

**52927. DIOSCOREA ALATA L. Dioscoreaceæ. Greater yam.**

From Arch Creek, Fla. Tubers presented by J. DeHoff. Received April 23, 1921.

"I procured one tuber in 1893, when I first came to Avon Park, Fla., from a neighbor, H. G. Burnett, who had in his garden a few which he procured from his father-in-law at Fort Myers where small quantities have been grown, I understand, for 50 years. I had kept seed from year to year since that time, no more though, than I wanted myself, until year before last when somehow they made several times more seed bulbs than I ever saw before. This last year they again made only very few seed tubers. I received them under the name of 'White Jamaica yam.' I grew them for five years near Palatka (at Florahome) and they did well on high hammock land. Down here in Dade County, on very light sandy and rocky land, they produce as much as sweet potatoes and, with me, take the place of Irish potatoes; the latter will not succeed on this dry soil at all. The yams keep for months." (*DeHoff.*)

"A white-fleshed yam, fairly dry when cooked, and of excellent quality. The vine produces aerial tubers, which are referred to in Mr. DeHoff's letter as 'seed tubers.'" (*R. A. Young.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 37943.

**52928 to 52951.**

From Kew, England. Seeds presented by Sir David Prain, director, Royal Botanic Gardens. Received April 4, 1921.

**52928. ACANTHOPANAX SETUENENSIS Harms. Araliaceæ.**

A bush 2 to 3 millimeters high, native to western Hupeh, where it is found in thickets at altitudes of 1,800 to 2,100 meters. The white flowers, in short-peduncled umbels, are followed by black fruits. This species is closely related to *Acanthopanax leucorrhizus*, but is easily distinguished from it by the leaves with almost invariably three leaflets, by their glaucous underside, their more coriaceous texture, and by their more remote and shallower serration. (Adapted from *Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae, vol. 2, p. 599.*)

**52929. ARALIA CHINENSIS GLABRESCENS (Franch. and Sav.) C. Schneid. Araliaceæ.**

A black-fruited bush 3 millimeters high, native to China in thickets at altitudes of 900 to 2,700 meters. This variety differs from the type in the glabrous or nearly glabrous glaucescent under side of the leaflets; and from the equally glabrous *Aralia chinensis* variety *mandshurica* it differs chiefly in the usually smaller, more papery leaflets with smaller appressed teeth. (Adapted from *Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae, vol. 2, p. 567.*)

**52930. BERBERIS EDGEWORTHIANA C. Schneid. Berberidaceæ. Barberry.**

A small shrub native to Simla, British India, with yellowish gray branches and one to two parted yellowish spines about 2 centimeters long. The elliptic-lanceolate membranaceous leaves are green above and paler below, 1 to 3 centimeters long. The small flowers, 4 millimeters in diameter, are in dense cymes up to 3 centimeters long. (Adapted from *Bulletin Herbarium Boissier, 2d ser., vol. 8, p. 263.*)

**52931. BERBERIS FRANCISCI-FERDINANDI C. Schneid. Berberidaceæ.**

**Barberry.**

A rather striking species apparently most nearly related to the Himalayan *Berberis chitria*, which is well distinguished, however, by its puberulent branchlets, the longer stalked and numerous ovules, and by the distinct styles. The handsome shrub is 2 to 3 meters high, with red young branches, thereafter purplish, glabrous, and shining.

The simple, yellowish red spines are up to 2.5 centimeters long. The papery deciduous leaves are ovate or ovate-lanceolate with marginal spines 1 to 1.5 millimeters long. The yellow flowers 7 to 9 millimeters in diameter are in dense panicles 5.5 to 12 centimeters long. The scarlet ovate fruits are 12 millimeters in diameter. Native to thickets in western China at altitudes of 1,300 to 4,000 meters. (Adapted from *Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae, vol. 1, p. 367.*)