

cially in the deep red forms, is certainly one of the very finest of herbaceous perennials." (*Bulley.*)

#### 48656. *RANDIA* sp. Rubiaceæ.

From Concepcion, Paraguay. Presented by Mr. R. Gwynn. Received November 29, 1919.

"A very ornamental bush, 12 to 15 feet high, growing on the bank of a stream about 7 miles from Rio Paraguay in the Chaco region. It is very handsome." (*Gwynn.*)

#### 48657 to 48688.

From Montevideo, Uruguay. Presented by Sr. Luis Guillot, Direccion General de Paseos Publicos. Received October 17, 1919.

#### 48657. *ARISTOLOCHIA FIMBRIATA* Cham. Aristolochiaceæ. (*A. ciliata* Hook.)

Fringed-flowered Aristolochia. A native of Buenos Aires, with a weak, slender stem, not climbing; the leaves are cordate-reniform and very obtuse. The tube of the perianth is green, much curved, like a hunting horn, swollen at the base, expanding above into a large 1-sided limb which is greenish brown outside and deep purple-brown inside, with yellow reticulations; the margin is beset with long, succulent hairs, each tipped with a gland. The very singular structure and color of the long-fringed flowers render this species particularly worthy of cultivation under glass or in favorable situations in the open. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, pl. 3756.)

#### 48658. *BACCHARIS CORDIFOLIA* DC. Asteraceæ.

*Mio-mio.* This shrubby, much-branched plant is well known by farmers and herders to be a violent poison to herbivorous animals. Doubtless the danger is great enough for it to be recognized as poisonous by the animals, as thickets of the *mio-mio* in the pastures remain undisturbed. (Adapted from *Arechavaleta, Flora Uruguayana*, vol. 3, p. 234.)

#### 48659. *BACCHARIS GENISTELLOIDES* (Lam.) Pers. Asteraceæ.

*Carqueja.* This erect, somewhat shrubby plant is found in grassy fields everywhere in Uruguay, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Argentina, and Paraguay. In Brazil it is used medicinally. (Adapted from *Arechavaleta, Flora Uruguayana*, vol. 3, p. 224.)

#### 48660. *BLEPHAROCALYX LANCEOLATUS* Berg. Myrtaceæ.

*Multa.* A very abundant, tall, slender tree with fragrant leaves; the small yellow fruits are not edible. The wood of this tree is soft and nearly white. (Adapted from *Venturi and Lillo, Contribucion al Conocimiento de los Arboles de la Argentina*, p. 67.)

#### 48661. *CARICA QUERCIFOLIA* (St. Hil.) Benth. and Hook. Papayaceæ.

"The fruit from this species is said to contain more papain than that of any other. The tree is very hardy, is uninjured by light frosts, and should prove of value for breeding purposes." (*David Fairchild.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 41298.

#### 48662. *CELTIS AUSTRALIS* L. Ulmaceæ.

**Nettle tree.**

The nettle tree is one of the best trees for replanting forests because of its rapid growth, even in poor and rocky soils. The value of its products (wood, leaves, and fruits) soon compensates for the expense incurred in planting and cultivating it.