

Acacia spheroccephala (Mimosaceae), 45792. **Bull-horn Acacia.** From Zacuapam, Mexico. Presented by Dr. C. A. Purpus. One of a group of acacias remarkable for their large, stipular, inflated spines which closely resemble the horns of a buffalo. This particular species is a shrub or small tree. The leaves are bipinnate, and have remarkable glands, rich in oil, on the rachis and leaflets. The thorns are utilized by certain stinging ants of the genus *Pseudomyrma* as nesting places for their young. The thorns which are connate at the base, are hollowed out by the insects, which perforate one of the spines near the tip, so that no water can enter. Belt suggests that in return for quarters and subsistence on the minute wax-like bodies on the leaflets, the little ants serve their host as a body-guard of soldiers. Jacquin in describing a bullhorn acacia growing near Cartagena, (Colombia) in 1763, tells how the little insects rush from the thorns when the tree is struck however lightly, falling upon the unwary intruder and inflicting upon him myriads of burning stings. The flowers are borne in globose heads on long thick peduncles, clustered in the axils of the long forklike spines. The seeds when ripe are surrounded by a sweetish yellow or orange-colored pulp which causes the fallen pods to be eagerly sought after by pigs and other animals. (Adapted from Safford in Bailey's Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture, p. 598.)

Cephaelis sp. (Rubiaceae), 45730. **Raicilla** or **Ipecacuana.** From Panama, R. P. Presented by Mr. Ramon Arias-Feraud. "A small shrub belonging to the Rubiaceae, 8 to 16 inches high with ascending or erect simple stem and somewhat creeping root. It is one of the sources of the medicinal **Ipecacuana**. The typical plant grows in Peru, but specimens of closely allied or identical species from Central America are in the economic collection of the United States Department of Agriculture." (W. E. Safford.)

Chenopodium sp. (Chenopodiaceae), 45722. From Mexico. Presented by Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, Casa Alvarado, Coyoacan, Mexico City. "Native name, **Tilihuahtli**, 'Black huauhtli'. A plant used by the Mexicans as a potherb, possibly the original form from which the pale-seeded **xochihuahtli** has been developed by cultivation. Like the latter, the immature inflorescence (**huauhtzontli**, or huauhtli-heads) is used for food. The seeds of this