

52788 to 52795.

From Stockholm, Sweden. Seeds presented by Dr. Robert E. Fries, director, Hortus Botanicus Bergianus. Received March 25, 1921.

52788. ARALIA CACHEMIRICA Decaisne. Araliaceæ.

A lax shrub 5 to 10 feet high, with 1 to 3 pinnate leaves pilose above and glabrous or hispid on the veins beneath. The umbels are in elongated panicles a foot long. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 2, p. 722.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 52669.

52789. CHENOPODIUM BONUS-HENRICUS L. Chenopodiaceæ.

Good King Henry.

An extremely hardy perennial, native to Europe, with a smooth, slightly channeled stem 2 to 3 feet high. The arrow-shaped, smooth dark-green leaves are frosty or mealy on the under surface and rather thick and fleshy. The small green flowers are in close compact clusters, and the small black seeds hold their viability for five years. The leaves are eaten like spinach and the shoots like asparagus as a very early vegetable blanched by simply earthing them up. These delicious shoots are abundant a fortnight before asparagus comes in and for some weeks afterwards. (Adapted from *Robinson, The Vegetable Garden, p. 313.*)

52790 to 52792. DATURA STRAMONIUM L. Solanaceæ.

52790. "Variety *inermis*. This is a recessive variety of *Datura stramonium*. It may be either white flowered or lavender flowered and is readily distinguished from the typical form in having capsules devoid of prickles." (*W. E. Safford.*)

52791. Received as *Datura leichhardtii*, but the seeds agree with those of *D. stramonium*.

52792. "Variety *tatula*. This variety is distinguished from the typical *Datura stramonium* by its lavender flowers and purple stem. The prickly pods are indistinguishable in form from those of the type. This is the dominant form of *D. stramonium*. The white-flowered type as well as the smooth-capsuled form usually called *D. inermis* are both recessive forms of the same species." (*W. E. Safford.*)

52793. DATURA sp. Solanaceæ.

Received as *Datura ekblomii*, for which name a place of publication has not been found.

52794. ELYMUS ARENARIUS L. Poaceæ.

Lyme-grass.

A stout erect perennial, 2 to 4 feet high, with extensively creeping rootstocks, rather firm, flat sharp-pointed leaves, and terminal, usually densely flowered spikes. Found in maritime sands of Greenland and Labrador to Maine, Alaska to California, and on the shores of the Great Lakes. This grass is one of the best species known for binding drifting sands, and in northern Europe it has been cultivated with beach-grass (*Ammophila arenaria*) for this purpose, the two species forming an admirable combination. The seeds are used for food by the Digger Indians of the Northwest. (Adapted from *United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Agrostology Bulletin No. 1, p. 307.*)