

# INVENTORY.

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## 26048 and 26049. PRUNUS spp.

From the Himalayas. Presented by Mr. E. Shearer, Assistant Inspector-General of Agriculture in India, Nagpur, Central Provinces, India. Received October 2, 1909.

Seeds of the following:

### 26048. PRUNUS ARMENIACA L.

Apricot.

"*Shari*. A nursery of shari plants is prepared in January each year. The soil is first dug, properly cleaned, and manured; ditches are then made about 4 inches deep and the seeds are put in and covered with earth. These seeds germinate in the following March.

"These plants are then transplanted where desired in January next, i. e., after one year. They are planted in pits dug deep enough and are watered every second or third day until they take root in the ground. Shari plants when grafted with aru (peach) give a better variety of shari fruit." (*Shearer*.)

### 26049. PRUNUS sp.

Plum.

"*Aloocha*. The season and process of sowing this seed are the same as that of shari (apricot) (S. P. I. No. 26048).

"Jamun (wild cherry) and aru (peach) when grafted on aloocha plants produce fine varieties of jamun and aru, respectively." (*Shearer*.)

## 26050. ALEURITES TRISPERMA Blanco.

Banucalag.

From Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. Elmer D. Merrill, Bureau of Science, Manila. Received October 2, 1909.

"As there are probably no live specimens of this species in America to-day, these seeds were procured to grow plants for trial in the tropical possessions of the United States. A portion of them will also be used for the expression of a sample of oil to be tested in the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington in comparison with oils derived from other species of *Aleurites*.

"This species, which yields a valuable drying oil, is found in the Philippines; so far as known, it is restricted to these islands and is comparatively rare but quite generally distributed. This plant is botanically known as *Aleurites trisperma* Blanco, but carries also the synonym *Aleurites saponaria* Blanco. It is known locally as 'banucalag,' 'lumbang banucalag,' 'lumbang banucalad,' 'baguilumban,' 'calumban,' or 'lumbang gubat,' besides having a variety of other names in the different provinces. It is much mixed and confused with the true lumbang (*Aleurites moluccana*), especially when information in regard to it is sought.

"*Aleurites trisperma* belongs to the same section of *Aleurites* as the Chinese and Japanese species; this may readily be seen by comparing the seeds and foliage of these three plants. The seeds resemble those of *Aleurites fordii*, while the leaves resemble those of *Aleurites cordata*. The seeds are somewhat larger, however, than those of the China wood-oil tree, besides being thicker shelled and of a distinct brick-red color." (*W. Fischer*.)