

31269 to 31271—Continued.**31270—Continued.**

altitude (13,000 to 14,000 feet), growing amongst heavy, alpine pasture in conjunction with *Meconopsis integrifolia* and *M. forrestii*. One peculiar feature of *Meconopsis delavayi* is the remarkable elongation of the scape during the maturation of the capsule; some seen were as high as 2 feet, or nearly four times the normal height of the scape during the flowering period." (*George Forrest, Gardeners' Chronicle, July, 1911.*)

Distribution.—On the slopes of the mountains at an altitude of 12,000 feet in the vicinity of Likiang in the province of Yunnan, China.

31271. MECONOPSIS HORRIDULA RUDIS Prain.

Distribution.—Same as No. 31270.

31272. ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA (Thunb.) Lindl. Loquat.

From Tunis, North Africa. Presented by Mr. L. Guillochon, Jardin d'Essais de Tunis. Received June 12, 1911.

Seeds.

31273. ARRACACIA XANTHORRHIZA Bancr. Arracacia.

From Caracas, Venezuela. Presented by Mr. Antonio Valero Lara. Received June 12, 1911.

"This is known by the name of *Yuco* because the color of the stem and leaves is dark and so deep as to be almost black, and there are places where it is known as *Apio negro*. This is made into preparations for the table as legumes are, in a kettle or a glazed pot, for soups, cakes, conserves, and finally a flour is obtained from it called *sulu*, which is highly nutritious for convalescing invalids, babies, and old people." (*Lara.*)

Tubers.

31274. ASPARAGUS HATCHERI Hort. Asparagus.

From Hoffmans, N. Y. Purchased from Mr. John C. Hatcher, Amsterdam, N. Y. Received June 12, 1911.

"This variety originated with John C. Hatcher at his greenhouses in Hoffmans, N. Y., some 12 to 14 years ago. The original plant was discovered in a bed of *Asparagus plumosus*, and there is reason to believe that it is a chance hybrid. Mr. Hatcher had been experimenting with asparagus for a number of years before the discovery of this variety, feeling assured that it was possible to produce something superior to *A. plumosus*. About that time he had been crossing several varieties, and his belief is that *Asparagus hatcheri* is the result of a cross between *A. plumosus* and a variety which he ran across in England some 15 years ago.

"Attention was immediately directed to the new plant by reason of its dense and symmetrical growth of dainty, fern-like fronds, the latter being set close together along the stalk and producing splendid fronds averaging 12 to 15 inches or more, as against those of *A. plumosus*, which average from 8 to 10 inches. It is a very free grower, its productive value being as 3 to 1 compared to the old variety, as it will make a string 24 feet long while *A. plumosus* is making one of 8 feet. Its large fronds and lasting qualities make it far superior to the old variety for decorative use. On account of the density of its growth it is much preferred by retailers for bunch work.

"*A. hatcheri* has been given the severest possible test in every direction and stands approved by those who have been fortunate enough to obtain the stock or to use it for decorative purposes." (*Extract from the Florists' Exchange, May 6, 1911, p. 935.*)