

42076 to 42080—Continued.

transplanted when of suitable size. Its seeds in the wild state are said to be to some degree unhealthful, but in the cultivated form this quality has been bred out." (*Bailey, Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture, vol. 4, p. 1825.*)

See S. P. I. Nos. 32415 and 40672 for previous introductions.

42079. LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS L.**Flat pea.**

"Var. *wagneri*." This so-called variety, claimed to have been produced by a German named Wagner, seems not to be different from the ordinary *Lathyrus sylvestris*.

See previous introduction [S. P. I. No. 42078] for description.

42080. LATHYRUS VERNUS (L.) Bernh.**Spring vetchling.**

"A compact, tufted plant, growing quickly in the sun or a little shade; best in deep, sandy loam, in a sheltered position; hardy." (*Bailey, Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture, vol. 4, p. 1827.*)

See S. P. I. Nos. 22555 and 40322 for previous introductions.

42081. MALUS BACCATA (L.) Moench. Malaceae.*(Pyrus baccata L.)***Siberian crab apple.**

From Castlecomer, Ireland. Cuttings presented by Mr. I. Proctor, Ballyhemon House. Received March 20, 1916.

"A fine variety of Siberian crab which produces fruit from 1½ to 2 inches long and from one-half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter." (*A. L. T. Proctor, in letter of February 7, 1916.*)

42082. PUYA CHILENSIS Molina. Bromeliaceae.**Puya.**

From Lima, Peru. Presented by Dr. A. Weberbauer. Received March 13, 1916.

"Seeds of one of the most interesting plants of the Peruvian Cordilleras, namely, of the giant bromeliad. I collected the seed at Capaya, Department of Apurimac, Province of Aymaraes, at an elevation of 4,000 to 4,100 meters above sea level in a region where frosts and snowfalls are abundant. The plant should, therefore, perhaps not be cultivated in a greenhouse, but requires only protection against sharp frosts and must naturally receive much light. In the vicinity of Capaya the plant is called *titanca*. Heretofore I have known this plant only from the Cordilleras between 9° and 10° south and have described and figured it in my book, *Die Pflanzenwelt der Peruanischen Anden*." (*Weberbauer.*)

"This is one of the most striking of our bromeliaceous plants, cultivated in a cool stove of the Royal Gardens, Kew. The stem, or caudex, has now attained a height of 4 feet, independent of the leaves, which are from 3 to 4 feet in length, spreading in all directions, the lower ones being reflexed. These leaves would render the plant admirably suited to the formation of fences, in the nature of the spinous margins; for the upper half of the leaf has all the spines directed forward towards the apex, presenting a great obstacle to intrusion of man or beast in that direction, whilst those lower down the leaf (longer and stronger, too) have their curvature downwards, so that if man or animal is so bold as to make his way partially through, the decurved spines would prevent his retracing his steps with impunity. The compound spike of flowers upon the columnlike, perfectly straight peduncle is remarkable for