

39486 and 39487—Continued.**39487. ARISAEMA FIMBRIATUM Masters. Araceæ.**

"*Arisaema fimbriatum* belongs to Engler's section *Trisecta*, having two stalked, leaves each deeply divided into three ovate-acute glabrous segments. The petioles are long, pale purplish rose colored, sprinkled with small purplish spots. The spathes are oblong acute or acuminate, convolute at the base, brownish purple, striped longitudinally with narrow whitish bands. The spadix is cylindrical, slender, terminating in a long whiplike extremity, much longer than the spathe. The flowers have the arrangement and structure common to the genus, the females being crowded at the base of the spadix, the males immediately above them, and these passing gradually into fleshy incurved processes, which in their turn pass gradually into long slender, purplish threads, covering the whole of the free end of the spadix." (*Masters. In Gardeners' Chronicle, 1884, vol. 2, p. 680.*)

39488. CARICA CANDAMARCENSIS Hook. f. Papayaceæ. Papaya.

From California. Presented by Mr. William A. Spinks, Monrovia, Cal. Received November 27, 1914.

"Seeds of a small-fruited papaya, from Spinks's ranch, near Duarte, Cal. The fruit itself of this variety seems to be worthless. It turns quite yellow on ripening." (*Spinks.*)

39489. BETULA JAPONICA Siebold. Betulaceæ. Birch.

From Hsiao Wutaishan, Chihli Province, China. Collected by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer for the Department of Agriculture.

Seeds collected from herbarium material carried under Meyer No. 1163.

"A tree ordinarily from 40 to 60, occasionally over 100 feet high, with a silvery white trunk; branches pendulous at the ends; young wood not downy, but furnished with glandular warts. Leaves broadly ovate, sometimes rather diamond shaped; 1 to 2½ inches long, three-fourths to 1½ inches wide; broadly wedge shaped or truncate at the base, slenderly tapered at the apex, doubly toothed; not downy, but dotted with glands on both surfaces; stalk one-half to three-fourths inch long. Fruiting catkins three-fourths to 1½ inches long, one-third inch wide, cylindrical; scales smooth except on the margin; middle lobes the smallest. Native of Europe (including Britain), especially of high latitudes; also of parts of north Asia. This birch, with *B. pubescens*, forms the *B. alba* of Linnæus, but most authorities now concur in separating them. The species is easily distinguished from *B. pubescens* by the warts on the young branchlets and by the absence of down on all the younger vegetative parts. In the latter respect it differs from all the other cultivated birches except *B. populifolia*." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 263, under B. verrucosa.*)

39490 and 39491.

From Funchal, Madeira. Presented by Mr. C. H. Gable, through Mr. C. V. Piper, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Received December 3, 1914.

39490. ANDROPOGON HIRTUS L. Poaceæ.

Distribution.—A perennial tufted grass about 3 feet high, found in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean and southward through Africa to the Cape of Good Hope.