

## 58393 to 58396—Continued.

58393. *ANEMONE DEMISSA* Hook. f. and Thoms. Ranunculaceæ.

(Saba. September, 1923.) A lovely alpine plant common in limestone soil on all of the mountain meadows of the Likiang Snow Range at altitudes of 11,000 to 13,000 feet and higher. The leaves are in basal rosettes, and the large white flowers are in many-flowered umbels.

58394. *CASTANOPSIS DELAYAYI* Franch. Fagaceæ.

(No. 10798. September, 1923.) A semideciduous tree 50 to 70 feet tall, with a trunk 4 to 6 feet in diameter, which grows on a limestone range north of Likiang at an altitude of 8,200 feet. It is also quite common on the Yangtze north of Likiang at Tungshan, Shiku, and Hgaza. The glaucous, glabrous leaves are serrate on the upper halves. The fruits are borne in axillary spikes, with 10 to 20 in each spike, and the burrs are covered with concentric bands bearing short sharp spines. The fruits are small, with a single ovate to conical nut about half an inch long, inclosing a sweet, edible kernel. This is one of the finest and hardest timber trees of this region.

58395. *INCARVILLEA GRANDIFLORA BREVIPES* Sprague. Bignoniaceæ.

(No. 8991. Saba. September, 1923.) A stemless plant found in limestone soil on all of the mountain meadows of the Likiang Snow Range at altitudes of 9,500 to 12,000 feet, where it is the first to flower in early spring. The dark-green glossy leaves are lyrate and pinnately cut, and the large flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, are deep magenta purple with yellow throats.

58396. *MECONOPSIS RUDIS* Prain. Papaveraceæ.

(No. 9840. September, 1923.) A plant 1 or 2 feet tall which thrives in loose limestone gravel, in company with *Meconopsis integrifolia*, on the Likiang Snow Range at an altitude of about 13,000 feet.

58397. *LESPEDEZA STRIATA* (Thunb.) Hook. and Arn. Fabaceæ.

Numbered December, 1923.

In 1919 J. B. Norton visited Japan as an agricultural explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture. Among the seeds he brought back were those of a strain of *Lespedeza striata* collected near the city of Kobe. This strain proved to be an unusually strong grower and in tests at Hartsville, S. C., has outgrown both the common *lespedeza* (*L. striata*) of the South and the newly introduced Korean *lespedeza* (*L. stipulacea*). At Arlington Experiment Farm, Rosslyn, Va., the growth of the Kobe and of the Korean varieties has been about the same, but the former makes a finer, more leafy growth and is therefore probably the better forage crop.

The Kobe *lespedeza* does not seed as early as the Korean and at Arlington farm has made a smaller seed crop than the latter. It will therefore probably not reproduce in the North. In habit, leaf shape, and size the Kobe strain is just like the common *lespedeza*, but it grows to a larger size. (*A. J. Pieters, Bureau of Plant Industry.*)

58398 to 58402. *PRIMULA* spp. Primulaceæ.

From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. Received December 3, 1923. Notes by Mr. Rock.

58398. *PRIMULA BULLEYANA* Forrest.

(No. 8988. Heshwe. September, 1923.) A very striking species 2 to 3 feet high, found only in boggy meadows at Heshwe, on the eastern slope of the Likiang Snow Range, at an altitude of about 11,000 feet. The deep reddish orange flowers, brownish crimson in bud, are slightly fragrant.

## 58399 to 58402—Continued.

58399. *PRIMULA POISSONI* Franch.

(September, 1923.) One of the hardest primroses from this region; it is confined to swampy meadows or even to the gravelly beds of shallow brooks on the Likiang Snow Range at altitudes of 8,000 to 10,000 feet. The flowers, with crimson-lake corollas and yellow throats, are in candelabra-like spikes.

58400. *PRIMULA PULCHELLA* Franch.

(No. 8682. Saba. September, 1923.) A handsome primrose growing in limestone soil in rather moist meadows on the eastern slopes of the Likiang Snow Range at an altitude of 11,000 feet. The lanceolate leaves are yellowish beneath, and the large flowers are bluish purple.

58401. *PRIMULA SINOPURPUREA* Balf. f.

(September, 1923.) A very ornamental species about 2 feet in height, found in moist meadows on the western slopes of the Likiang Snow Range at an altitude of 13,000 feet or more. The linear leaves are bright green above and golden yellow beneath, and the purplish red flowers are borne in dense umbels. The flowers appear in May and June and the fruits in early September.

58402. *PRIMULA VINIFLORA* Franch.

(No. 8394. September, 1923.) A plant about 15 inches high which loves moist meadows and shady situations on the edges of fir and spruce forests on the eastern slopes of the Likiang Snow Range at an altitude of about 12,000 feet. The leaves are elliptical and dull green, and the large flowers, resembling those of *Vinca*, are a deep indigo blue.

## 58403 and 58404.

From Para, Brazil. Seeds presented by Godfrey Davidson. Received December 13, 1923. Notes by Mr. Davidson.

58403. *ARISTOLOCHIA* sp. Aristolochiaceæ.

This appears to be a new species.

58404. *NYMPHAEA* sp. Nymphaeaceæ. **Water lily.**

A very attractive water lily; the flowers are white, shaded with pink, and delightfully fragrant.

58405. *PRIMULA SINO-DENTICULATA* Balf. f. Primulaceæ.

From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. Received December 7, 1923.

(No. 9617. September, 1923.) One of the earliest primroses of this vicinity, flowering in February on dry grassy slopes of the Likiang Snow Range at altitudes of 7,000 to 11,000 feet. It is likewise distributed from the Tengyueh Mountains to north of Likiang and beyond the Yangtze to Haba Shan. The flowers, in dense globose heads, are deep blue with a slight purplish tinge. (*Rock.*)

58406. *CUCUMIS* sp. Cucurbitaceæ.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by P. J. Wester, Bureau of Agriculture. Received December 12, 1923.

*Kondol-nak.* I collected these seeds on a recent trip to Tanjay, island of Negros. The fruits are like miniature watermelons in shape and color, averaging 5 centimeters (2 inches) in length. The flesh is edible, though of little value, but the plant might be serviceable for plant breeders who are working to get wilt-resistant cucumbers and watermelons. The fruits remain in good condition on the vines for some weeks and so may be of ornamental value in Florida. (*Wester.*)