

34303 to 34308—Continued.

which they chew. In October (in New Zealand) the tree produces large corymbs of yellowish green flowers, whose heavy, honeyed odor is almost sickly in its intensity. The plant is probably often self-pollinated, but though stamens and pistils are always present one or the other is often abortive, so that the flowers are often practically unisexual. The wood of this species, like that of the other species of the genus, is almost worthless. The tree is often cultivated for its beauty and is sometimes used to form an ornamental hedge." (*Laing and Blackwell, Plants of New Zealand.*)

Distribution.—A small round-headed tree with very fragrant flowers, found on the North Island and the South Island of New Zealand.

34307. PRIMULA SINOLISTERI Balf. f.**Primrose.**

"This plant is of special horticultural interest. It was introduced in 1908 by Bees, Ltd., grown from Forrest's seeds, and promises to be in our gardens what *P. obconica* Hance ought to have been, but is not. *P. sinolisteri* Balf. f. has not the irritant hairs. It is a free grower, forming compact masses of dark green, acutely lobed leaves, and the trusses of white (sometimes lilac) flowers are many. In our northern climate it is not quite hardy—like true *P. obconica* Hance in that respect. It was sent out as *P. listeri* King—a venial error of naming—and the name *sinolisteri* has been given in the hope of making the change of nomenclature less disturbing." (*Balfour, Chinese and Other Primulas, Jour. Roy. Hort. Soc., vol. 29, p. 142, 1913.*)

34308. PRIMULA FORRESTII Balf. f.**Primrose.**

"*P. forrestii*, of the section *Callianthæ*, is a curious as well as a beautiful species, and a lover of dry, stony situations. The flowers are large and numerous, of a rich deep shade of orange, and fragrant. The foliage is densely coated with glandular hairs, and, in the fresh state, has a peculiar, but not unpleasant, aromatic odor. The plant is specially adapted to the situation in which it is commonly found, i. e., the crevices of dry, shady limestone cliffs, in having a long, intensely tough, woody rootstock of 2-3 feet in length. The base of this is very tapered, generally only a few inches being inclosed in the crevices of the rocks. From this point the plant is pendulous for almost the full length of the remainder of the rootstock, a few inches of the growing apex being turned out and upwards. The rootstock for two-thirds of its length is covered with the induviae of previous year's foliage, which, at the apex, form a dense matted mass with the fresh foliage and flowers arising from the center. Judging from the length of the rootstocks of specimens seen growing, allowing two whorls of leaves for one year's growth, a very liberal estimate, some plants must reach the age of 50-100 years. Another feature which pointed to great age in the species was, the cliffs behind some of the larger specimens were scored and worn to the depth of fully an inch by the motion of the plants in the wind." (*Forrest, Primulaceæ from Western Yunnan, Notes from the Edinburgh Royal Botanic Garden, vol. 4, p. 15, 1908.*)

Distribution.—A primrose with fragrant deep-yellow flowers, found on the slopes of the mountains at an elevation of 9,000 to 11,000 feet in the northwestern part of the province of Yunnan in China.

34309. CARYOPHYLLUS sp.*(Eugenia sp.)*

From Paraguay. Presented by Mr. C. F. Mead, Buenos Aires. Received August 16, 1912.

"In the Guarany language this fruit is called *ywapurú*. I have never seen it in any place except in the monte in the district between Sapucay and Asuncion, nor