

make extraordinarily rapid growth, and when cut down, immediately spring into life again, but do not sucker, the growth coming from the trunk. It is a tree much prized for growing near the home of the colonist or estanciero of the plains of Argentina." (*Wing.*)

31483. LINUM USITATISSIMUM L.**Flax.**

From Hoshungabad, Central Provinces, British India. Presented by Mr. A. Howard, Quetta, British India, at the request of Mr. J. D. Shanahan, formerly of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Received July 26, 1911.

"As regards the oil-yielding capacity of this variety, I understand it is better than the country linseed, but I believe the yield of seed is less. It may, however, be of use in breeding. It is white seeded." (*Howard.*)

This form was secured at the request of this Office, as it is reported that the Indian white-seeded variety yields 2 per cent more oil than the ordinary dark linseed.

31484. FEVILLEA CORDIFOLIA L.**Cabalonga.**

From Costa Rica. Brought in by Mr. José C. Zeledon, San Jose, Costa Rica, July 22, 1911.

"A vine suitable for covering trellises in hot countries, bears a fruit the size of an orange, is an antidote for snake bites, and would grow in Florida." (*Zeledon.*)

"The sequa or cacaoon antidote of Jamaica, where it is a common plant in shady woods, climbing to a great height up the trunks of trees. The fruits are 4 to 5 inches in diameter and contain from 12 to 15 large flat seeds which possess purgative and emetic properties and have an intensely bitter taste. In Jamaica the negroes employ them as a remedy in a variety of diseases and consider them to be an antidote against the effects of poison. They also obtain a large quantity of semisolid fatty oil, which is liberated by pressing and boiling them in water." (*Lindley, Treasury of Botany, pp. 490-491.*)

Distribution.—The West Indian islands and in northern South America, extending from Colombia and Peru southward to Chile.

31485 to 31487. ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA (Thunb.) Lindl. Loquat.

From Rome, Italy. Presented by Mr. G. Eisen, San Francisco, Cal. Received July 27, 1911.

Seeds of the following; quoted notes by Mr. Eisen:

31485. "Fruit large, yellow, 2½ inches in diameter."

31486. "Fruit large, orange, 2½ inches in diameter."

31487. "Fruit pear shaped, 2 inches in diameter."

31488. DIOSPYROS PEREGRINA (Gaertn.) Gurke.

From Sibpur, near Calcutta, India. Presented by Maj. A. T. Gage, superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur. Received July 24, 1911.

"A dense evergreen tree found throughout the greater part of India in shady, wet places and near streams. It is frequently cultivated both for ornament and for its large, red, velvety fruits. The fruit is beaten in a large mortar and the juice expressed. This is boiled, mixed with powdered charcoal, and applied once a year to the outside of the planks of boats. The half-ripe fruits are pounded in a mortar and then kept six or seven days in water until they have decomposed. A gummy solution results, which is poured off. This brownish liquid is used in dyeing and tanning." (*Watt, Commercial Products of India, p. 498.*)