

**29031 to 29033—Continued.**

**29032.** DIOSPYROS PEREGRINA (Gaertn.) Guerk. (?) **Persimmon.**

**29033.** DIOSPYROS sp. **Persimmon.**

“These two species are grown in this district (Dacca) for their edible fruit. The fruits are rather astringent unless they are allowed to become almost dead ripe before they are eaten.” (*Proudlock.*)

**29034 to 29041. PHORMIUM TENAX Forst. New Zealand flax.**

From Wellington, New Zealand. Presented by Mr. T. W. Kirk, director, Department of Agriculture. Received September 8, 1910. Numbered November 21, 1910.

Plants of the following varieties:

**29034.** *Arerowharawahara* from Taupo. **29038.** *Oue.*

**29035.** *Awanga.* **29039.** *Paretaniwha.*

**29036.** *Katiraukawa.* **29040.** *Putaiore.*

**29037.** *Korokihi.* **29041.** *Tihore.*

**29042. ARGANIA SPINOSA (L.) Skeels. Argan.**

From Safi, Morocco. Procured by Mr. R. L. Sprague, American consul, Gibraltar, Spain. Received November 21, 1910.

See No. 28783 for previous introductions.

**29043. COFFEA MACROCARPA Rich. Coffee.**

From the island of Mauritius. Presented by Mr. G. Regnard, Port Louis, Mauritius. Received November 21 and 23, 1910.

“A small and very rare shrub of Mauritius, which grows on a soil rather poor, but wet.” (*Regnard.*)

*Distribution.*—In the woods on the slopes of the Pouce and Savanne mountain ranges in the island of Mauritius.

**29044. CITRUS sp. Orange.**

From Olokemeji, Western Province, Southern Nigeria. Presented by Mr. A. Harold Unwin, provincial forest officer. Received November 22, 1910.

“An orange, the skin of which remains green even after the fruit ripens.” (*R. L. Beard, Winston Salem, N. C.*)

**29045. (Undetermined.)**

From Botnaga, Kamerun, western Africa. Presented by Mr. Fred H. Hope. Received November 18, 1910.

“*Mvut*, native name. These seeds are from a tree that grows 30 to 40 feet high and has a rough bark. The fruit is about 1 inch in diameter and 2 inches long. It grows in clusters like the grape and has a fuzz like the peach. The cluster grows out from the trunk of the tree and very often low. Generally found to do best in deep forests.” (*Hope.*)

**29046. ACACIA GIRAFFAE Willd.**

From South Africa. Presented by Prof. J. Burt Davy, agriculturist and botanist, Department of Agriculture, Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa. Received November 23, 1910.

“Seeds of the *kameel-doorn*. This is named after the camelopard, or giraffe, which is said to browse on the foliage; the Dutch word for giraffe is *kameel*. This tree used to be plentiful about Kimberley, but it has been largely destroyed for fuel. The wood is hard and heavy and the heartwood dark brown-red in color; Burchell (Travels) states that the Bechuanas used it for spoons, knife handles, etc. By white people