

29923 to 29979—Continued.

Distribution.—Open and wooded hillsides in Asia Minor and Syria.

29927. CLEMATIS INTEGRIFOLIA X VITICELLA.

29928. ELSHOLTZIA PATRINII (Lepech.) Garcke.

Distribution.—Temperate and tropical Himalayas, where it ascends to an elevation of 11,000 feet, Siberia, Manchuria, China, and Japan; also naturalized in Germany and the Scandinavian Peninsula

29929. PERDICIUM ANANDRIA (L.) R. Br.

Distribution.—Eastern Siberia, China, Manchuria, Chosen (Korea), and Japan.

29930. PERDICIUM NIVEUM (DC.) Skeels.

(*Oreoseris nivea* DC. Prodrumus, vol. 7, p. 18, 1838.)

(*Gerbera nivea* Sch.-Bip. Flora, vol. 27, p. 780, 1844.)

The genus *Perdicium* was established by Linnæus in 1760 (*Plantae Africanæ Rariores* 22, reprinted in *Amoenitates Academicæ*, vol. 6, p. 103, 1764), with a single species, *P. semiflosculare*. The genus *Gerbera*, usually spelled *Gerbera*, to which the species given above is referred by most authors, was first published by Linnæus (*Corollarium Generum*, p. 16) in 1737 and credited to Gronovius. In the *Species Plantarum* of 1753, however, it was united with *Arnica* and does not appear to have been again recognized until 1817, when Cassini (*Bulletin Société Philomatique*, p. 34) reestablished the genus and included in it four of the Linnæan species of *Arnica*, namely, *A. gerbera*, *A. piloselloides*, *A. coronopifolia*, and *A. crocea*, referring to it also the genus *Aphyllocaulon* of Lagasca, 1811, which, he says, can not be distinguished. Since the three species, *Perdicium semiflosculare* L., *Arnica gerbera* L., and *Oreoseris nivea* DC., are considered to be congeneric, and since the genus *Oreoseris*, which is not now considered distinct from the genus under consideration, was not published by De Candolle until 1838, these plants must be known as species of *Perdicium*, that being the earliest name after the publication of the *Species Plantarum* in 1753 that has been applied to the group.

Perdicium niveum was apparently first collected by Wallich on the mountains near Gossain-Than, in the province of Nepal, India, and is known to occur on the Himalayas at an altitude of 7,000 to 12,000 feet between Bhutan and Kashmir. This is an ornamental, herbaceous perennial belonging to the sunflower family.

29931. HERNIARIA HIRUTA L.

Distribution.—From Spain and Italy eastward through southern Europe to the Caucasus region and to Syria.

29932. LALLEMANTIA IBERICA (Bieb.) Fisch. and Meyer.

"This plant, which is now being cultivated in southern Russia for its oil-producing seed, is introduced in order to test its value as an oil crop, the oil being considered one of the highest grade drying oils. As it occurs native in the drier parts of Palestine, it may be of great importance in the semiarid portions of the Southwest." (*S. C. Stuntz*.)

See No. 2826 for previous introduction.

Distribution.—Rugged and rocky localities on the lower and subalpine slopes of the mountains in Asia Minor, Armenia, Persia, and Syria.