

**45718 to 45720—Continued.**

**45718.** *GORDONIA AXILLARIS* (Roxb.) Szyszyl. Theaceæ.  
(*Camellia axillaris* Roxb.)

A handsome evergreen shrub from China, which succeeds very well in a good conservatory [in England], but is rather more sensitive to cold than the other camellias. It bears large, yellowish white, axillary flowers, with orbiculate, partly crumpled petals and many yellow stamens of unequal length, connected at the base, falling off with and holding the petals together. The leaves are a beautiful dark glossy green; the lower are serrate, the upper quite entire. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, pl. 2047.)

For an illustration of this tree in its native habitat, see Plate I.

**45719.** *PTEROCARPUS INDICUS* Willd. Fabaceæ.

*Padouk.* A tall tree with ascending glabrous branches, compound leaves 6 to 9 inches long, leaflets 2 to 4 inches long, yellowish flowers in large terminal or axillary panicles, and an orbicular pod 2 inches broad. It is distributed through the Malay Archipelago, the Philippines, and China. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India*, vol. 2, p. 239.)

Macmillan, in his "Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting," lists this species as a shade tree suitable for low, moist regions (annual rainfall 70 inches or more). He also lists it as a tree the wood of which is valuable for timber.

**45720.** *TUTCHERIA SPECTABILIS* (Champ.) Dunn. Theaceæ.

A handsome, ornamental small tree or shrub, indigenous to the island of Hongkong. The leaves are alternate, short petioled, coriaceous, and shining. The flowers are about 2½ inches in diameter, usually having seven white, roundish obovate petals. The fruit is the size of a small apple, retaining at the base the persistent sepals and containing several fairly large seeds. The plant flowers in May and fruits in November. (Adapted from *Champion, Transactions of the Linnean Society*, vol. 21, p. 111.)

**45721 to 45723.** *CHENOPODIUM NUTTALLIAE* Safford. Chenopodiaceæ. **Huauhtzontli.**

From Mexico. Presented by Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, Casa Alvarado, Coyacan, City of Mexico. Received January 4, 1918. Quoted notes by W. E. Safford.

**45721.** "*Xochihuauhtli* (flowering huauhtli). A plant cultivated near the city of Mexico for the sake of its prolific branching inflorescences, which are gathered before they are quite mature, while the seeds are still soft, and cooked with other ingredients as a vegetable. This variety, with yellowish or pale-brown, discoid seeds, is the most popular. The inflorescences are known by the Aztec name *huauhtzontli*, signifying "huauhtli heads." Botanically the plant is closely allied to *Chenopodium paganum* Reichenb. and *C. album* L. It is quite distinct from *C. quinoa* Willd., the celebrated food staple of the Peruvian highlands; and it must not be confused with the plant called *michihuauhtli* (fish-egg huauhtli), which is a white-seeded Amaranthus, not a *Chenopodium*."