

## 98889 to 98903—Continued.

**98894. DOYALIS HEBECARPA** (Gardn.) Warb. (*Aberia gardnerii* Clos.). Flacourtiaceae.

A small, much-branched tree 16 to 20 feet high, native to India. The ovate-lanceolate leaves are 2 to 4 inches long, and the greenish flowers are followed by pale-purple edible fruits about 1 inch in diameter.

**98895. EUCLIA PSEUDEBENUS** E. Mey. Diospyraceae.

A shrub or small tree, native to southern Africa. The alternate entire linear coriaceous leaves are 1 to 3 inches long, and the inconspicuous flowers are followed by blue-black edible fruits about one-fourth inch in diameter.

**98896. EUGENIA SUPRA-AXILLARIS** Spring. Myrtaceae.

A glossy-leaved evergreen shrub from eastern Brazil, which bears clusters of white flowers and black one-seeded globose fruits in clusters of 3 to 10. The fruits are about the size of small cherries and somewhat resemble juniper berries in flavor.

For previous introduction see 47988.

**98897. JUNIPERUS BARBADENSIS** L. Pinaceae. Bermuda redcedar.

An evergreen tree, up to 40 feet high, native to the West Indies. The small spiny-pointed imbricated leaves are pale blue-green, and the depressed globose fruits are blue.

**98898. OPUNTIA PARAGUAYENSIS** Schum. Cactaceae. Pricklypear.

An erect shrubby branched cactus of the section *Platyopuntia*. The flat joints, about 8 inches long and 3 inches wide, are spineless, but are beset with short yellow bristles that tend to disappear with age. The yellow flowers are over 2 inches across. Native to Escoban, Paraguay.

**98899. OPUNTIA TUNA** Mill. Cactaceae. Pricklypear.

An erect spreading treelike cactus 10 to 12 feet high, native to the West Indies and Mexico. The elliptical deep-green joints are 10 to 14 inches long; the yellow, fading to red, flowers are 3 to 4 inches across, and the dark-purple, round or pear-shaped edible fruits are 1 to 2 inches in diameter.

**98900. PACHIRA FASTUOSA** (DC.) Decaisne (*P. excelsa* Hort.). Bombacaceae.

A handsome tropical tree native to Mexico, with leaves not unlike those of the horse-chestnut but more leathery in texture. The attractive white flowers, 12 inches in diameter, have strap-shaped petals and large brushlike clusters of crimson and yellow stamens.

For previous introduction see 73879.

**98901. PROSOPIS SPICIGERA** L. Mimosaceae.

A low prickly tree with gray branches, native to India and Persia. The compound leaves are made up usually of four pinnae, each bearing 16 to 24 gray coriaceous leaflets less than one-half inch long. The small flowers are borne in axillary spikes and terminal panicles, and the pods, 4 to 6 inches long, contain an edible pulp.

**98902. TRECULIA AFRICANA** Decaisne. Moraceae.

A tropical African tree, related to the bread-fruit, up to 80 feet high and yielding a whitish latex. The coriaceous ovate-elliptic leaves are 8 inches long and 4 inches broad. The large yellowish fruit, a foot or more in diameter, is said to weigh up to 30 pounds. The seeds are ground by the natives and used as meal.

**98903. VANGUERIA MADAGASCARIENSIS** Gmel. Rubiaceae.

For previous introduction and description see 98886.

## 98904 and 98905.

From the West Indies and Surinam. Seeds collected by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the 1931-32 Allison V. Armour expedition. Received April 11, 1932.

**98904.** (Undetermined).

No. 2763. From Mayero Island, one of the Grenadines, February 6, 1932. An unidentified orchid with very large seed pods.

**98905. SCHOMBURGKIA UNULATA** Lindl. Orchidaceae.

No. 3660. Presented March 6, 1932, by Mrs. Lawrence, wife of the American consul at Paramaribo, Surinam. A showy orchid with purple flowers in many-flowered clusters at the tips of long flower stalks.

**98906. ARUNDINARIA MACROSPERMA** Michx. Poaceae. Southern cane.

From Louisiana. Cuttings presented by Charles E. Chambliss, Crowley, La. Received May 2, 1932.

A native American bamboo growing along streams in the southeastern part of the United States. The stems are 20 to 30 feet high with numerous short divergent branches and lanceolate leaves 10 to 15 inches long.

For previous introduction see 75148.

**98907. SOLANUM TUBEROSUM** L. Solanaceae. Potato.

From England. Tubers presented by Sutton & Sons, Reading. Received April 27, 1932.

*Shamrock.* Introduced for the use of Department specialists.

## 98908 to 98917.

From China. Seed purchased from L. Ptitain, Harbin, Manchuria. Received December 23, 1931. Numbered in April 1932.

**98908. ACER GINNALA** Maxim. Aceraceae. Amur maple.

A shrub or small tree up to 25 feet high, native to northeastern Asia, with lustrous dark-green three-lobed serrate leaves, long-stalked panicles of yellowish flowers, and winged fruits which are conspicuously red during the summer. The leaves turn bright red in autumn.

For previous introduction see 77615.

**98909. FRAXINUS MANDSHURICA** Rupr. Oleaceae. Manchurian ash.

A handsome ash, often 100 feet high, native to eastern Asia. The leaves are up to 15 inches long with dull-green bristly leaflets. The tree is said to be susceptible to late spring frosts.

For previous introduction see 90781.

**98910. PINUS KORAIENSIS** Sieb. and Zucc. Pinaceae. Korean pine.

A 5-needle pine that occasionally becomes 150 feet high, with smooth red-gray bark. It produces valuable lumber and edible seeds and is also of ornamental value, being of slow growth and forming a dense broad pyramidal head or handsome foliage. Native to Japan.

For previous introduction see 93419.

**98911. ROSA** sp. Rosaceae.

**98912. RUBUS** sp. Rosaceae.

**98913. RUBUS** sp. Rosaceae.

**98914. RUBUS** sp. Rosaceae.

**98915. RUBUS** sp. Rosaceae.