

## 99707 to 99759—Continued.

outside and the young branches are stellate-pubescent. The wood is white, close grained, and moderately hard.

For previous introduction see 86686.

99755. *SWERTIA CHIRAYITA* (Roxb.) Karst. (*S. chirata* Buch.-Ham.). Gentianaceae.

A tall herbaceous plant, native to India, with stems 2 to 5 feet high and subsessile leaves 2 to 4 inches long. The lurid green-yellow flowers, in large panicles, are tubular, with purple-veined lobes one-fourth inch long; they have two glandular depressions at the base of each lobe, with a fringe of long white or pink hairs at the summit.

99756. *SYMPLOCOS SUMUNTIA* Buch.-Ham. Sympllocaceae. Sweetleaf.

A small evergreen tree, native to the lower slopes of the Himalayas up to 7,000 feet altitude. The leathery oblong-lanceolate leaves, with crenate margins, are 3 to 5 inches long, and the small white flowers, borne in racemes 1 to 2 inches long, are followed by ovoid-cylindrical fruits less than one-half inch long.

99757. *THUNBERGIA LUTEA* T. Anders. Acanthaceae.

A slender perennial vine, native to the lower Himalayas up to 7,000 feet altitude. The ovate to lanceolate leaves are 6 inches long with toothed margins, and the funnel-shaped yellow flowers, 1 to 2 inches across, are in small axillary clusters.

99758. *TRACHYCARPUS MARTIANUS* (Wall.) Wendl. Phoenicaceae. Martius palm.

A slender-trunked fan-leaved palm from the temperate regions of the Himalayas where it grows to a height of 20 to 50 feet. The unarmed trunk bears at its summit a crown of rigid leathery roundish leaves 4 to 5 feet in diameter which are cut about halfway down into narrow two-lobed segments. The yellow flowers followed by blue fruits are borne on a nodding spadix about a foot in length.

For previous introduction see 55706.

99759. *XOLISMA OVALIFOLIA* (Wall.) Rehder. Ericaceae.

A shrub or small tree with ovate or somewhat oblong leathery leaves 3 to 6 inches long and racemes of white or bluish or sometimes flesh-colored flowers. Because of a poisonous principle, the young leaves and buds are useful as an insecticide.

For previous introduction see 68341.

99760 to 99771. *MANGIFERA INDICA* L. Anacardiaceae. Mango.

From Puerto Rico. Bud sticks presented by Edmund H. Twilight, specialist in fruits, Insular Experiment Station, Rio Piedras. Received June 7, 1932.

A collection of mangoes introduced for the use of Department specialists working with fruit breeding.

99760. *Barsha*. No. 407.

99761. *Bombay Yellow*. No. 402.

99762. *Climoise*. No. 3320.

99763. *Divine*. No. 1822.

99764. *Emiria*. No. 205.

99765. *Kachmahua*. No. 3317.

99766. *Kitapal*. No. 101.

99767. *Martinique*. No. 1511.

99768. *Muller*. No. 2412.

99769. *Nucka*. No. 3418.

99770. *Singapur*. No. 1215.

99771. *Surka*. No. 3117.

## 99772 to 99789.

From Peru, South America. Seeds collected by H. G. MacMillan and C. O. Erlanson, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received May 19, 1932.

99772. *ASCLEPIAS CURASSAVICA* L. Asclepiadaceae. Bloodflower.

No. 216. From Rio Colorado, near Merced, April 28, 1932. An ornamental herb 3 feet high with red and yellow flowers, found on a wooded river bank at 2,800 feet altitude.

For previous introduction see 50678.

99773. *CANNA* sp. Cannaceae.

No. 203. From Rio Colorado, near Merced, April 16, 1932, at 2,800 feet altitude. A rare ornamental herb, 3 feet high, with red flowers. Found in black loam.

99774. *CAPSICUM ANNUM* L. Solanaceae. Common redpepper.

No. 208. *Aj.* From Rio Colorado, near Merced, April 16, 1932. A locally grown redpepper found in open black soil at 2,800 feet altitude. The almost round purple fruits, over an inch in diameter, are used by the Chunchu Indians.

99775. *CAPSICUM ANNUM* L. Solanaceae. Common redpepper.

No. 232. *Aj.* From the market at Tarma, April 23, 1932. A mixed sample of cultivated redpeppers grown at 10,000 feet altitude. The sample varied both as to color and shape.

99776. *CHAMAEDOREA* sp. Phoenicaceae. Palm.

No. 200. *Shia-Shia*. From Rio Colorado, near Merced, in the shade of the forest at 2,800 feet altitude, April 16, 1932. A liane with yellow flowers which are followed by dark-blue berries. The male flowers are very fragrant and are used as a perfume for clothing in the same manner as lavender is used.

99777. *CROTALARIA* sp. Fabaceae.

No. 215. From a wooded slope at 2,800 feet altitude in Rio Colorado, near Merced. An ornamental shrub 3 feet high.

99778. *CYPHOMANDRA BETACEA* (Cav.) Sendt. Solanaceae. Tree-tomato.

No. 263. *Tomate*. Purchased in the market at Huancayo, April 24, 1932, but grown at 10,000 feet altitude. An ellipsoid, pointed, thick-skinned, maroon-colored fruit.

99779. *ERYTHROXYLON COCA* Lam. Erythroxylaceae. Cocaine-tree.

No. 197. *Coca*. From Rio Colorado, near Merced, at 2,800 feet altitude, April 16, 1932. A tropical shrub, native to Peru, 5 to 6 feet high, with rusty brown slender branches bearing clusters of obovate leaves at their tips. The yellowish flowers are borne in clusters of 3 to 5 in the axils of small scales which line the branchlets. It is grown commercially on a large scale throughout the warmer parts of South America, also in Java and Ceylon, for the sake of cocaine, which is extracted from the dried leaves.

For previous introduction see 78509.

99780. *INDIGOFERA SUFFRUTICOSA* Mill. Fabaceae. Indigo.

No. 199. *Añil*. From Rio Colorado, near Merced, April 16, 1932, at 2,800 feet altitude. A shrub 10 feet high growing in black loam and said to have escaped from cultivation.

For previous introduction see 98996.

99781. *LYCOPERSICON ESCULENTUM* Mill. Solanaceae. Tomato.

No. 209. *Tomate*. From Rio Colorado, near Merced, April 16, 1932. A small red round tomato about an inch in diameter, cultivated by the Chunchu Indians at 2,800 feet altitude.