

49866 to 49869—Continued.**49867. CERINTHE MINOR L.** Boraginaceæ.

A European plant with yellow or purple spotted flowers in long racemes. (Adapted from *Boissier, Flora Orientalis, vol. 4, p. 148.*)

49868. RANUNCULUS GLACIALIS L. Ranunculaceæ.

A plant 3 to 6 inches in height, with beautiful silky white flowers suffused beneath with purple; native to the Arctic regions of Europe, Asia, and America, at altitudes of 6,500 to 13,000 feet. (Adapted from *Gardeners' Chronicle, third series, vol. 53, p. 117.*)

49869. THALICTRUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM L. Ranunculaceæ.

A plant from southern and middle Europe, with 3-parted leaves and flowers in dense corymbs. (Adapted from *Boissier, Flora Orientalis, vol. 1, p. 9.*)

49870. VIGNA LUTEA (Swartz) A. Gray. Fabaceæ.

(*V. retusa* Walp.)

From Lamac, Bataan, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by P. J. Wester, agricultural adviser, Lamac Horticultural Station. Received April 27, 1920.

"Seeds of the *silani*, a native perennial, trailing, and climbing vine which I have recently domesticated, principally for trial as a cover crop. It is easily grown from cuttings, and until it becomes too common it could be used as an ornamental climber in countries where it does not grow wild." (Wester.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 31607.

49871. CISSUS HYPOGLAUCA A. Gray. Vitaceæ.

(*Vitis hypoglauca* F. Muell.)

From San Diego, Calif. Seeds presented by Miss Kate Sessions. Received May 7, 1920.

An Australian evergreen climber attaining an enormous length, forming when old a very stout stem, and bearing black berries which are the size of small cherries. The plant endures slight frost, though evergreen. It is best in cool climates to keep seedlings for two or three years under shelter, so that sufficient development of the woody stem may take place in the plant subsequently to resist some degree of frost. This species may perhaps be vastly changed by continued culture. (Adapted from *Mueller, Select Extra-Tropical Plants, p. 563.*)

The use of this vine on a pergola is shown in Plate II.

49872 and 49873. CITRULLUS VULGARIS Schrad. Cucurbitaceæ.**Watermelon.**

From Chico, Calif. Seeds from plants grown from a shipment of seeds from A. D. Voyekoff, Vladivostok, Siberia, May 17, 1920. Numbered for convenience in distribution June 15, 1920.

"This seed was planted June 15. On August 1 (45 days after planting the seed) fruits were ripe. The melons are not large, ranging from about 8 to 12 or 14 inches in diameter, nearly round, and of a purplish green color, very unusual and peculiar in appearance. The quality is fair to good. While this melon would not compete with the commercial types developed and grown here in a section highly favorable to melon production, the short season required for its development would seem to me to make it a valuable thing for many sections.

"In collecting the seed one vine was found with melons having yellow flesh; the remainder had red flesh." (H. E. Allanson.)

49872. Red-fleshed.

49873. Yellow-fleshed.