

51856 to 51869—Continued.

ous cyanogenetic glucosid and were consequently harmless. The proportion of prussic acid obtainable from *L. arabicus* is considerable and varies from 26 per cent in the case of young plants to 32 per cent in the case of those almost mature, when the yield of acid reaches the maximum. (Adapted from *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, London, vol. 1, p. 12.*)

51859. *LOTUS CONIMERICENSIS* Brot.

A gray-green, more or less hairy plant with decumbent, ascending, or rarely erect thin stems and short-petioled leaves. The leaflets are mostly ovate-lanceolate to obovate. The ovate stipules are longer than the petiole and mostly longer than the leaflets. The small rose-colored flowers are in one-flowered inflorescences. Found in sandy regions or on grassy places on the Mediterranean coast, in the southwest parts of Provence and the Riviera. (Adapted from *Ascherson and Graebner, Synopsis der Mitteleuropäischen Flora, vol. 6, p. 689.*)

51860. *LOTUS CYTISOIDES* L.

A slightly hairy or nearly smooth plant with stipules shorter than those of *Lotus creticus*. The corolla wings are broadly obovate, entirely covering the keel. The pod, 3 to 5 centimeters long, is more or less compressed, torulose thickened, and straight or slightly bent. Found only on the Mediterranean seacoast on rocky precipices. (Adapted from *Ascherson and Graebner, Synopsis der Mitteleuropäischen Flora, vol. 6, abt. 2, p. 672.*)

51861. *LOTUS EDULIS* L.

A more or less hairy plant with ascending or erect, rarely decumbent, branched stems, mostly 1 to 4 decimeters long. The gray-green leaflets are obovate, rarely wedge-linear, and the stipules are broad ovate to heart-shaped, oblique at the base, acute. The large yellow flowers are in heads of one to three. Found in sandy areas in the Mediterranean region only. (Adapted from *Ascherson and Graebner, Synopsis der Mitteleuropäischen Flora, vol. 6, abt. 2, p. 668.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 7731.

51862. *LOTUS FILICAULIS* Durieu.

A form closely allied to *Lotus corniculatus* var. *major*. It is distinguished by the elongated, thin, stiff peduncle. Native to Algeria. (Adapted from *Ascherson and Graebner, Synopsis der Mitteleuropäischen Flora, vol. 6, abt. 2, p. 682.*)

51863. *LOTUS GEBELIA* Vent.

An herbaceous plant, native to the Alps, which flowers all through the summer. The robust and almost woody stem is branched, leafy, glabrous, glaucous green, and one-fourth of a decimeter long. The ternate leaves are subtended by bracts which resemble the sessile, entire leaflets. The flowers, 6 to 10 millimeters long, are at first crimson red, then pale rose, and finally whitish streaked with rose. At night they fold down next the petiole and are covered by the three leaflike bracts. The glabrous pods furnish a pleasantly flavored, nourishing food. (Adapted from *Ventenat, Description des Plantes Nouvelles et Peu Connues, Cultivées dans le Jardin de J. M. Cels, p. 57.*)

51864. *LOTUS JACOBÆUS* L.

A plant with an erect stem, linear leaves, and subterranean pods; native to the Cape Verde Islands.

51865. *LOTUS LAMPROCARPUS* Boiss.

A plant native to the humid grasslands of Attica, with a robust stem often 2 feet long diffusing into long branches. The lower leaves are obovate, the upper oblong-acute. The yellow flowers are clustered in heads of two or three. The narrow erect pods are shining gray, silky, and smooth. (Adapted from *Boissier, Diagnoses Plantarum Orientalium Novarum, vol. 2, no. 9, p. 33.*)

51866. *LOTUS ORNITHOPODIOIDES* L.

A hairy annual with branched, decumbent, or ascending, rarely erect stems, mostly 1 to 3 decimeters long. The leaflets are wedge shaped at