42477 to 42519—Continued.

42511. "Paulsen hybrid No. 1176."

42512. "Paulsen hybrid No. 1901."

42513. "Paulsen hybrid No. 1511."

42514. "Paulsen hybrid No. 1321."

42515. "Paulsen hybrid No. 1742."

42516. "Paulsen hybrid No. 1776."

42517. "Paulsen hybrid No. 1548."

42518. "Paulsen hybrid No. 1902."

42519. "Paulsen hybrid" (number not legible).

42520 to 42523.

From Azua, Santo Domingo. Received through Dr. J. N. Rose, U. S. National Museum, April 13, 1916. Quoted notes by Dr. Rose.

42520. Coccothrinax argentea (Lodd.) Sarg. Phœnicaceæ. **Palm.** (*Thrinax argentea* Lodd.)

"A common species of Santo Domingo. It has purple fruit."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 40524.

42521. Guilandina bonduc L. Cæsalpiniaceæ. (*Cæsalpinia bonducella* Fleming.)

"A low shrub."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 38891.

42522. Inodes neglecta (Beccari) O. F. Cook. Phœnicaceæ. (*Sabal neglecta* Beccari.)

"A tree about 20 feet high, with large, fanlike leaves and large more or less drooping flower clusters. It doubtless would prove a valuable palm for introduction into the warmer parts of this country."

"This palm was first described by Beccari in Webbia, vol. 2, p. 40, 1907, as *Sabal neglecta*. It is closely related to the hat palm of Porto Rico, *Inodes causiarum*, and is therefore placed in that genus." (*O. F. Cook.*)

42523. Picrodendron medium Small. Simaroubaceæ.

"This plant is common about Azua, Santo Domingo. It is a tree with round, orange-colored fruit."

42524. Dioscorea daemona Roxb. Dioscoreaceæ. **Yam.**

From Singapore, Straits Settlements. Tubers presented by Mr. I. Henry Burkill, Botanical Gardens. Received April 14, 1916.

"A large climber of the tropical forests of India and Burma. Stems twining to the left, sometimes prickly; leaves digitately three to five nerved; capsule longer than broad and seeds winged at the base only. This wild yam is extensively used as a famine food, chiefly in Burma and the Central Provinces and Central India. It appears never to have been cultivated. Some writers, however, say the roots are highly poisonous and cause intoxication, but are rendered edible by boiling and steeping in running water, this treatment being repeated two or three times. Ridley speaks of the tubers being used in the manufacture of dart poison." (*Watt, The Commercial Products of India, p. 494.*)