

98793 to 98888—Continued.

98821. *CASSIA OBOVATA* Collad. *Caesalpinaceae*.

No. 3797. From Anguilla, Leeward Islands, March 16, 1932. A low bushy herbaceous shrub with typical cassialike yellow flowers and flat pods, rounded at both ends and crested in the middle. A tea made from the leaves and fresh twigs is used by the Negroes of Anguilla medicinally. It is a naturalized species, introduced probably from the Old World Tropics.

For previous introduction see 34800.

98822. *CASUARINA* sp. *Casuarinaceae*.

No. 3852. Collected March 16, 1932, near South Hill, Anguilla. A handsome species with smaller cones and larger coarser twigs than *C. equisetifolia*; possibly a hybrid.

98823. *CAYAPONIA AMERICANA* (Lam.) Cogn. *Cucurbitaceae*.

No. 3855. Collected March 19, 1932, near Harrington, Tortola, British Virgin Islands. A woody vine with large scabrous rough five-lobed leaves of very dark-green color. The long-ovoid fruits, less than 1 inch long, turn red when ripe.

98824. *CEDRELA ODORATA* L. *Meliaceae*.
Cigarbox-cedar.

No. 3800. From the Jardin d'Essais, Basse Terre, Guadeloupe. This is the *West Indian* or *Spanish* cedar, the soft fragrant wood of which is easily worked and in great demand for cigar boxes. It is also used as a shade tree in coffee plantations.

For previous introduction see 97976.

98825. *CLITORIA TERNATEA* L. *Fabaceae*.

No. 3824. Collected March 14, 1932, in the village of Codrington, Barbuda, Leeward Islands, where it was growing in dry rocky calcareous soil. An ornamental leguminous vine with pea-shaped blue or white flowers about 1 inch long.

For previous introduction see 90906.

98826. *CLUSIA ROSEA* Jacq. *Clusiaceae*.

No. 2892. From the Avena Forest Reserve, Trinidad, February 16, 1932. A Central American shrub or tree up to 30 feet high, usually epiphytic when young but eventually killing the host plant. The opposite entire broadly ovate leaves are very thick and leathery, and the large white flowers are often tinged with pink.

For previous introduction see 77024.

98827. *CLUSIA* sp. *Clusiaceae*.

No. 3825. From St. Cloud, near Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, French West Indies, March 13, 1932. A tree with crimson fruits 2 inches long with a five-parted stigma which persists, and thick dark-green foliage which seems never to be diseased.

98828 to 98831. *COCCOLOBA* spp. *Polygonaceae*.98828. *COCCOLOBA KRUGH* Lindau.

No. 3829. From near Codrington, Barbuda, Leeward Islands, March 14, 1932, where it forms a component of the scrub which thrives in the dry limestone soil of the island. A shrub or small tree up to 25 feet high, with smooth gray bark and slender branches, native to the West Indies. The light-green, somewhat leathery, broadly cordate leaves are 4 to 6 inches long, and the small green flowers with white stamens are borne in slender spikes and followed by small ovoid slightly fleshy black fruits.

98829 and 98830. *COCCOLOBA DIVERSIFOLIA* Jacq.

Collected on Barbuda Island March 14, 1932. A small tree 25 feet high, native to the West Indies. The ovate to elliptic-ovate coriaceous leaves are 2 to 6 inches long, and the small green flowers, followed by slightly fleshy black fruits, are borne in slender spikes longer than the leaves.

98793 to 98888—Continued.

98829. No. 3830. A larger-fruited form than no. 3829 (98828) and a promising ornamental.

98830. No. 3811. A small-leaved form that seems well able to withstand long periods of drought.

98831. *COCCOLOBA* sp.

No. 3874. Probably collected from trees on the dry rocky soil of Great Inagua, Bahama Islands.

98832. *CORDIA NITIDA* Vahl. *Boraginaceae*.
Glossy cordia.

No. 3868. *Red manjack* or *West Indian cherry*. Collected March 19, 1932, on Tortola, British Virgin Islands. A shrubby tree with harsh glossy foliage, white flowers, and red viscid berries which are eaten by the wild doves.

For previous introduction see 51118.

98833. *CRACCA TOXICARIA* (Pers.) Kuntze (*Tephrosia toxicaria* Pers.). *Fabaceae*.

No. 3713. Collected March 1, 1932, at Paramaribo, Surinam. A shrub up to 7 feet high, with leaves made up of nine or more leaflets, and racemes of white and pink flowers. It is used as a cover crop, and in Peru, where it is native, parts of the plant are crushed and thrown into the water to poison fish. It is now being tried as an ingredient of insecticides to replace arsenical salts.

For previous introduction see 81056.

98834 to 98842. *CROTALARIA* spp. *Fabaceae*.98834. *CROTALARIA ANAGYROIDES* H. B. K.

No. 3711. From Paramaribo, Surinam, March 1, 1932. A shrubby vigorous species over 7 feet high with mucronate pubescent trifoliate leaves and terminal inflorescences of brilliant yellow flowers.

For previous introduction see 97878.

98835. *CROTALARIA BETUSA* L.

No. 3860. Collected March 19, 1932, above the village of Roadtown, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.

For previous introduction see 97958.

98836 to 98839. *CROTALARIA INCANA* L.

For previous introduction see 97956.

98836. No. 3814. From Little Bay, St. Martin Island, March 17, 1932.

98837. No. 3638. Collected March 15, 1932, at Bottom, Saba, Netherland West Indies. A small species growing in the cultivated lands.

98838. No. 3853. Collected March 19, 1932, on Tortola, British Virgin Islands. A small-podded legume growing on a rock wall at Harrigan.

98839. No. 3813. Collected March 17, 1932, on the island of St. Martin. A low bushy herbaceous legume with densely pubescent soft delicate leaves. It may be a naturalized form escaped or introduced with forage.

98840 and 98841. *CROTALARIA JUNCEA* L.
Sunn-hemp.

For previous introduction see 97931.

98840. No. 2974. Collected February 25, 1932, in the Botanic Garden, Georgetown, British Guiana. A large plant 8 feet high with deep-orange or brilliant-yellow flowers 1 inch long borne on erect slender gray-pubescent branches. The short, somewhat flattened pods are covered with velvety pubescence.