

## 49745 to 49796—Continued.

49755. *CROTALARIA LONGIBOSTRATA* Arn. Fabaceæ.

"(No. 298a. Antigua. February 17, 1920. Herb. No. 950.) *Much*. Seeds of a fine-leaved bushy perennial *Crotalaria* from Santa Maria de Jesus, where it is cultivated in the gardens of the Indians. It is also grown elsewhere in Guatemala. The tender shoots are esteemed as greens and are cooked with meat or added to soups. The plant grows about 5 feet high and has woody branches. *Much* (pronounced 'mooch') is the name used by the Cakchikel Indians."

49756. *CROTALARIA MAYPURENSIS* H. B. K. Fabaceæ.

"(No. 300a. Antigua. February 17, 1920. Herb. No. 944.) Seeds of a shrubby *Crotalaria* about 5 feet high, with large yellow flowers like those of *Crotalaria retusa*. It occurs as a wild plant near Antigua."

49757. *DAHLIA MAXONII* Safford. Asteraceæ.

Dahlia.

"(No. 308a. Antigua. February 20, 1920.) Seeds of a dahlia which the Kekchi Indians of northern Guatemala know as *tzolokh*, while those who speak the Pokonchi language call it *shikor*. Spanish-speaking Guatemalans usually term it *Santa Catarina*. Though extremely abundant, both wild and cultivated, in many parts of the Guatemalan highlands (principally between 3,000 and 7,000 feet altitude) it seems never to have received much attention from botanists; indeed, as Dr. W. E. Safford found in 1919 that it had not yet received a name, he described it as *Dahlia maxonii* in honor of William R. Maxon, of the United States National Herbarium.

"Sometimes the stems reach to 15 or 18 feet and become quite woody toward the base. They terminate in a number of slender branches, each bearing several flowers, not all of which open at the same time. The flowers face outward and upward, as opposed to those of *D. imperialis*, which are distinctly nodding. The color is lilac-pink and the diameter of the flowers commonly 3 to 5 inches.

"When brought into cultivation around the huts of the Indians the species seems to lose its stability. In place of single lilac-pink flowers other forms often appear, and since the plant is easily propagated by cuttings it is a simple matter to reproduce these variations. A single white form is occasionally seen, and a double white and a double lilac are more common.

"When planted in northern gardens this species would be cut down by frost before it had time to reach the flowering stage, though it has in a few instances bloomed in California. (I am assuming that the species I have seen is *D. maxonii*.) In Florida, if the proper soil conditions can be provided, it should prove successful; and there are many places in northern India, in southern Japan, in subtropical Brazil, and numerous other countries where it would find congenial surroundings."

49758. *DAHLIA POPENOVII* Safford. Asteraceæ.

Dahlia.

"(No. 303. Antigua, February 17, 1920.) Tubers collected near Santa Maria de Jesus at an altitude of 6,500 feet.

"This species, which grows in the mountains of central Guatemala at altitudes of 5,000 to 7,000 feet, has been considered by Doctor Safford to be one of the wild parents of the cultivated cactus dahlias. It is a plant rarely exceeding 4 feet in height, with slender stems surmounted by single flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter, having eight ray florets of