

99576 to 99650—Continued.

99642. ZEPHYRANTHES CARDINALIS C. H. Wright (*Atamosco cardinalis* Britton). Amaryllidaceae. Zephyrily.

No. 2583. Plants from Nassau, New Providence Island, January 12, 1932. A low herbaceous perennial from a truncated bulb with shining green strap-shaped leaves 6 inches long. The cardinal-red, funnel-shaped flowers, 2 to 3 inches long, are borne on cylindrical scapes which are red at the base and green above.

99643. (Undetermined.)

No. 2555a. Plants from Nassau, New Providence Island, January 1, 1932. A dwarf palm with a curious bottle-shaped trunk and large heavy pinnate leaves, said to have been introduced from India.

99644. (Undetermined.)

No. 2700. Seedling of an undetermined wild palm, native to St. Kitts Island; presented by R. E. Kelsick, superintendent, Agricultural Experiment Station, Basseterre, January 23, 1932.

99645. (Undetermined.)

No. 2947. Plant collected on Tobago Island, February 20, 1932. A large and very vigorous vine with coriaceous heart-shaped leaves on long petioles and a habit which suggests its value as a porch or pergola vine.

99646. (Undetermined.)

No. 3778. Plants collected at the Union Experiment Station, St. Lucia, Windward Islands, March 8, 1932. A vigorous vine with many aerial roots, growing over a mango tree.

99647. (Undetermined.)

No. 2695. From Dominica, January 29, 1932. Plant presented by F. G. Harcourt, who collected it in Trinidad.

99648. (Undetermined.)

99649. (Undetermined.)

99650. (Undetermined.)

99651 to 99670.

From India. Seeds presented by G. Ghose & Co., Town-end, Darjeeling. Received May 6, 1932.

99651. ACONITUM PALMATUM Don. Ranunculaceae. Monkshood.

A leafy-stemmed perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, native to the temperate slopes of the Himalayas in India. The deeply five-lobed reniform leaves are 4 to 6 inches across, and the rather large green-blue flowers, on long pedicels, are borne in a sparse panicle.

99652. ANEMONE RIVULARIS Buch.-Ham.

A silky pubescent ornamental from 1 to 3 feet high, with three-parted basal leaves up to 6 inches in diameter and white or bluish flowers, over an inch long, in compound cymes. It is found in the Himalayan region at 5,000 feet altitude.

For previous introduction see 93183.

99653. ASTER TRICEPHALUS C. B. Clarke. Asteraceae.

A small vigorous subtropical herbaceous perennial with reddish flower heads. Native to Sikkim, India.

For previous introduction see 73146.

99654. BETULA UTILIS D. Don. Betulaceae. Birch.

A tree 40 to 60 feet high with red-brown trunk and branches and bark which peels off in papery flakes. It is native to the subtropical regions of the Himalayas. The oval, coarsely toothed,

99651 to 99670—Continued.

sharp-pointed leaves, 3 inches long, are dark green above and paler beneath. In winter the orange-chocolate color of the twigs is very striking.

For previous introduction see 73149.

99655. CATHARTIA VILLOSA Hook. f. Papavera-ceae.

A hardy annual or biennial found in the Sikkim Himalayas. The abundance of long shaggy fulvous hairs and the bright-yellow glabrous flowers give it a handsome appearance. The cordate radical leaves are long-petioled and palmately five-lobed; the stem leaves are sessile and the uppermost pinnatifid. The large nodding flowers have golden anthers and a green fleshy stigma.

For previous introduction see 49624.

99656. CHRYSANTHEMUM ATKINSONI C. B. Clarke Asteraceae.

A tuberous-rooted herbaceous perennial with woolly stems 6 to 12 inches high, native to the Sikkim Himalayas in India. The oblong leaves, 4 to 6 inches long, are deeply pinnately divided into linear segments, and the purple flower heads, 1 to 2 inches across, are usually solitary at the thickened top of the stem.

99657. CIRSIUM INVOLUCRATUM DC. Asteraceae. Thistle.

A stout herb, 2 to 6 feet high, native to India. The deeply pinnatifid leaves, 6 to 12 inches long, are white tomentose beneath, and the yellow-white to purple flower heads are 2 to 3 inches across.

99658. CLINTONIA ALPINA (Royle) Kunth. Con-vallariaceae.

A low perennial native to the temperate slopes of the Himalayas in India. The lanceolate sub-radical leaves are 4 to 9 inches long, and the small white funnel-shaped flowers are borne in a loose raceme on a scape 1 to 2 feet high.

99659. CORTIA HOOKERI C. B. Clarke. Apiaceae.

A stemless herbaceous perennial with a rosette of 3- to 4-times pinnate leaves, the ultimate segments being linear and about one fourth inch long. The white or purplish flowers are borne in sessile umbels which are up to 8 inches long and form a dense mass over the crown of the plant. It is native to the Sikkim region in India.

For previous introduction see 93189.

99660. CREMANTHODIUM OBLONGATUM C. B. Clarke. Asteraceae.

A perennial herb, 4 to 8 inches high, native to the Himalayas on the border between India and Tibet. The coriaceous pinnately nerved radical leaves are reniform and 2 to 3 inches broad, the leaves on the scape are reduced to oblong bracts, and the yellow flower heads are 1 to 2 inches across. Received as *C. elongatum*, which appears to be an error for *C. oblongatum*, with which the seeds agree.

99661. CYANANTHUS LOBATUS Wall. Campanu-laceae.

A perennial herb with more or less prostrate shoots up to 2 feet high, with ovate-oblong lobed leaves an inch long and single blue flowers, somewhat like a periwinkle, sometimes an inch across, appearing in late summer. Native to the Himalayas.

For previous introduction see 78880.

99662. GAULTHERIA PYROLOIDES Hook. f. and Thoms. Ericaceae.

A low evergreen shrub less than a foot high, with narrow-elliptic leaves 1 to 2 inches long and large blue-black berries. Native to the Himalayas.

For previous introduction see 78354.