

123418—Continued.

A deciduous shrub 3 to 5 feet high, with obovate to oblanceolate membranous leaves which turn yellow in autumn. The rotate-campanulate, red-purple flowers, 2 inches across, in clusters of three to five, appear with the leaves. It is somewhat like *Rhododendron schkippenbachii* and is native to Japan.

For previous introduction see 117066.

123419. *HEDERA HELIX* L. Araliaceae.
English ivy.

From the Netherlands. Seeds presented by the Director, Botanic Garden, Amsterdam. Received April 28, 1937.

Variety *Digitata*.

123420 and 123421. *ORYZA SATIVA* L.
Poaceae. Rice.

From Italy. Seeds presented by Stazione Sperim, Risicoltura, Vercelli. Received April 28, 1937.

123420. *General Rossii*.

123421. *Gigante Vercelli*.

123422 and 123423. *ORYZA SATIVA* L.
Poaceae. Rice.

From India. Seeds presented by the Botanical Laboratory, Titabar Farm, Titabar. Received May 6, 1937.

123422. *Bengali Jaha*. No. 226.

123423. *Jahari*. No. 240.

123424. *GOSSYPIUM PALMERII* Watt. Mal-
vaceae. Cotton.

From Mexico. Seeds collected by George B. Hinton, in Pungarabato, and presented through the Division of Cotton and Other Fiber Crops and Diseases. Received May 6, 1937.

A much-branched shrub with leaves mostly linear, 1 to 3½ inches long, sometimes 3-lobed, and small pale-yellow flowers followed by small fruits with fuzzy seeds. Native to Mexico.

123425. *EPISCLA CUPREATA* (Hook.)
Hanst. (*Achimenes cupreata* Hook.).
Gesneriaceae.

From Puerto Rico. Plants presented by T. B. McClelland, Superintendent, Agricultural Experiment Station, Mayaguez. Received July 21, 1934. Numbered May 6, 1937.

A tender perennial a few inches high, suitable for warm house culture. Under favorable conditions it produces a mass of stolons extending several feet from the mother plant. The entire plant is covered with soft hairs, and the ovate crinkled leaves are copper tinged above; the small solitary flowers are scarlet red. Native to Colombia.

123426 to 123432.

From England. Plants presented by Sir Arthur W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Surrey. Received May 7, 1937.

123426. *ARUNDINARIA ANCEPS* Mitf. Po-
aceae. Bamboo.

Because of the uncertainty of its origin, this *arundinaria* was named *anceps* (doubtful). It is now believed to be native to northern India. The culms are round and slender and are reported to grow 10 to 15 feet high in England. On small plants there are 2 or 3 branches at each node, with rather long branchlets having 8 to 10 linear-lanceolate leaves. The leaves are light green, over 2 inches long and three-eighths of an inch wide. The tessellation (cross venation) is minute and unusually regular.

123427. *CHIMONOBAMBUSA FALCATA* (Nees)
Nakai (*Arundinaria falcata* Nees). Po-
aceae. Bamboo.

A slender clump bamboo growing to a height of 20 feet, but not exceeding one-half inch in diameter, having the young stems covered with a bluish-white, waxy coating soon turning yellowish green. The light-green, striate-veined leaves are 4 to 6 inches long by one-third of an inch wide, with downy sheaths. The species is not very hardy, being native to the lower slopes of the Himalayas in northwestern India.

For previous introduction see 110335.

123428. *THAMNOCALAMUS FALCONERI* Hook.
f. (*Arundinaria falconeri* (Van Houtte)
A. and C. Riviere). Poaceae. Bamboo.

A bamboo with a cylindrical culm, which, when young, has 8 to 10 branches at each node; these branches vary in length, are exceedingly slender, often purplish in color, and have 4 to 7 leaves gathered near the tips. The leaves are lanceolate, 1½ to 4 inches long by ⅜ to ⅝ of an inch wide. The slenderness of the branches gives this bamboo a distinctive beauty.

For previous introduction see 114413.

123429. *CHIMONOBAMBUSA MARMOREA*
(Mitf.) Makino (*Arundinaria mar-
morea* (Mitf.) Makino). Poaceae.
Bamboo.

A small bamboo growing 3 feet or more high. The internodes of the culm are very short, with 3 branches at each node, 2 short and 1 long. The bright-green, nearly sessile leaves are up to 4½ inches long by ⅝ to ⅞ of an inch wide, rough on both sides and with tessellated venations. The degree of hardness of the plant is not definitely known, though it is reported to have withstood a temperature of about 8° F. without injury in England.

For previous introduction see 116089.