**62660 to 62674**—Continued.

at Kenitra, and between Sale and Tiflet, Morocco, was presented by its discoverer, Professor Maire, of the University of Algiers, Mustapha.

**62671.** PAEONIA CORIACEA Boiss. Ranunculaceae. **Peony.**

A Spanish peony, allied to *Paeonia albiflora,* with nearly unbranched, reddish stems and leathery leaves. The flowers are bright crimson.

**62672.** PILOCARPUS PENNATIFOLIUS Lem. Rutaceae.

A handsome Brazilian tree with beautiful foliage and striking pendent spikes of pinkish red flowers. It is interesting in that the terminal flowers in the spike open before the basal ones, quite the opposite to the habit of ordinary flower spikes in which the first-formed flower buds on the spike open first. The leaves of this poisonous tree furnish the pilocarpin of the pharmacopœia.

**62673.** SCHINUS TEREBINTHIFOLIUS Raddi. Anacardiaceae. **Brazilian pepper tree.**

A particularly handsome tree growing beside the road to Ain Taiya, Algeria. I think it is quite possible that this form, grown as a shade tree in Algiers, is different from the bushlike form which is being used so extensively in southern Florida.

**62674.** STYRAX OFFICINALE L. Styracaceae. **Snowbell.**

A small, handsome tree, suitable for parks, with attractive white flowers, presented by Professor Maire, of the University of Algiers.

**62675.** ARECASTRUM sp. Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

From South America. Seeds collected by Wilson Popenoe, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 28, 1925.

No. 714. Cumbi. A common ornamental palm in towns and villages of the Ecuadorian highlands. It has a slender trunk, attaining to 25 or 30 feet in height, surmounted by a crown of pinnate, strongly arcuate, grayish green leaves. As it grows at altitudes of 8,000 to 9,000 feet in Ecuador, I would expect it to be sufficiently frost resistant for cultivation in parts of California and Florida. So far as I have learned, it has little economic value; the leaves may be used for thatch, but the oval, dry fruits, each about 2 inches long, are not used for food. As a new ornamental palm for the warmest portions of the United States it is of more than passing interest. (*Popenoe.*)

**62676.** AXONOPUS SCOPARIUS (Fluegge) Hitchc. Poaceae. **Grass.**

From Guayaquil, Ecuador. Plants presented by J. A. Cleveland, through Wilson Popenoe, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 28, 1925.

No. 713. When Dr. A. S. Hitchcock was in Ecuador last year he secured seeds of a promising forage grass from the Hacienda La Teresita, near Bucay. His notes on this plant, which was called *Paspalum scoparium* at that time, are given under S. P. I. No. 58966. The seeds failed to grow, and at Doctor Hitchcock's request I have secured from La Teresita, through Mr. Cleveland, the owner of the hacienda, live plants of this grass, which will be tested in Florida and other subtropical regions. (*Popenoe.*)

**62677 to 62691.**

From South America. Collected by Wilson Popenoe, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 28, 1925. Notes by Doctor Popenoe.

**62677 and 62678.** DELOSTOMA ROSEUM (Karst. and Tr.) Schum. Bignoniaceae.

Ambato, Ecuador. *Cholán.* Seeds of a small tree, native to certain regions of Ecuador, and occasionally cultivated in parks and gardens. It is rather susceptible to frost, but will probably withstand the winters of southern Florida. Its lilac flowers resemble those of the catalpa in form and size.

**62677.** No. 704. A variety with pale-lilac flowers.

**62678.** No. 705. A variety with deep-lilac flowers.

**62679.** FRAGARIA CHILOENSIS (L.) Duchesne. Rosaceae. **Chiloe strawberry.**

No. 707. Ambato, Ecuador. Plants of the *frutilla,* or Chilean strawberry, which is cultivated extensively at Guachi, near Ambato. The character of this fruit and its culture in Ecuador is described under S. P. I. No. 52731, and more fully in the Journal of Heredity for December, 1921.

**62680.** GOSSYPIUM sp. Malvaceae. **Cotton.**

No. 693. Chota Valley, Ecuador. In recent years the cultivation of cotton has assumed considerable importance in northern Ecuador. The Chota Valley in particular has proved well suited to this crop. Though a few introduced varieties have been tested, the only one successfully grown at present is the so-called native cotton, presumably the same type as that cultivated in Peru. These seeds were obtained from the Hacienda San Rafael.

**62681.** LYCOPERSICON ESCULENTUM Mill. Solanaceae. **Tomato.**

Seeds presented by Prof. Julio Gaudron, Jardín Botánico de la Escuela Nacional de Agricultura, Lima, Peru. This is a primitive form of the tomato which grows wild in the vicinity of Lima. The plant is of vigorous habit and produces an abundance of tiny tomatoes, each about the size of a Concord grape.

**62682.** ONOSERIS HYSSOPIFOLIA H. B. K. Asteraceae.

No. 698. Chota Valley, Ecuador. While traveling in the high Andes of Ecuador three years ago my fancy was taken by an attractive daisylike flower which I often saw along the trail. I was unable at that time to obtain many seeds, and what few I secured failed to grow when planted at Washington. On this second visit, however, I found an abundance of seeds available.

I have seen this plant at elevations between 5,000 and 10,000 feet. It grows in the rockiest, most forbidding places, usually where few other plants are able to obtain a foothold. Apparently it requires very little moisture. When fully developed it forms a low, spreading clump 1 or 2 feet in breadth, with grayish foliage, reaching not more than 6 inches above the ground. The flowers are borne on slender stems 4 to 8 inches above the foliage; they are an inch and a half in diameter and vary from pale lilac-pink to deep rose-pink. Some of the