

**16197 to 16207—Continued.****16198.** AGAVE sp.

Lower California, 1905. (E. W. Nelson No. 7151.)

**16199.** (Undetermined.)

Lower California, 1905. (E. W. Nelson No. 7157.)

**16200.** IBERVILLEA SONORAE.

Lower California, 1905. (E. W. Nelson No. 7182.)

A large cucurbit vine; lives in dry regions and forms a large, bulbous root.

**16201.** IBERVILLEA sp.

Lower California, 1905. (E. W. Nelson No. 7182.)

**16202.** (Undetermined.)

Laredo, Tex., June 27, 1905. (J. N. Rose No. 1013.)

**16203.** (Undetermined.)

"Bulb" from Hacienda Ciervo, Mexico, 1905. (J. N. Rose No. 1266/05.)

**16204.** ZEPHYRANTHES sp.

From mountains near Pachuca, Mexico, 1905. (J. N. Rose 1109/05.)

**16205.** DASYLIRION sp. nov.

Limestone hills west of El Riego, Tehuacan, Puebla, Mexico, 1905. (J. N. Rose No. 10009.)

**16206.** AGAVE sp.

El Riego, Tehuacan, Puebla, Mexico, 1905. (J. N. Rose No. 10006.)

**16207.** AMPHYPTERYGIUM sp.

Near Tomellin, Oaxaca, Mexico, 1905. (J. N. Rose No. 10096.)

**16208. DAVIDIA INVOLUCRATA.****Davidia.**

From London, England. Received thru J. Veitch &amp; Sons, November 2, 1905.

In the whole vegetable kingdom there is not a more striking object than a tree of *Davidia* when covered with its pure white bracts, which make it conspicuous at a great distance. It is a handsome tree, growing to a height of 60 to 70 feet, with foliage much resembling that of our common linden or basswood. When in full flower it is said to be a marvelous sight, owing to the alternate white and green caused by the large bracts intermingling with the leaves. The flowers themselves are polygamo-dioecious, all borne in heads inside a pair of large, white bracts about 3 inches long, with conspicuous red-anthered stamens and a long, bottle-shaped gynoecium. Botanically, the plant is allied to the dogwoods.

Growing at an elevation of 6,000 to 7,000 feet in central China, where the minimum temperature is about 5° F., there ought to be little doubt as to its hardiness in the greater part of the United States. Trees set out in France have survived the winters at Paris, while others in England have withstood 15 degrees of frost unprotected. Until well established, however, some protection in very severe weather is recommended. New plants are readily obtained by cuttings or by layering, and should be planted in a rich soil, with some protection from too much sunshine.

**16209. MEDICAGO SATIVA.****Alfalfa.**

From Chicago, Ill. Received thru the A. Dickinson Company, November 8, 1905.

**16210 and 16211. PHASEOLUS RADIATUS.****Mung bean.**

From Chillicothe, Tex. Received thru Mr. A. B. Conner, November 7, 1905.

**16210.** Grown from S. P. I. No. 13394.**16211.** Grown from S. P. I. No. 8540.**16212. (Undetermined.)**

From Newcastle, New South Wales. Received thru Dr. Frederic W. Goding, United States consul, November 8, 1905.