

## 66077 to 66080—Continued

All of these magnolias are growing at the Arnold Arboretum. The following notes are adapted from Sargent, *Plantae Wilsonianae*, vol. 1, pp. 394-399.

66077. *MAGNOLIA DAWSONIANA* Rehd. and Wils.

A tree 25 to 40 feet high, originally collected in western Szechwan, China, where it grows at an altitude of about 7,000 feet. It is readily distinguished from related magnolias by its leathery, shining-green obovate leaves, which are 3 to 5 inches long. The flowers are unknown.

66078. *MAGNOLIA NICHOLSONIANA* Rehd. and Wils.

A deciduous shrub or small tree, 20 feet or less in height, closely allied to *Magnolia wilsonii*, from which it is distinguished by its vinous-red bark, shorter petioles, and oblong-obovate leaves with densely hairy undersurfaces. The cup-shaped flowers, appearing with the leaves, are white with red pistils and about 4 inches across. This magnolia is native to western China.

66079. *MAGNOLIA SARGENTIANA* Rehd. and Wils.

A tall tree, up to 75 feet in height, the largest magnolia found in western China, where it is native. The branches are very numerous, forming a massive flattened crown. The deciduous, leathery leaves, pubescent beneath, are 4 to 7 inches long, and, according to the natives of western China, the flowers are rosy red and 8 inches wide.

66080. *MAGNOLIA SARGENTIANA ROBUSTA* Rehd. and Wils.

This variety differs from the type in having longer and narrower leaves and larger fruits.

## 66081 to 66083.

From British Honduras. Seeds collected by S. J. Record, School of Forestry, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Received February 2, 1926.

66081. *GEONOMA* sp. Phoenicaceae. Palm.

The members of this tropical American genus are slender spineless palms with ringed, reedlike stems.

66082. *PLECTIS* sp. Phoenicaceae. Palm.

Mountain cabbage. (*Record.*)

The palms of this Guatemalan genus have a very tall, slender, tapering trunk and short-stemmed leaves with very numerous linear pinnae.

66083. *SYNECHANTHUS FIBROSUS* Wendl. Phoenicaceae. Palm.

Common monkey-tail palm. (*Record.*)

An unarmed Central American palm with a slender, green, ringed trunk about 4 feet high and a cluster of terminal spreading leaves about 4 feet long with numerous narrow leaflets a foot or so in length. The orange-red, ellipsoid fruit is one-seeded.

66084. *DISSOTIS IRVINGIANA* Hook. Melastomaceae.

From Aburi, Gold Coast, Africa. Seeds presented by F. N. Howes, Government botanist, Department of Agriculture. Received February 2, 1926.

An ornamental annual plant, 1 to 3 feet high, from tropical Africa. The leaves are opposite, narrow, and acute, and the reddish purple flowers are about an inch across.

66085. *CALOPOGONUM MUCUNOIDES* Desv. Fabaceae.

From Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States. Seeds presented by B. Bunting, agriculturist, Department of Agriculture. Received March 19, 1926.

A tropical American plant which is said to be popular as a cover plant in Sumatra, according to J. N. Milsum and E. A. Curtler (*Malayan Agricultural Journal*, vol. 13, No. 8, August, 1925, pp. 271-272). These authorities state that a fair cover is obtained after three months from sowing, when flowering commences. The plant is a vigorous creeping herb which forms a mat of foliage  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet or so in thickness over the soil. The stems, 3 to 10 feet long, form roots at each node. The pale-blue flowers are in racemes 1 to 4 inches long.

## 66086. (Undetermined.) Poaceae. Bamboo.

From Slidell, La. Plants presented by J. L. Gelis. Received March 19, 1926.

A bamboo obtained in 1909 from a nursery in Fresno, Calif. It grows well here and becomes 10 to 18 feet high with stems about an inch in diameter. (*Gelis.*)

66087. *TRITICUM AESTIVUM* L. (*T. vulgare* Vill.). Poaceae.

Common wheat.

From Rome, Italy. Seeds obtained through Rev. Walter Lowrie, of the Rectory of St. Paul's, by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received March 12, 1926.

No. 340. Var. *Piccolo rosso degli Alpi*. A selected variety, 50 to 60 centimeters high, from Pragalato, Italy, at an altitude of 1,800 meters, and is adapted to 2,000 meters altitude. It is planted in June and harvested in July of the following year.

66088. *RUBUS PROBUS* Bailey. Rosaceae. Raspberry.

From Rio Piedras, P. R. Plants presented by A. Lopez Dominguez, director, Insular Experiment Station. Received February 2, 1926.

The so-called "Queensland" raspberry, which, as described by L. H. Bailey (*Gentes Herbarum*, vol. 1, p. 150), is related to *Rubus rosaeifolius*, but is less thorny and has glabrous leaves and pedicels, with usually seven leaflets which are relatively broader than in the above-mentioned species. The seedy red berries have a flattened appearance. The plant is upright, about 8 feet high, and the canes are not perennial. This is a cultivated plant in Porto Rico, where it has been grown for some years, and is probably originally from Queensland.

66089 to 66092. *LILIUM* spp. Liliaceae. Lily.

From Orleans, Loiret, France. Seeds presented by E. Debras. Received February 5, 1926.

Locally grown seed.

66089. *LILIUM HENRYI* Baker.

The Henry lily, native to central China, has a stem 4 to 8 feet high, deep green, tinged and spotted with brown; the leaves, 60 to 100 in number, are horizontal and 3 to 6 inches long. The flowers, bright orange-yellow, with orange-red anthers, are about 3 inches in diameter.

66090. *LILIUM HUMBOLDTI* Roez and Leichtl.

Var. *magnificum*. A form of the Humboldt lily which is more robust and larger, often 8 feet high, with larger and more richly colored flowers, frequently tinged with reddish purple.

66091. *LILIUM REGALE* Wilson. Regal lily.

Seeds of the regal (or royal) lily.

66092. *LILIUM SARGENTIAE* Wilson.

The Sargent lily, originally from western China, has a stout stem 4 to 8 feet high, green tinged with purple, and a hundred or more thickly scattered horizontal leaves 2 to 4 inches long. The fragrant flowers are waxy white inside, tinged yellow near the throat, and reddish purple outside.