

48657 to 48688—Continued.

48672. *FICUS SUBTRIPLINERVA* Mart. Moraceæ.

A Brazilian forest tree with a dense crown of obtuse papery leaves, prominently 3-veined at the base. The small axillary fruits are globular. (Adapted from *Martius, Flora Brasiliensis, vol. 4, pt. 1, p. 99.*)

48673. *GLEDITSIA AMORPHOIDES* (Griseb.) Taub. Cæsalpiniaceæ.

A spiny Bolivian tree, flowering in December; it sometimes attains a height of 50 feet and the trunk diameter is often 2½ feet. Hieronymus states, according to Taubert, that the bark is used in place of soap for removing spots from woolen and cotton goods; hence the name "quillay." The leaves, young twigs, and roots have astringent properties. The wood is used in making vessels for holding liquids, in turning, house furniture, and for wooden soles and pegs. (Adapted from *Taubert, Berichte Deutsche Botanische Gesellschaft, vol. 10, p. 637.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 42327.

48674. *HEIMIA MYRTIFOLIA* Cham. and Schlecht. Lythraceæ.
(*Nesaea myrtifolia* Desf.)

A small, densely leafy ornamental shrub with deep yellow flowers; native to Brazil. (Adapted from *St. Hilaire, Flora Brasiliae Meridionalis, vol. 3, p. 138.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 36025.

48675. *HELIANTHEMUM CHAMAECISTUS* Mill. Cistaceæ.
(*Cistus lusitanicus* Mill.)

This beautiful evergreen shrub grows quickly into a shapely bush bearing multitudes of large white flowers with crimson spots at the bases of the petals. The narrow, bright-green leaves are slightly viscid. It flowers abundantly during the summer, is drought resistant, and if planted in a border extends itself 2 or 3 feet over. The original species is a native of Britain; it is readily propagated by cuttings and will grow in any moderately light soil. Bees are exceedingly fond of the *rock rose*, as this genus is called; and during dry seasons, when many other flowers fail, it is much frequented by bees; this probably accounts for the many natural hybrids known to botanists. (Adapted from *Flora and Sylva, vol. 2, p. 44; Gardening Illustrated, vol. 22, p. 212; and Loddiges, Botanical Cabinet, vol. 3, p. 202.*)

48676. *HOMERIA COLLINA* (Thunb.) Vent. Iridaceæ.
(*Moraea collina* Thunb.)

A perennial plant, native to the Cape of Good Hope, with a globose corm covered with fibrous coats, and usually one convolute-concave narrow leaf, much longer than the stem. The erect stem bears one or more clusters of handsome red-orange flowers grouped in twos or threes. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine, pl. 1033.*)

48677. *JODINA RHOMBIFOLIA* Hook. and Arn. Santalaceæ.

Quebrachillo. Generally a low, bushy, slender tree with 3-pointed spiny leaves. The wood is white and smooth; the bark is thick. It is native to Brazil. (Adapted from *Venturi and Lillo, Contribucion al Conocimiento de los Arboles de la Argentina, p. 92.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 33974.