

49279. CROTALARIA LABURNIFOLIA L. Fabaceæ.

From Cairo, Egypt. Seeds presented by the director of the horticultural section, Gizeh Branch, Ministry of Agriculture. Received January 20, 1920.

A low shrubby plant with slender elongated branches, compound leaves, and terminal and lateral racemes of bright-yellow flowers. It is a native of western India, where it is often seen in gardens because of its flowering throughout the year. It is also used for paper making. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 2, p. 613*, and *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 2, p. 84.*)

49280. CAMOENSIA MAXIMA Welw. Fabaceæ.

From Cienfuegos, Cuba. Seeds presented by Robert M. Grey, Harvard Experiment Station. Received January 24, 1920.

Probably the largest flowered and certainly one of the most delicately beautiful vines in the world. The flowers are sometimes 8 inches long and have a delicious fragrance when first opening; their pure-white fluted petals are margined with gold, changing to a darker tinge with age. This magnificent vine adorns the tops of lofty trees on the edges of forests in tropical Africa. The clusters are pendulous and sometimes contain a dozen flowers. (Adapted from the *Garden Magazine, vol. 7, p. 229.*)

This vine flowered in 1908 in the greenhouses of the United States Department of Agriculture.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 45608.

49281. NOMOCHARIS PARDANTHINA Franch. Liliaceæ.

From Elstree, Herts, England. Seeds presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. Received January 24, 1920.

A rare liliaceous plant from western China, concerning which Reginald Farrer speaks as follows: "It is most like some hybrid of a minor lily with *Odontoglossum rosii*, combining the perverse and sinister spottings of the one with the frank and graceful loveliness of the other, with a delicacy of shell-pink coloring. You see it on the high alpine grassy slopes of Hpimaw Pass, nodding down at you with myriads of wide-open dark-eyed faces in every shade of pale rose. For 4,000 years the Chinese have devoured its bulbs like onions." (Adapted from *Gardeners' Chronicle, 3d ser., vol. 66, p. 221.*)

49282 to 49284. QUERCUS LYRATA × VIRGINIANA. Fagaceæ. Oak.

From College Station, Tex. Plants presented by H. Ness, horticulturist, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. Received January 26, 1920. Quoted notes by Mr. Ness.

"The six plants are the second generation (F_2) of *Quercus lyrata* ♂ × *virginiana*, descendants of three different mother plants of the first generation. Since the first generation produced at the time no male flowers, the second generation are deferred hybrids. There are three possible male parents of this second generation; namely, the post oak (*Q. minor*), the water oak (*Q. nigra*), and the live oak (*Q. virginiana*)."

49282. "No. 1."

49284. "No. 3."

49283. "No. 2."