

93169 to 93222—Continued.

is cut a resinous substance exudes. The wood is light brown and moderately hard.

For previous introduction see 47713.

93215. MUCUNA MACROCARPA Wall. Fabaceae.

A woody climber, native to northeast India, which has purple flowers and torulose pods over a foot long.

For previous introduction see 61615.

93216. MELOTHRIA MADERASPATANA (L.) Cogn. (*Mukia scabrella* Arn.). Cucurbitaceae.

A rough climbing, cucurbitaceous plant with three to seven angled leaves, small yellow flowers, and bright red fruits up to half an inch in diameter. The leaves are used medicinally as a gentle aperient, and a decoction of the seeds is used as a sudorific.

For previous introduction see 47728.

93217. MUSSAENDA ROXBURGHII Hook. f. Rubiaceae.

An erect undershrub, with hairy stems and oblong-lanceolate leaves, native to the tropical slopes of the Himalayas in India. The yellowish flowers are borne in dense hairy cymes and each flower is subtended by a prominent, white calyx lobe. The fleshy berries are crowned by the persistent calyx.

93218. CLEMENATIS ZEYLANICA (L.) Poir. (*Naravetia zeylanica* DC.). Ranunculaceae.

A climbing shrub, native to India and Ceylon, with trifoliate leaves having the terminal leaflet changed into a tendril. The solitary axillary flowers, about 1 inch across, have narrow greenish-white petals and yellow stamens.

93219. NEILLIA THYRSIFLORA D. Don. Rosaceae.

A little-branched shrub about 3 feet high, with deeply 3-lobed dentate leaves and terminal thyrsoid racemes of white flowers which appear at the beginning of autumn. It is native to the mountains of Nepal.

For previous introduction see 47739.

93220. PENTAGONIA PHYSALODES (L.) Hiern (*Nicandra physaloides* Gaertn.). Solanaceae. Apple-of-Peru.

A blue-flowered Peruvian annual with the fruit inclosed in the husk, as in *Physalis*. The campanulate flowers, over an inch in diameter, are light blue with a lighter throat; they are produced singly in the axils of the leaves.

For previous introduction see 66527.

93221. NYSSA SESSLIFLORA Hook. f. and Thoms. Cornaceae.

An Asiatic relative of the black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), which is a tree 60 feet tall, with oblong, punctate leaves. The soft gray even-grained wood is used for building purposes.

For previous introduction see 58911.

93222. SWERTIA MULTICAULIS D. Don. Gentianaceae.

A blue-flowered tufted plant occurring in poor black sodden soil among scree debris (granite) at an altitude of 15,000 feet.

For previous introduction see 41603.

93223 to 93225.

From Japan. Plants purchased from the Yokohama Nursery Co. (Ltd.). Received April 27, 1931.

93223. PHYLLOSTACHYS PUBERULA (Miquel) Munro (*P. henonis* Mitf.). Poaceae. Bamboo.

For previous introduction and description see 92511.

93224. PHYLLOSTACHYS EDULIS HETEROCYCLA (Carr.) H. de Lehaie. Poaceae. Tortoise-shell bamboo.

A hardy bamboo of somewhat uncertain identity, the nodes and internodes of which have a peculiar form, suggesting, in appearance, the plates of a tortoise shell.

93225. ARUNDINARIA ANGULATA (Munro) Porterfeld (*Bambusa angulata* Munro). Poaceae. Bamboo.

A bamboo which produces angular culms, squarish in cross section. This character does not appear, however, in culms of very small diameter. The maximum height attained is uncertain, possibly as much as 25 or 30 feet. The species has proved very difficult to propagate. Its systematic position was long in doubt, it having been erroneously placed at different times in the genera *Bambusa* and *Phyllostachys*.

93226 to 93233.

From Australia. Seeds presented by James MacRae, through R. E. Beckett, Bard, Calif. Received April 27, 1931.

93226. CASUARINA STRICTA Ait. Casuarinaceae.

This tree, commonly cultivated in California but more rare in Florida, is a fairly hardy species, making a low, often shrubby growth. It is conspicuous on account of its very thick, often pendulous branchlets and very big cones. In appearance it is not so elegant as some of the other casuarinas, but it is very striking and is also of some economic value. The branchlets are said to be a favorite forage of Australian cattle. The wood is especially valuable for shingles and posts.

For previous introduction see 67809.

93227 to 93231. EUCALYPTUS spp. Myrtaceae.

93227. EUCALYPTUS ALBA Reinw.

White gum. A tall tree with ash-colored rough persistent bark and glaucous leaves varying from ovate-oblong and 3 inches long to ovate-lanceolate and 6 inches long. The small flowers are gathered into panicles at the ends of the branches, and the top-shaped fruits are one-fourth of an inch in diameter. It is native to North Australia.

93228. EUCALYPTUS AMYGDALINA Labill. Almond eucalyptus.

Peppermint gum, a variety of the almond eucalyptus, is a tall Australian tree up to 300 feet high, with lanceolate leaves 4 inches long, crowded umbels of small flowers, and hemispheric fruits a quarter of an inch broad. The leaves have a strong odor of peppermint and are rich in oil.

For previous introduction see 77608.