

45727 to 45729.

From Jamaica Plain, Mass. Presented by the Arnold Arboretum. Received January 8, 1918.

45727. *AMYGDALUS TRILOBA* (Lindl.) Ricker. Amygdalaceæ.

(*Prunus triloba* Lindl.)

Flowering almond.

One of the most beautiful of all hardy flowering shrubs; it is covered with a profusion of pink and white flowers and will thrive in almost any good garden soil, either as a bush in the open or trained to a wall. It may be planted at any time during the winter, and once it has filled its allotted space it should be closely pruned each spring immediately after blooming. The flowers are borne on the young wood; hence, by removing this promptly at the time stated, vigorous new shoots are produced for flowering the following year. (Adapted from *The Garden*, vol. 79, p. 17.)

45728. *COTONEASTER FOVEOLATA* Rehd. and Wils. Malaceæ.

"*Cotoneaster foveolata* is a tall shrub with black fruit and leaves which late in the autumn turn to brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. For its autumn foliage this plant might well find a place in every garden." (*Arnold Arboretum Bulletin of Popular Information No. 50.*)

45729. *ROSA HELENÆ* Rehd. and Wils. Rosaceæ.

Rose.

"*Rosa helenæ* is very abundant in rocky places from river level to 1,500 meters everywhere in western Hupeh and eastern Szechwan, but it has not yet been reported from farther west. In wayside thickets and by the banks of streams it forms tangled masses often 6 meters tall and as much through, and in the margins of woods it rambles over small trees. When covered with masses of its white fragrant flowers this rose is very beautiful. It has proved quite hardy and has flowered profusely at the Arnold Arboretum." (*Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianæ*, vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 311.)

45730 and 45731.

From the city of Panama, Panama. Plants presented by Sr. Ramon Arias-Feraud. Received January 9, 1918.

45730. *CEPHAELIS* sp. Rubiaceæ.

"Obtained in the Chiriqui Mountains." (*Arias-Feraud.*)

"*Raicilla*, or *ipecacuana*. A shrub 8 to 16 inches high, with ascending or erect simple stem and somewhat creeping root. It is one of the sources of the medicinal ipecacuana. The typical plant grows in Peru, but specimens of closely allied or identical species from Central America are in the economic collection of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"Roots and stems only were received, so that it is impossible to identify this plant with certainty." (*W. E. Safford.*)

45731. *SMILAX OFFICINALIS* H. B. K. Smilacaceæ.

Sarsaparilla.

"Obtained in the Chiriqui Mountains." (*Arias-Feraud.*)

"*Chiriqui zarzaparilla*. A climbing plant with square stem, armed along the angles with triangular prickles resembling those of a rose. Leaves glabrous, often a foot long, variable in form, often triangular or oblong, acute at the apex, cordate or somewhat auriculate at the base, with two or three longitudinal nerves on each side of the midrib; petioles