

64184 to 64195—Continued.

64185. CAPSICUM ANNUM L. Solanaceae.
Red pepper.

Sidi Bel Abbes, Algeria. March 12, 1925. Seeds purchased in the market. I have not seen this particular variety of the sweet red pepper of Spain since I was in Murcia, Spain, 25 years ago. The Spanish grind it up into a very fine powder and flavor their soups and other dishes. It is one of the finest flavored varieties and is not the least bit sharp; a large spoonful of the ground fruit can be put into a plate of soup or stewed with chicken. I believe it is also used fresh in the making of what we in America call "pimento."

64186. CERINTHE GYMNANDRA Gasp. Boraginaceae.

April 27, 1925. There are several species of Cerinthe scattered along the coast of northern Africa which differ in the size and color of the flowers and in the tint of black-purple which characterizes their large floral bracts. If used in a border properly it might be a most effective plant, furnishing a dark-purple background for all sorts of other flowering plants. These seeds were gathered in the valley back of the old town of Ouezzan, Morocco, which is about 30 miles from the Riff frontier.

64187. DIPCADI SEROTINUM Medic. Liliaceae.

Forest of Mamora, near Rabat, Morocco. April 23, 1925. Seeds of a bulbous plant growing about a foot high and producing a slender spike of salmon-colored flowers which are shaped like those of a hyacinth. It forms patches in the deep sandy soil of the forest of Mamora.

64188. ECBALLIUM ELATERIUM (L.) A. Rich. Cucurbitaceae.

From a roadside near Sidi Bel Abbes, Algeria. March 24, 1925.

Seeds of the "squirting cucumber," a perennial trailing vine, native to the Mediterranean countries. It is cultivated as an annual in gardens of the Temperate Zone and is a curiosity because of its peculiar habit of violently ejecting its seeds and juice. A drug, elaterium, is obtained from the juice. In flower and foliage characters the plant closely resembles the cucumber, and the fruit is like a small greenish elliptical gourd covered with soft greenish prickles.

64189. HELIANTHEMUM AEGYPTIACUM Mill. Cistaceae.

Forest of Boulhout, near Rabat, Morocco. April 23, 1925. The superb yellow color of this small species attracted my attention at once, and although the flowers last only a short time, they have so delicate a charm about them that I could not resist sending in seeds in order that an attempt should be made to naturalize the species in the oak forests and on the sandy soils of southern California. This variety appears to be common in Algeria and Tunisia, as well as here in Morocco.

64190. IRIS ALATA Poir. Iridaceae.

Seeds of a low-growing species which grows wild in the wet gumbo soils about 66 miles north of Kenitra, Morocco. It is a purple-flowered species, and R. Maire

64184 to 64195—Continued.

tells me it is well worth growing in our borders for its large flowers, which in Algiers appear during October and November. It produces numerous tubers on its roots.

64191. LITCOJUM AUTUMNALE L. Amaryllidaceae.

April 17, 1925. Seeds collected in the forest of Mamora, about 9 miles from Rabat, Morocco.

An autumn-blooming bulbous plant, sometimes called the "autumn snowflake." The threadlike leaves usually appear after the flowers; these are white, tinged with red, and are borne on a slender scape 3 to 9 inches long. Native to the Mediterranean countries and best suited for growing in sandy soil in the southern half of the United States.

64192. MYOPORUM sp. Myoporaceae.

May 3, 1925. Seeds presented by the Jardin d'Essais, Rabat, Morocco, where there are many hundreds of yards of hedges of this variety. It was introduced into Morocco and has now become the principal hedge plant and windbreak of the whole coast. It is one of the best plants I have ever seen for hedges down near the sea, but not right on the very edge of the surf. It stands clipping admirably well and is an evergreen of a pleasing dark-green color. It grows with the greatest ease from cuttings, makes a very dense windbreak, and will stand several degrees of frost without injury. It is reported that grasshoppers do not care for this species.

64193. ORNITHOGALUM UNIFOLIUM (L.) Ker. Liliaceae.

Bulbs from the forest of Mamora, near Rabat, Morocco. April 21, 1925.

A Portuguese relative of the star of Bethlehem which is described (Curtis's Botanical Magazine, pl. 935) as a little bulbous plant a foot or less high, with but one leaf, which is narrow, concave, and terminated by a long recurved point. The three to five white flowers are borne on a scape shorter than the leaf.

64194. RHUS PENTAPHYLLA (Jacq.) Desf. Anacardiaceae.

Boulhout, Morocco. April 22, 1925. Seeds of a beautiful shrub at present covered with berries which are just beginning to ripen. The fruits become intense red later in the season, and the bark is a source of tannin.

64195. TRADESCANTIA sp. Commelinaceae.

The spiderworts are perennial herbs, all native to North America and cultivated in the greenhouse or out of doors, according to their hardiness, for the sake of their bright flowers, which are blue, red, or white, and attractive foliage. Cuttings of a North African species.

64196 to 64198.

From Avondale, Auckland, New Zealand. Seeds presented by H. R. Wright. Received June 5, 1925.

64196. MERYTA SINCLAIRII (Hook. f.) Seem. Araliaceae.

A small, very attractive New Zealand tree, described by Laing and Blackwell (Plants of New Zealand, p. 312) as about 20 feet high, with shining-green