

42683 to 42698—Continued.

42698. *VIBURNUM DAVIDI* Franch. Caprifoliaceæ.

Introduced from China through the efforts of Mr. Maurice L. Vilmorin, this new viburnum is one of the most distinct and most remarkable of the genus. It is a low plant, entirely hardy, with large persistent, shining leaves resembling those of a rhododendron, the shoots of the year terminating in an umbel of white flowers, appearing in April. These flowers are succeeded by steel-blue fruits, ripening in autumn. It attains a height of 25 to 50 cm., and flourishes in shady, peaty soil. Received a certificate of merit from the National Society of Horticulture of France in 1913.

42699 to 42706. *HOLCUS SORGHUM* L. Poaceæ. Sorghum.
(*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.)

From Donga, Northern Nigeria. Presented by Mr. C. L. Whitman, Sudan United Mission, London.

"Belonging to the *Shallu* group."

42699. Straw-colored glumes, light red seed.

42700. Reddish brown glumes, medium red seed.

42701. Black glumes, light red seed.

42702. Straw-colored to brown glumes, yellow-pink seed.

42703. Dark red glumes, light red seed.

42704. Straw-colored to brown glumes, light-red seed.

42705. Light straw-colored glumes, white seed.

42706. Black glumes, white seed.

42707. *ATTALEA COHUNE* Mart. Phœnicaceæ. Cohune palm.

From Ceiba, Honduras. Presented by Mr. F. J. Dyer, American consul. Received May 11, 1916.

"It is known as the *Cohune* or *Monaco* palm, these names being variously applied to different stages of its growth. For a series of years it remains acaulescent and barren, its huge leaves rising nearly erect from the ground. Even after the trunk has reached a height of 10 or 15 feet or more, and has long been in bearing, it usually remains covered to the ground with the persistent bases of the sheathing petioles. Finally these are gradually dropped, and the tree shows a clean cylindrical trunk of 30 to 50 feet or more. The blade of the leaf is 15 to 20 feet long, vertical in position, and describing a most graceful curve, its numerous divisions entirely distinct (an inch or more broad and an inch or two apart) and conduplicate at the base. The leaves are used for thatching, but are much inferior to the less divided and flatter leaves of the *Manicaria*. The fruiting spadix is loaded with five to eight hundred or more nuts, which are elliptic-ovate and 2½ inches long, not including the broadly conical beak. The thick bony endocarp incloses usually a single seed, sometimes two or rarely three. (*Asa Gray, Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, vol. 21, pp. 464-465.*)

"The tree producing these nuts is very plentiful in this locality and the yield is quite heavy. I believe that a large business can be developed in extracting oil." (*Dyer.*)