

**80952 to 80995—Continued.**

80956. No. 35.	80978. No. 97.
80957. No. 36.	80979. No. 98.
80958. No. 38.	80980. No. 106.
80959. No. 39.	80981. No. 109.
80960. No. 40.	80982. No. 110.
80961. No. 42.	80983. No. 201.
80962. No. 44.	80984. No. 202.
80963. No. 45.	80985. No. 206.
80964. No. 46.	80986. No. 207.
80965. No. 50.	80987. No. 208.
80966. No. 54.	80988. No. 211.
80967. No. 56.	80989. No. 220.
80968. No. 59.	80990. No. 251.
80969. No. 65.	80991. No. 260.
80970. No. 68.	80992. No. 261.
80971. No. 72.	80993. No. 262.
80972. No. 80.	80994. No. 263.
80973. No. 82.	80995. No. 286.
80976. No. 90.	80974. No. 87.
80977. No. 96.	80975. No. 89.

**80996. AMORPHOPHALLUS CAMPANULATUS (Roxb.) Blume. Araceae.**

From India. Roots presented by Richard B. Gregg. Received December 15, 1928. Numbered in August, 1929.

*Suran.* As a food root this is highly esteemed in most Provinces of India, having a high starch content and a gently laxative effect, and is also said to improve digestive power. It is propagated by planting the large nodules which, for planting purposes, are treated like parts of a potato. The root and nodules may be dried indefinitely, and, in fact, it is considered desirable to expose the roots to strong sunshine for several days after peeling. The roots grow to a large size, as big as a large cabbage or even larger, and the meat is dull yellow. They may be cooked, baked, or fried, but if not thoroughly cooked they are a little bitter.

**80997. DRACAENA sp. Liliaceae.**

**Dracena.**

From Cebu, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by P. J. Webster, Bureau of Agriculture, Manila. Received November 7, 1928. Numbered in August, 1929.

The dracenas are tropical, woody, evergreen plants with sword-shaped to ovate, mottled leaves, clustered at the top of the stem. The greenish yellow campanulate or salverform flowers are followed by red or yellow berries.

**80998. LANSIUM DOMESTICUM Jack. Meliaceae. Langsat.**

From Laguna, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by José S. Camus, Acting Director, Bureau of Agriculture, Manila. Received December 6, 1928. Numbered in August, 1929.

A tree 40 feet high, with pinnate leaves composed of five to seven elliptic leaflets each 4 to 8 inches long. The fruit varies in form and character, but is generally oval

**80998—Continued.**

or round, 1 to 2 inches in diameter, velvety and straw colored, with a thick leathery skin inclosing five segments of white, translucent, juicy, aromatic flesh, and one to three large seeds.

**80999. LYCOPERSICON ESCULENTUM Mill. Solanaceae. Tomato.**

From Carabaylo Valley, north of Lima, Peru. Seeds presented by Ralph T. Gray, Estación Experimental Agrícola, Lima. Received August 5, 1929.

Variety *cerasiforme*. A wild form of the tomato, native to Peru.

For previous introduction see No. 79532.

**81000. GUNDELIA TOURNEFORTII L. Asteraceae.**

From southwestern Kurdistan. Seeds presented by George E. Lamsa, Mission House, New York, N. Y. Received July 1, 1929.

A perennial herb much resembling a thistle with milky juice, spiny many-lobed leaves, and flower heads which produce seeds somewhat like those of the sunflower, *Helianthus annuus*. It is native to Kurdistan and Persia, where the young shoots are eaten as a vegetable. The seeds are also eaten.

For previous introduction see Nos. 80672 and 80673.

**81001 to 81004.**

From Japan. Collected by P. H. Dorsett and W. J. Morse, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Received July 2, 1929.

**81001 to 81003. LILIUM spp. Liliaceae. Lily.**

**81001. LILIUM sp.**

No. 287. Bulbs obtained in Sapporo, Hokushu, May 29, 1929. *Taisho yuri*. An edible variety used extensively in Hokushu.

**81002. LILIUM sp.**

No. 288. Bulbs obtained in Sapporo, Hokushu, May 29, 1929. *Wada yuri*. An edible variety.

**81003. LILIUM sp.**

No. 403. Bulbs obtained in Hakodate, Hokushu, May 30, 1929. *Shoyokuyo yuri*. An edible variety.

**81004. ZINZIBER OFFICINALE Roscoe. Zinziberaceae. Ginger.**

No. 286. Obtained in Sapporo, Hokushu, May 27, 1929. *Imoshoga*. Used as a garnish when plants are young.

For previous introduction see No. 72730.

**81005. CANARIUM sp. Balsameaceae.**

From the Santa Cruz Islands. Nuts presented by Dr. Alfred Rehder, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Received July 2, 1929.

*Anai*. A species said to constitute one of the principal foods of the New Hebrides and the Solomon Islands.