. 2685. From the Dominican Botanic Garden, March 23, 1932.

99611. No. 2687. From the Trinidad Botanic Garden, February 16, 1932.

99612. PANDANUS sp. Screwpine.

No. 2686. Plants presented by F. G. Harcourt from the collection in the Dominican Botanic Garden, January 29, 1932.

99613. (Undetermined.)

No. 3827. Plants collected near the Kabel station, Surinam, March 3, 1932. A vine with large yellow flowers growing over tall forest trees at the edge of the Surinam River.

For previous introduction see 99009.

99614. PASSIFLORA MALIFORMIS L. Passifloraceae.

No. 3769. Plant presented by M. Corbin, Jardin d'Essais, Grande Terre, Guadeloupe, March 11, 1932. The *Pomme Calabas* of Guadeloupe is characterized by having two large yellow-green bracts that hang down and cover the perfectly round fruit. This fruit is said to be intensely sour even when ripe.

99576 to 99650—Continued.

99615. PENTAS LANCEOLATA (Forsk.) Schum. (*P. carnea* Benth.). Rubiaceae.

No. 2873. Plant presented by R. O. Williams, director of the Trinidad Botanic Garden, February 16, 1932. A soft-wooded shrub 2 feet high, native to tropical Africa. The ovate-lanceolate leaves are 3 to 6 inches long, and the brilliant carmine flowers are in terminal heads. The plant does not thrive in the full sunlight.

99616. PEPEROMIA sp. Piperaceae.

No. 3820. Plants from the Matuba region of Grande Terre, Guadeloupe, March 13, 1932. A delicate creeping light-green form which roots at the nodes and stands shade well. It forms a mat of light green and would be very useful for the shady side of gardens in the subtropics.

99617. PEPEROMIA sp. Piperaceae.

No. 3902. Plants collected along the trail to the citadel, Haiti, March 27, 1932. A delicate small-leaved species with characters that may attract attention to it for hanging baskets and for rock gardens in the South.

99618. PETREA VOLUBILIS L. Verbenaceae.

No. 3370. From Antigua, January 26, 1932. *Alba*; a white variety which is not so attractive as the blue-flowered variety and its flowers drop earlier.

99619. PHILODENDRON TRIPARTITUM (Jacq.) Schott. Araceae.

No. 3901. Plants collected on the trail to the citadel, between 1,000 and 1,500 feet altitude, Haiti, March 27, 1932. A handsome aroid with rather thin deep-green trilobed membranous leaves, found climbing over rocks and tree trunks along the trail.

99620. PIPER BETLE L. Piperaceae.

No. 3767. Plants collected in the Javanese kampong, Cramerweg, Surinam, March 4, 1932. An ornamental vine, historically interesting, as the leaves of this vine are chewed by the Singhalese people.

99621. PLEOMELE FRAGRANS (L.) Salisb. Liliaceae.

No. 3793. Plants from Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, March 13, 1932. A foliage plant, native to tropical Africa, with a stem up to 20 feet high. The lanceolate leaves, 2 to 3 feet long, are spreading or recurved, and the heads of small yellow flowers are followed by orange-red berries. In Guadeloupe it is used as a hedge or windbreak. The canes, about 5 feet long, are planted closely together like piling and, taking root, make a remarkably dense living hedge; when in flower these hedges are said to fill the air with their fragrance.

99622. PLUMBAGO ROSEA L. Plumbaginaceae. Rose plumbago.

No. 3674. Plants from the Georgetown Botanic Garden, British Guiana, February 27, 1932. A zigzag half-climbing glabrous shrub 3 to 6 feet high, native to southern Asia. The clasping leaves are ovate to elliptic, and the red or scarlet salverform flowers, about 1 inch long, are borne in terminal spikes.

99623 to 99625. PLUMERIA spp. Apocynaceae. Frangipani.

99623. PLUMERIA ACUTIFOLIA Poir. Mexican frangipani.

No. 3900. From Haiti. Plant presented by C. F. Wood, American vice consul, March 26, 1932. A stiff erect small tree about 25 feet high, with naked branches except for clusters of leaves at the summit of each where also appear in early spring clusters of single white star-shaped flowers of delicious fragrance. The flowers are used in the manufacture of the perfume frangipani.

For previous introduction see 50663.