

50609 to 50623—Continued.

50615. *IPOMOEA* sp. Convolvulacæ. Morning-glory.

“(No. 176.) A very ornamental vine, vigorous, covered with soft prickles. The flowers, 4 to 5 inches in diameter, are pink with deeper pink veins; the throat is yellow and the corolla thick and succulent.”

50616. *LASIACIS DIVARICATA* (L.) Hitchc. Poacææ. Grass.

“(No. 177.) A grasslike plant climbing up in second growth.”

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 24879.

50617. *NYMPHAEA BLANDA* G. F. W. Meyer. Nymphæacææ. Water lily.

“(No. 184.) A tender, night-blooming water lily from Lago Izabal, native to tropical America, with creamy white flowers, 4 inches across, closing very early in the morning.” (Peter Bisset.)

50618. *PASSIFLORA FOETIDA* L. Passifloracææ.

“(No. 175.) A hairy leaved plant, not a large grower, which may be of value in hybridizing or as an ornamental. The flowers are light purple to almost blue, and the calyx is lacinated. The edible fruit is bright cherry red, shining, and three-eighths to three-fourths of an inch in diameter.”

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 38989.

50619. *RUBUS* sp. Rosacææ. Raspberry.

“(No. 167.) A vigorous grower with canes fully 10 feet long.”

50620. *SOLANUM* sp. Solanacææ.

“(No. 168.) From hillsides above Tactic. The plant climbs up through the underbrush. The leaves are similar to those of a tomato plant, and the fruits look exactly like a small pepino (*Solanum muricatum*) and are about half an inch long. I have not been able to find any use for the fruit, though it does not have a bad flavor. It may be of use to cross with the pepino to produce a more robust and fruitful plant.”

50621. *TECOMA* sp. Bignoniacææ.

“(No. 179.) A vine which grows to the tops of lofty trees and is very handsome when in flower. The flowers are pink and borne in terminal clusters.”

50622. (Undetermined.)

“(No. 169.) A very pretty, semiscandent, lax plant, climbing up in the second growth and flowering throughout the year; the fine tubular flowers are bright red.”

50623. (Undetermined.)

“(No. 185.) A small epiphytic shrub 2 to 2½ feet high with lavender, lilac-like flowers in spikes 4 to 12 inches long borne from the very base of the plant almost to the top. It is very pretty and floriferous and may be useful as a hothouse plant. It should be easy to root from cuttings, as the plant is hardwooded. This specimen was found growing on a stump on the road to Chama.”

50624. *KOKIA DRYNARIOIDES* (Seem.) Lewton. Malvacææ. Kokio.

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Seeds presented by J. F. Rock, botanist, College of Hawaii. Received May 20, 1920.

“Seeds from a cultivated tree on Molokai.” (Rock.)

An interesting tree with long-petioled cordate leaves and red, silky flowers. The seeds in the thick woody ovoid capsule are covered with a short reddish brown tomentum. Several trees occurred on the west end of Molokai at Mahana, but have now died, owing to the ravages of cattle, sheep, and goats which eat off the bark and leaves. (Adapted from Rock, *The Indigenous Trees of the Hawaiian Islands*, p. 307.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47223.