

**72451. CISSUS QUADRANGULA L. (*Vitis quadrangularis* Wall.). Vitaceae.**

From Georgetown, McCarthy Island, Gambia, West Africa. Cuttings obtained by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received February 11, 1927.

No. 981. January 8, 1927. A vigorous drought-resistant climber, forming great masses of green stems which would be excellent for use on stone walls. (*Fairchild*.)

For previous introduction see No. 66653.

**72452. ELAEOCARPUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS Blume. Elaeocarpaceae.**

From Dominica, British West Indies. Seeds presented by C. N. Field, Boston, Mass. Received February 9, 1927.

From the Dominica Botanic Gardens.

A tall, handsome tree with a lofty crown, from the primeval evergreen forests of Java where it is found from sea level to an altitude of about 4,000 feet. The narrow, partly evergreen leaves become brilliant orange red before they drop, and the clusters of greenish, silky fringed flowers appear in December. In the late summer the tree bears beautiful blue fruits the size of marbles; the fleshy portion is thin but pleasant flavored and is eaten by the natives. The knobby, grooved stones are exported in large quantities for rosaries.

For previous introduction see No. 54890.

**72453 to 72570.**

From northeastern Burma. Seeds collected by Capt. F. Kingdon Ward and presented by Maj. Lionel de Rothschild, London, England. Received January, 1927.

**72453. ABIES sp. Pinaceae. Fir.**

No. 7634. A medium-sized tree with small cones, growing at altitudes between 12,000 and 13,000 feet, on the flanks of a valley.

**72454. ACER sp. Aceraceae. Maple.**

No. 7265. A bushy shrub or small tree with entire leaves and scarlet fruits in pendent festoons 6 inches long. It grows on exposed rocky ridges at an altitude of 7,000 feet (where it is dwarfed) or in the lowest alpine meadows at an altitude of about 9,000 feet. It resembles *Acer henryi*, but has simple leaves.

**72455. ANEMONE sp. Ranunculaceae.**

No. 6931. A large woolly alpine species with several flowering stems bearing heads of white or purplish flowers.

**72456. ANEMONE sp. Ranunculaceae.**

No. 6956. *Golden anemone*. This species resembles No. 6931 [No. 72455], but the flowers are golden yellow, and the plant is confined to limestone situations.

**72457. ANEMONE sp. Ranunculaceae.**

No. 6956 (?).

**72458. ARISTOLOCHIA sp. Aristolochiaceae.**

No. 6810. A species with large leaves and dull-colored flowers having an unpleasant odor. It is found in the upper rain forest at altitudes between 8,000 and 9,000 feet, and is probably quite hardy. It is an interesting freak plant, but is not recommended for general culture.

**72459. BERBERIS sp. Berberidaceae. Barberry.**

No. 6787. A many-branched shrub forming rather spreading clumps, with stems 2 to 3 feet high. The large hollylike leathery leaves are dark-green above, the pale veins showing as inlaid work, and the under surface is brilliant silver. The bunches of pear-shaped, blue-violet

**72453 to 72570—Continued.**

berries are rather inconspicuous. This shrub is found in rhododendron thickets or in the open on limestone ridges at altitudes between 9,000 and 10,000 feet.

**72460. BETULA sp. Betulaceae. Birch.**

No. 7637. A fine red-barked tree, ascending to the limit of deciduous trees, where it grows with Abies and Rhododendron.

**72461. CLEMATIS sp. Ranunculaceae.**

No. 7615. A clematis growing in thickets on a limestone ridge.

**72462. CODONOPSIS sp. Campanulaceae.**

No. 7531. This alpine form is semierect, but in its meadow form it is semitwining. It grows on open meadow slopes up to 14,000 feet altitude. The tubular, fragrant flowers are yellow, speckled with purple.

**72463. COTONEASTER sp. Malaceae.**

No. 6788. A red-berried shrub 3 to 4 feet high, with flattened branches spreading out fanwise, but in an angular way. It grows on open gneiss or limestone ridges, and should be given plenty of room on top of rock gardens.

**72464. ENKIANTHUS sp. Ericaceae.**

No. 6789. A shrub 6 to 10 feet high, growing in dense rhododendron thickets, on the sheltered flank of limestone ridges. The leaves are scarlet in the autumn, and the cherry-red globular, solitary flowers are produced on long stalks.

**72465. GENTIANA sp. Gentianaceae.**

No. 7592. A mat plant weaving itself into the alpine turf at altitudes between 14,000 and 15,000 feet. The flowers are Prussian blue, fading with age.

**72466. HYPERICUM sp. Hypericaceae.**

No. 7224. A dwarf plant forming dense clumps a yard through on steep gravel screes facing south and confined to igneous rock. The flowers are golden yellow and an inch in diameter.

**72467. ILEX sp. Aquifoliaceae. Holly.**

No. 6925. A dwarf prostrate or ascending undershrub, forming tightly compressed carpets and cushions on granite cliffs, and among boulders and rocks which are covered with dwarf rhododendrons. The shoots are 2 to 3 inches high and covered with an abundance of bright-scarlet berries, making the species very attractive.

**72468. IRIS sp. Iridaceae.**

No. 7063. A species 6 to 8 inches high, found in bogs and on meadow slopes. The flowers are bright violet with a network of old gold and white on the falls.

**72469. LILIUM sp. Liliaceae. Lily.**

No. 7143. A species 1 to 3 feet high, found on dry pine and bracken-clad slopes or higher up the valley among boulders and shrubs, in the open. The flowers are pink, speckled with purple, the pink ground turning darker with age.

**72470. LINDENBERGIA sp. Scrophulariaceae.**

No. 7165. A cool house plant 6 inches high, found among granite rocks and spear-grass, on dry pine-clad slopes. The flowers are brilliant yellow.

**72471 to 72474. LONICERA spp. Caprifoliaceae.**

**72471. LONICERA sp.**

No. 6946. An undershrub 2 to 3 feet high, with outspread branches, found in thickets or on alpine slopes. The pendent flowers are yellow with papery bracts, and the berries are rather large and blue.