

**31953. SPATHODEA CAMPANULATA Beauv.**

From Java. Received through Dr. B. T. Galloway, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, October 10, 1911.

*Distribution.*—A tree bearing racemes of scarlet or crimson flowers, found in the countries along the western coast of Africa, from Sierra Leone southward to Angola in Portuguese West Africa. Cultivated as a street tree in Java.

**31954 to 31956.**

Presented by Dr. F. Mader, Nice, Alpes Maritimes, France. Received October 5, 1911.

Seeds of the following; quoted notes by Dr. Mader:

**31954. PRUNUS BRIGANTINA Villars.**

“Seed collected from a little group growing between the hazel (*Corylus avellana*) in the Miniera Valley, 1,200 meters [3,930 feet] above sea level; and with a climate like that of your Alleghenies. Of course, the species, found here up to 2,000 meters [6,560 feet], is very hardy, as the Barcelonnette Valley, where it especially abounds, has an almost Siberian climate, frequently  $-25^{\circ}$  C. ( $-13^{\circ}$  F.) and lower in the winter, and up to  $35^{\circ}$  C. ( $95^{\circ}$  F.) in the summer. It is the true Briançon plum of French foresters, being now extensively planted in the high valleys, also on the Italian side, and has proved to be excellent for sheltering river banks, roadsides, stony ravines, or avalanche beds. The wood, which is very scarce, seems very much like that of *Prunus (Cerasus) mahaleb*. The fruit is free from sweetness and nearly insipid, but would be suitable for marmalades, etc. The seeds yield an oil used by poor mountaineers for cooking purposes, under the name ‘huile de marmotte.’ The species is not uncommon in the high valleys of the dry western part of the Maritime and Cottian Alps, from the Var to Briançon; in the more rainy eastern valleys it is much rarer, there being only scattered plants or little patches on shady rocks or other places.”

**31955. MEDICAGO SATIVA L.****Alfalfa.****31956. MEDICAGO FALCATA L.****31957 to 31975. PELARGONIUM spp.****Geranium.**

From Kew, England. Presented by Dr. David Prain, director, Royal Botanic Gardens. Received October 12, 1911.

Cuttings of the following, procured for purposes of breeding with the varieties commonly cultivated, with a view to adding to their bedding qualities:

**31957. PELARGONIUM CAPITATUM (L.) L'Herit.**

*Distribution.*—A trailing, partly shrubby plant with rosy-purple flowers in dense heads, found in the vicinity of Table Mountain and on the flats around Cape Town, South Africa.

**31958. PELARGONIUM QUERCIFOLIUM (L. f.) L'Herit.**

*Distribution.*—A hairy, much-branched shrub, found in South Africa, and well known in cultivation as the “oak-leaf geranium.”

**31959. PELARGONIUM VIOLAREUM Jacq.**

*Distribution.*—A diffuse shrub with the two upper petals dark red and the three lower ones white, growing on the slopes of the mountains in South Africa.

**31960. PELARGONIUM RAPACEUM (L.) Jacq.**

*Distribution.*—On dry stony mountain sides in the vicinity of Cape Town and in the Stellenbosch and Swellendam districts of South Africa.