

**27519—Continued.**

is small. The flesh is sweet, and the berries are eaten by Kafirs and white children. It is possible that the fruit might be improved under cultivation." (*Davy.*) (Seed.)

*Distribution.*—A branching shrub growing on the mountains in the southwestern part of Transvaal Colony and the northwestern part of Orange River Colony.

**27520. CERVICINA UNdulata (L. f.) Skeels.**

(*Campanula undulata* L. f. Suppl. 142. 1781.)

(*Wahlenbergia undulata* DC. Monog. Campan. 148. 1830.)

The genus *Cervicina* was established by Delile (Fl. d'Egypte, vol. 6, pl. 5) in 1813, the type and only species being *Cervicina campanuloides* Delile. The name *Wahlenbergia* was apparently first used by Schrader (Cat. Hort. Goetting.), in 1814. This catalogue, which it has not been possible to consult, appears to have contained a mere list of botanical names not accompanied by descriptions, and *Wahlenbergia* was not, therefore, technically published in that place. The next use of *Wahlenbergia* is by Roth (Nov. Sp. Ind. Orient. 399), in 1821, where *Wahlenbergia elongata* of Schrader's catalogue is cited and described, and *Campanula capensis* L. cited as a synonym, making it the type of the genus *Wahlenbergia*. While *Cervicina campanuloides* Delile and *Campanula capensis* L. are very different plants, they are considered by all recent botanical writers to be congeneric, and the name *Cervicina*, being older, has been used in place of *Wahlenbergia* by various authors, including Druce (Fl. Berkshire 324. 1897), Hiern (Cat. Welw. Afr. Pl. 1: 631, 1898), and Moore (Journ. Bot. 41: 402. 1903), a precedent which is here followed.

From Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa. Presented by Prof. J. Burt Davy, Government agrostologist and botanist, Transvaal Department of Agriculture. Received April 9, 1910.

"This plant is said to be much eaten by ostriches, as well as by other stock, including horses. One farmer claims that it is preferred to lucern, and that it keeps green and grows through the dry winter. It is a perennial, and prefers freshly turned, rather moist, sandy soil. It is widely distributed over the eastern Transvaal, from Pretoria eastward, at an altitude of 4,700 to 5,500 feet, with a rainfall of 26 to 33 inches, falling only in summer." (*Davy.*)

*Distribution.*—Linnæus gives the habitat of *Campanula undulata* as Cape of Good Hope, without locality. The species is found in the coast region of South Africa, extending from the vicinity of Tulbagh, in the southwestern part of Cape Colony, through Uitenhage, the Albany district, and Caffraria, northeastward to the Albert district in Orange River Colony, and to Port Natal in Natal.

**27531 to 27537.**

From San Giovanni a Teduccio, near Naples, Italy. Purchased from Messrs. Dammann & Co. Received April 11, 1910.

Seeds of the following:

**27531 to 27533. DOLICHOS LABLAB L. Bonavist bean.**

**27531.** Variety *albus*. **27533.** Variety *sudanensis*.

**27532.** Variety *atropurpureus*.

**27534. DOLICHOS LIGNOSUS L.**

**27535. GLYCINE HISPIDA (Moench) Maxim. Soy bean.**

Brown.