

142300. *HEVEA* sp.

G. F-65.

142301. *HEVEA* sp.

G. F-67.

142302. *HEVEA* sp.

G. F-68.

142303. *HEVEA* sp.

G. F-69.

142298. *HEVEA* sp. Euphorbiaceae.

G. F-45.

142306. *HEVEA* sp.

G. F-74.

142307. *HEVEA* sp.

G. F-75.

142308. *HEVEA* sp.

G. F-76.

142304. *HEVEA* sp.

G. F-70.

142309 to 142311.

From Australia. Seeds collected by C. T. White, Government Botanist, Botanic Gardens, Brisbane, Queensland. Received October 16, 1941.

142309. *ALYSICARPUS VAGINALIS* (L.) DC. Fabaceae.

From S. E. Stephens, Cairns. An annual legume from 3 to 6 feet high. Under favorable conditions it may be cut 2 or 3 times a season.

For previous introduction see 139972.

142310. *ALYSICARPUS VAGINALIS* var. *NUMMULARIFOLIUS* (L.) Baker.

From the Animal Health Station, Oonoonba. A low, creeping, annual legume, which forms a mat of stems and foliage not more than half an inch thick. It may prove a good legume to mix with lawn grass.

For previous introduction see 98057.

142311. *ALYSICARPUS* sp.

From the Animal Health Station, Oonoonba.

142312. *HEVEA* sp. Euphorbiaceae.

From Liberia. Seeds presented by the Firestone Plantation, Monrovia. Received October 23, 1941.

142313. *MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA* L. Magnoliaceae.

From Maryland. Plants growing at the United States Plant Introduction Garden, Glenn Dale. Numbered October 27, 1941.

A large shrub or small round-headed tree with leaves 6 to 10 inches long, elliptic to ovate or obovate. The canary-yellow flowers appear in early spring with the leaves, and usually are terminal or axillary on the upper parts of the stems. The red fruits are attractive in late summer.

Seeds originally collected in November 1940 by the Department of Botany, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

142314. *IPOMOEA LEPTOPHYLLA* Torr. Convolvulaceae.

From Maryland. Plants growing at the United States Plant Introduction Garden, Glenn Dale. Numbered October 27, 1941.

This is probably the hardiest tuberous-rooted ipomoea. The stems are herbaceous, much branched, reaching a height of 2 feet with an equal spread. The leaves are linear-oblong, about 2½ inches across, and the large, pinkish-purple flowers remain open until noon. These are usually borne in large quantities. The tubers reach an immense size in age. Good growth and flowering occur under conditions that permit few but desert plants to survive. Native to the western United States.

Seeds originally collected by G. R. Viehmeyer, Stapleton, Nebr.