

30975 to 31093—Continued.

30989. LONICERA HISPIDA Pallas. **Honeysuckle.**

Distribution.—An erect shrub found in central Asia on the slopes of the Himalayas and the Altai Mountains at an elevation of 9,000 to 15,000 feet.

30990. LONICERA MORROWI A. Gray. **Honeysuckle.**

Distribution.—On the slopes of the mountains in the island of Hokushu (Yezo), Japan.

30991. MERTENSIA SIBIRICA (L.) Don.

Distribution.—Northeastern Siberia, extending from the valley of the Lena River eastward to Kamchatka.

30992. MEDICAGO HISPIDA ACULEATA Urban.

Distribution.—Southern France and Spain, and in northern Africa.

30993. CIRCINNUS CIRCINATUS NUMMULARIUS (DC.) Skeels.

(*Medicago nummularia* DC., Catalogus Plantarum Horti Botanici Monspeliensis, 1813, p. 124.)

This Egyptian leguminous plant was first given a specific name, *Medicago nummularia*, by De Candolle, who, in describing it, cited Gaertner's figure of *Medicago circinata* (De Fructibus et Seminibus Plantarum, 1791, vol. 2, p. 348, pl. 155) and Willdenow's *M. circinata* β. (Species Plantarum, 1801, vol. 3, p. 1404.) *Medicago circinata* L. has a reniform pod with a dentate margin. In *M. nummularia* Willd., the margin of the pod is entire. These plants are generally known as *Hymenocarpus circinatus* and *H. nummularius*. The generic name *Hymenocarpus* was published by Savi in 1798 (Flora Pisana, vol. 2, p. 205), with one species, *H. circinata*, based on *Medicago circinata* L. However, in 1787 Medicus had already published the generic name *Circinnus* (Vorlesungen der Kurpfälzischen Physikalisch-Oekonomischen Gesellschaft, vol. 2, p. 384), also based on *Medicago circinata* L. While this book is not obtainable, the publication is verified by the Index Kewensis, and Medicus again published the name in 1789 in Philosophische Botanik, vol. 1, p. 208, where he referred to the former publication and again cited *Medicago circinata* L. Not considering our form to be distinct enough to be given specific rank, it is here placed under *Circinnus circinatus* as a subspecies.

Circinnus circinatus nummularius was first found in cultivated fields in Egypt and is also known to grow in the southern part of Persia.

30994. MEDICAGO RIGIDULA (L.) Desr.

30995. MEDICAGO HISPIDA CONFINIS (Koch) Burnat.

30996. MEDICAGO HISPIDA RETICULATA (Benth.) Urban.

Distribution.—Southern France, Spain, and Portugal in southwestern Europe, and in northern Africa.

30997. MEDICAGO SCUTELLATA (L.) Miller.

30998. MEDICAGO HISPIDA APICULATA (Willd.) Urban.

Distribution.—The western part of Europe, extending from the British Isles southward through France to Spain and Italy, and in northern Africa.

30999. MEDICAGO LACINIATA (L.) Miller.

Distribution.—The countries bordering on the Mediterranean from Spain and southern France eastward through Italy and Asia Minor to Persia, and in northern Africa and the Canary Islands.

31000. MEDICAGO SATIVA L.

Alfalfa.