

101065 to 101074—Continued.

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| 101067. No. 140719. | 101071. No. 140723. |
| 101068. No. 140720. | 101072. No. 140724. |
| 101069. No. 140721. | 101073. No. 140725. |
| 101070. No. 140722. | 101074. No. 140726. |

101075. *SESAMUM ORIENTALE* L.
Pedaliaceae. Sesame.

From Africa. Seeds presented by the director of the Botanic Garden, Eala, Belgian Congo. Received August 30, 1932.

Introduced for breeding investigations being carried on by Department specialists.

101076. *SASA VEITCHII* (Carr.) Rehder.
Poaceae. Bamboo.

From New Jersey. Plants presented by W. A. Manda, South Orange. Received September 1, 1932.

A large-leaved, shade-loving bamboo of running habit which grows to a maximum height of 24 feet. The leaves, usually five to a branch, are up to 7 inches long by 1½ inches wide. In autumn they have the peculiar habit of drying out and bleaching in a rather narrow and regular strip around the margin, which gave rise to one of the specific synonyms, *albo-marginata*.

101077. *CASSIA GRANDIS* L. f. *Caesalpinaceae*. Pink-shower.

From Cuba. Seeds collected at the Atkins Institution of the Arnold Arboretum, Soledad, Cienfuegos, by T. A. Fennell, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received May 9, 1930. Numbered in August 1932.

A leguminous tree that produces masses of pale-pink flowers in the early spring, before the leaves appear. It is adapted for park and garden work in Florida where *Cassia fistula* and others of the genus have done well.

101078 to 101080.

From Africa. Seeds presented by Moses Albert Azancot, Tangier, Morocco. Received September 1, 1932.

101078. *COUSINIA* sp. Asteraceae.

Taimat. A prickly leaved thistlelike plant growing wild around wheat fields. The flower buds are boiled in salted water and eaten, tasting something like asparagus. The uncooked juice of the plant is used with apparent success as a substitute for rennet by the local cheese manufacturers of Tangier.

101079. *VICIA FABA* L. Fabaceae. Broadbean.

A small bean used in Morocco as feed for cattle and goats. They are sown broadcast.

101080. *SCOLYMUS* sp. Cichoriaceae.

Tagarneema. A wild plant used by the natives as a vegetable.

101081. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA* L. *Amygdalaceae*. Peach.

From Africa. Scions presented by O. S. H. Reincke, Department of Pomology, College of Agriculture, Stellenbosch, Union of South Africa. Received September 8, 1932.

Inkoo, an early, white-fleshed, freestone peach which originated in South Africa and is said to withstand warm weather during a normal cold winter.

For previous introduction see 93826.

101082 and 101083.

From South America. Seeds from Surinam, presented through David Fairchild. Received September 1, 1932.

101082 and 101083—Continued.

101082. *EUTERPE OLERACEA* Mart. *Phoenicaceae*. Palm.

Manac or *manaque*: a tall graceful forest palm with a trunk seldom more than 4 inches in diameter. The pinnate leaves droop gracefully and the tree is found singly, not in clusters. It is said that fats suitable for oils and soaps can be derived from the blue-black, berrylike fruits.

For previous introduction see 99667.

101083. *RAVENALA GUYANENSIS* Steud. *Musaceae*.

There are only two species of this genus, one in Madagascar and the other in tropical South America. This species is not so large as the Madagascar one, but it rises to a height of 25 feet, making a fanlike head. Its enormous flower spike is 9 feet long and as much as a man can carry. Unlike the Madagascar species, the seeds of which have a deep-blue aril, the seeds of this have an orange aril.

For previous introduction see 98880.

101084. *ARALIA CHINENSIS* L. *Araliaceae*. Chinese aralia.

From Washington, D.C. Seeds collected by Paul Russell in the park west of the Department of Commerce Building. Received September 12, 1932.

A tall shrub up to 25 feet high, native to China, with bipinnate leaves made up of ovate, closely serrate leaflets 2 to 4 inches long and panicles of small white flowers followed by small black fruits. While the typical form has prickly stems, this plant is absolutely unarmed.

For previous introduction see 93878.

101085 to 101090.

From Africa. Seeds presented by Alfred Bircher, Middle Egypt Botanic Station, El Saff, Egypt. Received September 8, 1932.

101085. *DOVYALIS CAFFRA* (Hook. and Harv.) Warb. (*Aberia caffra* Hook. and Harv.). *Flacourtiaceae*. Kei-apple.

A very prickly shrub or small tree, native to tropical Africa, where it is used as a hedge. The pale-green leaves are over an inch long and nearly an inch wide. The edible fruit resembles a small yellow apple and is so exceedingly acid when fresh that it is said to be used as pickles without adding vinegar.

For previous introduction see 99415.

101086. *DOVYALIS MACROCALYX* (Olivier) Warb. *Flacourtiaceae*.

A small tree native to Angola, Africa. The thinly coriaceous leaves, 2 to 3 inches long, are elliptical to ovate, and the inconspicuous flowers, in small axillary clusters, are followed by orange-scarlet ovoid berries one half inch long. The fruit is surrounded by the persistent calyx which is fimbriate-ciliate with slender capitate glandular hairs.

101087. *EUGENIA FUNGENS* Berg. *Myrtaceae*. Guabiyu.

A bush native to South America, with pungent leaves and myrtlelike flowers. The black fruits, generally in pairs, are about an inch across and contain a sweet yellow flesh, enclosing 1 or 2 large green seeds.

101088. *GREWIA TILIAEFOLIA* Vahl. *Tiliaceae*.

A small tree, native to India and tropical Africa, with purple branchlets and dentate, obliquely cordate leaves 4 inches long. The small flowers are in axillary clusters and the 1- to 4-lobed black fruits, about the size of small peas, are eaten by the natives.