

## 49582 to 49612—Continued.

49610. THUNBERGIA sp. Acanthaceæ.

“(No. 341. Kafue. December 7, 1919.) An attractive plant with a trumpet-shaped flower. This would make a fine garden flower.”

49611. TROCHOMERIA GARCINI (L.) Benth. and Hook. Cucurbitaceæ.  
(*Zehneria garcini* Sond.)

“(No. 350. Kafue. December 7, 1919.)”

An annual vine, native to Africa and India, with cordate, palmately 5-lobed leaves and small greenish flowers followed by 2-seeded fruits the size of a cherry. (Adapted from *Harvey, Flora Capensis, vol. 2, p. 487.*)

49612. PRINTZIA sp. Asteraceæ.

“(No. 355. Kafue. December 7, 1919.) A low perennial resembling *Centaurea*. May be valuable as a border plant.”

## 49613 to 49661.

From Darjiling, Bengal, India. Seeds presented by G. H. Cave, curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden. Received March 12, 1920.

49613. AIRA sp. Poaceæ.

Grass.

Received as *Deyeuxia filiformis*; identified at the Grass Herbarium.

49614. ALANGIUM ALPINUM (C. B. Clarke) Smith and Cave. Cornaceæ.

A deciduous tree, approaching 39 feet in height, with ascending branches and coriaceous leaves, glabrous above and pilose veined beneath. The lax, axillary, 3-flowered inflorescences with almost glabrous stamens are followed by black fruits, which are at first elongate turbinate, afterwards compressed ellipsoid. Native to the eastern Himalayas at altitudes of 5,000 to 9,000 feet. (Adapted from *Records of the Botanical Survey of India, vol. 6, p. 96.*)

49615. ANEMONE VITIFOLIA Buch.-Ham. Ranunculaceæ.

One of the commonest and most ornamental plants in Nepal, where it grows in all the forests of the great valley and the surrounding mountains, delighting in the most shady, retired, and moist situations in the vicinity of rills and torrents. It is also found in Kumaon and in Gossam Than in the Himalayas. The erect, nearly simple stem, clothed with oppressed hairs, is 1½ to 3 feet high. The cordate radical leaves are long stalked, lobed, and coarsely serrated, much veined and somewhat wrinkled, glabrous above, downy and paler beneath. The involucre consists of two leaves like the radical leaves but smaller in size, inclosing two smaller leaves, from within which arise the three or four peduncles each bearing a single showy flower, drooping in the bud, afterwards erect. The white sepals are obovate and concave. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine, pl. 3376.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47639.

49616. BERBERIS ANGULOSA Wall. Berberidaceæ.

Barberry.

A rare ornamental shrub, 4 feet high and upwards, growing at elevations of 11,000 to 13,000 feet in Nepal, Kumaon, and Sikkim. In autumn it forms a striking object from the rich golden yellow and red coloring of the foliage. The fruit is edible, being less acid than that of the common