

## 99560 to 99575—Continued.

99568. *EUTERPE* sp.

No. 2711. From St. Lucia, Windward Islands. A slender undergrowth palm, 30 to 40 feet tall and 3 inches in diameter. The pinnae are long and delicate, and the rachis and petiole are dark reddish green. The inflorescence varies from nearly white to cerise; the fruit is shining black.

For previous introduction see 97285.

Nos. 99569 and 99570 were collected on Carriacou, Grenadine Islands, in March 1932.

99569. *FICUS BENJAMINA COMOSA* (Roxb.) Kurz. Fig. Moraceae.

No. 2874. A strikingly handsome form with brilliant lemon-yellow fruits one half inch in diameter, many of which contain no seeds.

99570. *FICUS* sp.

No. 2794. A medium-sized tree found on a hillside exposed to the trade winds which sweep over the island. The light-green leathery leaves, 4 to 6 inches long, have prominent midribs. The branches are covered with very decorative small figs. Each fig has red-brown patterns of spots and areoles about each spot, giving it a most charming appearance.

For previous introduction see 97845.

99571. *GARCINIA* sp. Clusiaceae.

No. 3766. From the Jardin d'Essais, Fort de France, Martinique, March 9, 1932. Seeds of a species native to Cochinchina which was considered to be the true mangosteen by the authorities in the Jardin d'Essais where the tree has fruited. The very large leaves are leathery and the white flowers contain numerous stamens. The fruits, judging from shells found under the tree, are about the size of a mangosteen but thick walled and pyriform in shape, and are said to be yellow when ripe and very sour.

99572 and 99573. *GIGANTOCHLOA* spp. Poaceae. Bamboo.

From Paramaribo Botanic Garden, Surinam, March 4, 1932. Two of the most valuable bamboo species of the Orient, which were introduced into Surinam over 20 years ago and are now over 60 feet high.

99572. *GIGANTOCHLOA ASPERA* Hort.

No. 3679. A clump bamboo.

For previous introduction see 71258.

99573. *GIGANTOCHLOA VERTICILLATA* (Willd.) Munro.

No. 3678. *Tali* bamboo of Java. A bamboo with culms over 4 inches in diameter, which is largely grown for its useful timber.

For previous introduction see 79568.

99574. *GYNERIUM SACGITTATUM* (Aubl.) Beauv. Poaceae. Uva grass.

No. 3672. *Pampas* grass; from the Botanic Garden, Paramaribo, Surinam, March 4, 1932. A stout reed, often 30 feet tall, native to the West Indies and southward to Paraguay. The lanceolate leaves are 6 feet long and are sharply serrulate on the margin. The inflorescence forms a plummy panicle 3 to 5 feet long, with the main axis erect and the branches drooping. Introduced for comparison with forms already in Florida.

99575. *HELICONIA* sp. Musaceae.

No. 3902. From Tobago Island, February 2, 1932. Seeds of a plant with striking scarlet bracts as large as one's hand which are edged with gold make this one of the showiest flowers of the rain forest.

## 99576 to 99650.

From the West Indies, British Guiana, and Surinam. Plants and seeds collected by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the 1931-32 Allison V. Armour expedition. Received April 11, 1932.

99576. *HIBISCUS* sp. Malvaceae.

No. 2693. From the Dominican Botanic Garden, January 29, 1932. Plants of an attractive yellow hybrid with coral-pink center, produced by Dr. Harland of Trinidad.

99577. *HIBISCUS* sp. Malvaceae.

No. 2893. Plants presented by Dr. S. C. Harland, of the Cotton Research Station, St. Augustine, Trinidad, February 17, 1932. The wine-red foliage and calyxes of this plant remind one somewhat of *H. sabbariya*, but the form of the leaves and floral parts are entirely distinct.

99578. *HYMENOCALLIS ARENICOLA* A. R. Northr. Amaryllidaceae.

No. 3894. From Conception Island, Bahamas, January 5, 1932. Plants of a West Indian spider-lily with erect spreading, fleshy dark-green lance-oblong leaves over a foot long and white flowers with a filiform tube about 2 inches long, in sessile umbels of 7 to 13 flowers. Native to the Bahamas.

99579. *INGA* sp. Mimosaceae.

No. 3760. Plants.

99580 to 99582. *IXORA* spp. Rubiaceae.99580. *IXORA LUTEA* Hutchinson.

No. 2668. Plants collected in the Botanic Garden, Dominica, January 28, 1932. A glabrous shrub with sessile or subsessile leaves, oblong with rounded or cordate base and sometimes an acuminate tip. It differs from *I. coccinea* by having a laxer inflorescence and pale-yellow flowers with larger ovate-rhomboid corolla lobes.

For the introduction of seeds see 97770.

99581. *IXORA* sp.

No. 2881. Plant presented by Mrs. Nora C. Fitt, of Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, February 15, 1932. A very attractive light-pink hybrid.

99582. *IXORA* sp.

No. 3869. Plants collected at the Tortola Experiment Station, March 19, 1932. An attractive form with salmon-colored flowers, otherwise with characters of *I. coccinea*.

99583. *JACARANDA CAERULEA* (L.) Griseb. Bignoniaceae.

No. 2561. From Nassau, New Providence Island. Plants of a tree native to the West Indies, with bipinnate leaves made up of 2 to 8 branches, each bearing 8 to 16 pairs of obliquely oblong leaflets 1 inch long. The glabrous blue-flowers, 1 to 2 inches long, are borne in lax panicles.

For the introduction of seeds see 96509.

99584. *LECYTHIS ZABUCAJO* Aubl. Lecythidaceae. Sapucaya nut.

No. 2889. Plant presented by R. O. Williams, of the Botanic Garden, Trinidad, February 17, 1932. The sapucaya nut is native to the Amazon Valley and adjacent regions, and many people consider it even better flavored than the Brazil nut. The somewhat triangular nuts, over 2 inches long and about an inch wide, are borne in large woody urn-shaped capsules about 10 inches in diameter with close-fitting lids at the top. The tree is a slow grower and requires a long time to reach the bearing stage.

For previous introduction see 98047.