

their houses for storing their cured meats and other supplies. Here in Tucuman the *Chorisia* is used quite a good deal for planting along suburban roads and avenues, and while it is not as beautiful a tree as some it is striking and interesting enough. The large flowers are yellowish white, the pods green at first, changing later on to dark brown. The tree resists quite a good deal of frost, about as much as the jacaranda, for instance, but probably can not be grown as far north as Washington. In California and the Gulf States it should do quite well. This species is quite scarce." (*E. F. Schultz.*)

### 43466 to 43470.

From the Himalaya Mountains. Collected by Mr. R. E. Cooper and presented by Mr. A. K. Bulley, Bees Ltd., Liverpool, England. Received October 16, 1916. Quoted notes by Mr. Cooper.

**43466.** *EREMURUS HIMALAICUS* Baker. Liliaceæ.

(Cooper No. 5196.) "This plant, which was found growing in a thin, turfy meadow over sand on river banks in extremely dry situations, is said to occur in only one place, Gonola, Labane, a stage below Kylung. It is 3 or 4 feet high, and the very showy white flowers appear in May."

**43467.** *EREMURUS HIMALAICUS* Baker. Liliaceæ.

"Probably the same as No. 5196 [S. P. I. No. 43466]."

**43468.** *IRIS* sp. Iridaceæ.

**Iris.**

(Cooper No. 5357.) "This dwarf iris grew on sloping turf at an altitude of 10,000 to 12,000 feet. Its leaves are thin and narrow."

**43469.** *SILENE* sp. Silenaceæ.

(Cooper No. 5312.) "This plant grew to a height of 2 feet in the moist turf of a cornfield and bore white flowers."

**43470.** *THYMUS* sp. Menthaceæ.

**Thyme.**

(Cooper No. 5265.) "This plant grows on moist shady slopes at an elevation of 10,000 feet. The flowers are small and yellow, and the fruits are very hairy."

### 43471. *BOUGAINVILLEA* sp. Nyctaginaceæ.

**Bougainvillea.**

From Georgetown, Demerara, British Guiana. Cuttings presented by the Department of Science and Agriculture. Received October 3, 1916.

An attractive crimson-flowered bougainvillea, originally from Colombia, and now commonly cultivated in several of the British West Indian islands and also in British Guiana. In the latter place the Department of Science and Agriculture has been carrying on experiments with the culture of this ornamental. The crimson bougainvillea has been successfully raised from cuttings and flowers twice a year in British Guiana, once in April or May and once in October or November. (Adapted from note in *Agricultural News*, July 1, 1916, vol. 15, p. 220.)

### 43472 to 43474.

Collected by Dr. David Griffiths and grown at the Plant Introduction Field Station, Chico, Calif. Plants numbered October 27, 1916.

**43472 and 43473.** *LEPARGYRAEA ARGENTEA* (Pursh) Greene. Elaeagnaceæ.] (*Shepherdia argentea* Nutt.) **Buffalo berry.**

"Secured near Pierre, S. Dak. The buffalo berry is a native of the Missouri River valley and westward. In limited localities it has played