

Geography upon a Physiological Basis, p. 216.)

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 45963, Plant Immigrants, No. 145, May, 1918, p. 1319.

Hibiscus brackenridgei (Malvaceae), 50693. From Honolulu, Hawaii. Seeds collected by Mr. J. F. Rock, agricultural explorer. "A striking and well-marked rather rare new species with a shrubby erect stem, 4 to 5 feet high, stiff spreading branches and rather stout, very leafy flowering stalks, worthy of cultivation on account of its showy yellow flowers. The glabrous, membranous, bright-green leaves on long petioles are rounded in outline, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter, cordate, 5 to 7-lobed, with sharp and narrow sinuses; they are coarsely toothed and resemble those of the common grapevine. The spreading yellow corolla, pubescent outside, is about 6 inches across. Found in the scrub vegetation of the leeward side of Oahu, East and West Maui, and Lanai." (Rock.)

Maranta sp. (Marantaceae), 50684. From San Jose, Costa Rica. Collected by Mr. Wilson Popenoe, agricultural explorer. "No. 377. 'Lairen.' Roots presented by Mr. Carlos Wercklé, El Coyolar, Costa Rica. A plant allied to arrowroot, and greatly resembling it in appearance. It yields large numbers of plump tubers, 2 to 4 inches long. These contain much starch, and can be eaten when boiled, though they never become soft or mealy. Mr. Wercklé thinks the species may be of value as a source of starch, because of the large quantity of tubers which each plant produces." (Popenoe.)

Paspalum notatum (Poaceae), 51121. Grass. From San Jose, Costa Rica. Collected by Mr. Wilson Popenoe, agricultural explorer. "No 418a. 'Gengibrillo.' Seeds presented by Alfredo Quiros. From sea level up to 5,000 feet this is probably the most important of the pasture grasses cultivated in Costa Rica; above 5,000 or 6,000 feet it is injured by frost and is not, therefore, extensively planted. In the lowlands it is especially esteemed; it makes a compact sod, crowding out weeds and other grasses and affording an abundance of nourishing green forage, eaten readily by both horses and cattle. It rarely grows more than a foot in height, and where pastured constantly does not often reach more than 6 inches." (Popenoe.)