

**44857. NEPHROLEPIS sp. Polypodiaceæ. Fern.**

From Guatemala. Plants collected by Mr. Wilson Popenoe, agricultural explorer. Received June 25, 1917.

"(No. 147. June 9, 1917.) Ferns collected in the forest at Quirigua, where they were found growing in the leaf axils of the corozo palm (*Attalea cohune* Mart.)." (*Popenoe.*)

Introduced for the monographic study of Mr. R. C. Benedict, of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

**44858. GUAIAACUM GUATEMALENSE Planch. Zygophyllaceæ. Guayacan.**

From Guatemala. Collected by Dr. F. S. Johnson and sent through Mr. Wilson Popenoe, agricultural explorer. Received June 25, 1917.

"(No. 145a. From Zacapa, June 5, 1917.) The *guayacan*, sometimes called by Americans *lignum-vitæ*, is found in abundance upon the plains of the lower Motagua Valley, in the vicinity of El Rancho, Zacapa, and other towns. It is a small tree, sometimes attaining 30 feet in height, usually somewhat spreading in habit, with a trunk sometimes gnarled and twisted and having slender branches. The leaves are small and delicate. Toward the end of the dry season, i. e., in February or March, the tree comes into flower, and it is then a mass of lavender purple, distinguishable for long distances across the plains. It remains in bloom for several weeks.

"The wood is exceedingly hard and, though difficult to work, is of value for cabinet purposes. The heartwood is rich brown in color, while the sapwood which surrounds it is light yellow. Both take a fine polish.

"The tree thrives in a warm climate with little rainfall. The soil upon which it grows is often rocky and poor. Whether it will stand any frost can not be stated, but it seems likely that it may succeed in parts of California and Arizona and perhaps also in Florida. Small trees often flower profusely. It should be given a trial as an ornamental in the regions mentioned." (*Popenoe.*)

For an illustration of the guayacan as grown in Florida, see Plate X.

**44859 to 44864.**

From Nice, France. Presented by Dr. A. Robertson Proschowsky. Received June 11, 1917.

**44859. ALANGIUM CHINENSE (Lour.) Rehder. Cornaceæ.**  
(*Marlea begoniaefolia* Roxb.)

"A tree, hardy here, but it loses its leaves in winter; this might not happen in a warmer climate." (*Proschowsky.*)

A tall tree, up to 60 feet in height, with ovate, entire or slightly lobed leaves about 8 inches in length, and cymes of small, whitish, fragrant flowers. It is a native of Africa and southern and eastern Asia. This tree might be grown in the extreme southern United States. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, vol. 1, p. 243, as Alangium begoniaefolium.*)

**44860. BOEHMERIA MACROPHYLLA D. Don. Urticaceæ.**

A pretty shrub with narrow dentate leaves 6 to 12 inches in length and very long, drooping flower spikes. It is a native of Upper Burma and northeastern India, where it ascends to 4,000 feet. The wood is light reddish brown and moderately hard and yields a good fiber, which is used for ropes and fishing lines. (Adapted from *J. S. Gamble, Manual of Indian Timbers, p. 658.*)