

**41571. CROTALARIA CUNNINGHAMII R. Brown. Fabaceæ.**

From Wellington Point, near Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. Presented by Mr. James Pink. Received December 7, 1915.

"I am of the opinion that under cultivation it will prove an acquisition for ornamental planting, and in dry situations it may become a rival to the herbaceous Calceolaria. The plant grows about 2 feet high and will bear topping to any extent, every lateral throwing up a spike of flowers of bright orange yellow." (*Pink.*)

Though unattractive as to the color of the flower, this is a very curious and striking greenhouse plant, the soft velvety pubescence that clothes all the surfaces with a uniform glaucous hue at once arresting the attention. It is a native of the dry, almost desert regions of northwestern and central Australia, growing on sandy ridges, from Sharks Bay to the Gulf of Carpentaria, and penetrating southward through central Australia toward Spencers Gulf. A shrub 2 to 3 feet high, everywhere covered with a soft gray-green tomentum. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, p. 5770.)

**41572. MALUS SARGENTII Rehder. Malaceæ.**

From Tokyo, Japan. Presented by Dr. T. Watase, Tokyo Plant, Seed & Implement Co. Received December 4, 1915.

A shrub of bushy habit 3 to 5 feet high; leaves ovate to oval, 2 to 3 inches long, 1 to 2 inches wide; woolly when quite young, becoming nearly smooth before falling; flowers pure white, 1 inch across, produced in clusters of five or six; fruit orange shaped, one-half inch wide, bright red, the apex marked by the scar of the fallen calyx. I only know this species by a small specimen sent to Kew by Prof. Sargent in 1908, but it appears to be a pretty plant, and distinct among crabs by its purely bushy habit. It was originally discovered by Sargent in 1892 near a brackish marsh, Muroran, Japan, and was named in his honor by Mr. Rehder in 1903. The author observes that it is most nearly related to *P. toringo*, but differs in its larger, pure-white flowers with broad overlapping petals and in its larger fruits. From another ally, *P. zumi*, it is distinguished by its broader, often-lobed leaves, the shape of the broader based petals, the glabrous calyx tube, and the habit. Adapted from *W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 2, p. 293.)

**41573. CHAYOTA EDULIS Jacq. Cucurbitaceæ.****Chayote.**

(*Sechium edule* Swartz.)

From Camaguey, Cuba. Presented by Mr. Robert L. Luáces, director, Granja Escuela. Received December 20, 1915.

"Chayotes of the green variety. Of these four, one has been sprouted off the vine and the others on the vine. We, here in Cuba, either sprout on the vine or over water; that is, taking the chayote from the vine and putting it in the mouth of a wide-mouthed bottle until it sends out the sprout. It is also common to cut off the lower end of the fruit before planting and allow the wound to heal over either simply in the air or by covering the wound with ashes." (*Luáces.*)