

**45608 and 45609.**

From Cienfuegos, Cuba. Seeds presented by Mr. R. M. Gray, Harvard Experiment Station. Received December 18, 1917.

**45608. CAMOENSIA MAXIMA** Welw. Fabaceæ.

This vine, which adorns the tops of lofty trees in tropical Africa, bears probably the largest and most beautiful flowers of any plant in the world. These deliciously fragrant flowers, sometimes 8 inches in length, have petals of pure white margined with gold which becomes darker with age; they are borne in pendulous clusters of nearly a dozen individuals. The 3 to 4 seeded pod is 6 to 8 inches long, nearly straight, and clothed with ferruginous woolly tomentum. The leaves are digitately trifoliolate, the leaflets obovate-oblong, 5 to 6 inches long. One drawback to the cultivation of this plant is that it has been so extremely slow in coming into bloom, blooming only in hothouses of considerable size. Regarding the possibilities of this plant in the United States, Mr. George W. Oliver states: "Very likely this plant will flower oftener and more profusely in this country than in Europe, particularly England, because of our higher summer temperature, which enables the plant to grow rapidly and ripen its wood." (Adapted from *The Garden Magazine*, vol. 7, p. 229, and *Oliver, Flora of Tropical Africa*, vol. 2, p. 252.)

**45609. GOSSYPIUM BARBADENSE** L. Malvaceæ.

Cotton.

"Native tree cotton, called purple cotton by the natives." (*Gray.*)

**45610. CHENOPODIUM AMBRSIOIDES** L. Chenopodiaceæ.

From Bahia, Brazil. Seeds procured by Mr. Edward Higgins, American consul at Bahia. Received December 20, 1917.

Known in Brazil as *herba de Santa Maria* or *Mastruz*. A viscid glandular, rankly smelling perennial herb, native to tropical America, but widely naturalized and growing abundantly in North America, especially in the eastern United States, as a coarse weed of the roadside and waste places. Its medicinal importance is due to the volatile oil which it contains. A very active anthelmintic is obtained when the bruised fruit or the expressed juice of the plant is used. It is frequently employed for the expulsion of lumbricoid worms, especially in children. (Adapted from *The National Standard Dispensatory*, p. 402.)

**45611. SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM** L. Poaceæ.

Sugar cane.

From Trinidad, British West Indies. Seeds presented by the St. Clair Experiment Station, Department of Agriculture. Received December 21, 1917.

"*Louisiana 511*. One of the sugar-cane seedlings tested in 1908 at the Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station at Audubon Park, New Orleans; it is particularly noteworthy because of the unusually high sucrose content (16.3 per cent) for Louisiana conditions. The parent cane was *Trinidad 189*." (*H. P. Agee, Louisiana Bulletin No. 127, May, 1911.*)