

64166 to 64183—Continued.

64168. *ARAUJIA MEGAPOTAMICA* Don. Asclepiadaceae.

A shrubby evergreen climbing plant, with opposite leaves and whitish or rosy bell-shaped flowers. It is native to Brazil and can be grown under glass or in the open in summer.

64169. *ARCTOTIS STOECHADIFOLIA* Bergius. Asteraceae.

A bushy composite from the Cape of Good Hope, which according to Harvey and Sonder (*Flora Capensis*, vol. 3, p. 454) has long hairy branches with whitish hairy leaves and large showy orange-colored flower heads.

64170. *ARGYROLOBIUM LINNAEANUM* Walp. Fabaceae.

A perennial caespitose half-woody leguminous plant, usually 4 to 8 inches high, with trifoliate leaves and terminal yellow flowers. It is native to the Mediterranean regions.

64171 to 64173. *CITRUS MEDICA* L. Rutaceae. Citron.

64171. Received as *Citrus lumia*, which is now referred to as *C. medica*.

64172. *Lunus Valentina*.

64173. Var. *Pereltone*.

64174. *CROTALARIA TETRAGONA* Roxb. Fabaceae.

An erect stiff shrub, often 6 feet in height, which grows wild in the Himalayas of northeastern India, ascending to an altitude of 3,500 feet. The thin silky membranous narrow leaves are sometimes a foot long, and the lemon-yellow flowers are produced in lax racemes 6 inches or more in length.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 59321.

64175. *ECCREMOCARPUS SCABER* Ruiz and Pav. Bignoniaceae.

A Chilean relative of the Trumpet creeper, which is a shrubby vine with crimson and yellow flowers. It has bipinnate leaves and becomes 10 feet or more in length.

64176. *EUCALYPTUS ALGERIENSIS* Trabut. Myrtaceae.

A hybrid between *Eucalyptus rostrata* and *E. rudis* which has become naturalized in North Africa and now covers considerable areas of the hills around Algeria. It differs from *E. rudis* by its smooth trunk and its small flowers with the hemispherical operculum not beaked, and from *E. rostrata* by its buds, which are white like those of *E. rudis*. *Eucalyptus rudis* flowers in the spring, while *E. rostrata* flowers in July and August. (Note by David Fairchild under S. P. I. No. 62666.)

64177. *MEIBOMIA GYROIDES* (DC.) Kuntze (*Desmodium gyroides* DC.). Fabaceae.

A shrubby leguminous plant, 8 to 10 feet high, from the warmer parts of the central and eastern Himalayas. It has hairy leaves and terminal clusters of red flowers.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 61613.

64166 to 64183—Continued.

64178. *MEIBOMIA PULCHELLA* (L.) Kuntze (*Desmodium pulchellum* Benth.). Fabaceae.

An erect hairy shrub with trifoliate leaves and spikelike clusters of red flowers. It is native to southeastern Asia and is introduced chiefly for testing as a forage plant.

64179. *NEPTUNIA OLERACEA* Lour. Mimosaceae.

According to Ridley (*Flora of the Malay Peninsula*, vol. 1, p. 653), this floating leguminous plant, with white fleshy stems, is used as a potherb. The bipinnate leaves are 3 inches long, and the flower heads are yellow.

64180. *ONCOCALAMUS* sp. Phoenicaceae. Palm.

The members of this tropical African genus are climbing palms with long stems and pinnate leaves.

64181. *PANCRATIUM COLLINUM* Coss. and Dur. Amaryllidaceae.

A bulbous plant from Algeria, described by Baker (*Handbook of Amaryllidaceae*, p. 118) as having five or six linear leaves about 2 feet long and greenish white fragrant flowers in 5 to 10 flowered umbels.

64182. *VERNONIA VOLKAMERIAEFOLIA* DC. Asteraceae.

A small stout tree with large leaves, about a foot in length, and very numerous whitish flower heads in terminal panicles. The tree is native in the mountainous districts of northeastern India.

64183. *ZANTHOXYLUM ALATUM* PLANISPINUM (Sieb. and Zucc.) Rehd. and Wils. Rutaceae.

According to the *Revue Horticole* (vol. 85, p. 17), this Japanese shrub is 7 to 13 feet high, much branched at the base, sometimes with a short trunk. The dark-brown spreading branches, drooping a little at the tips, bear stout straight spines in pairs and evergreen pinnate leaves, dark green above and paler beneath. The small red fleshy fruits are persistent and emit a very agreeable aromatic odor when bruised. The shrub should be more extensively planted as an ornamental; in addition it makes a very formidable hedge. Propagation is by seeds or cuttings.

64184 to 64195.

From northern Africa. Collected by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received June 4, 1925. Notes by Doctor Fairchild.

64184. *ANCHUSA UNDULATA* L. Boraginaceae.

April 27, 1925. Var. *lamprocarpa*. Seeds of what appears to be one of R. Maire's new subspecies which is native to Morocco. As I saw it on the sand land, about 14 miles north of Kenitra, Morocco, it appeared to be a very attractive flowering perennial which should be introduced into our gardens and improved through selection. The dark-purple flowers contrast strikingly with the red-purple of the stiff inflorescence, which has a great deal of style to it.