

## 32111 to 32135—Continued.

## 32115. ARUNDINELLA sp.

“(No. 70, August 11, 1911.) From mountains near Garoet, Java. Makes a good sward and is probably valuable as pasturage. Seed habits good.”

## 32116. AXONOPUS COMPRESSUS (Swartz) Beauv.

“(No. 71, July 26, 1911.) Best lawn grass in Buitenzorg; will grow in dense shade.”

*Distribution.*—The West Indies and southward to Brazil; introduced into the Tropics of the Old World.

## 32117. SYNTERISMA SANGUINALIS (L.) Dulac.

“(No. 72, July 25, 1911.) Collected in shady ground at Hotel des Indes, Batavia, Java. A lawn grass much like St. Augustine, but hardly as good.”

## 32118. SYNTERISMA DEBILIS (Desf.) Skeels.

(*Panicum debile* Desf., 1800, Flora Atlantica, vol. 1, p. 59.)

The seeds of this grass, received from Java as an unidentified species of *Syntherisma*, belong to *Panicum debile* Desfontaines. This species seems not to have been placed in the genus *Syntherisma* heretofore.

“(No. 73, July 26, 1911.) Growing in an orchard near Buitenzorg. Much smaller and more slender than our crab-grass, but perhaps of similar value. Makes a good turf.”

*Distribution.*—Found on the plains and low hills of India and extends eastward through the Malay Archipelago as far as the Philippines.

## 32119. PANICUM MAXIMUM HIRSUTISSIMUM Nees.

“(No. 74, July 2, 1911.) Growing at Singalong Experiment Station, Manila, P. I. Smaller than Guinea grass. Decumbent at base, and roots at nodes.”

## 32120. SYNTERISMA LONGIFLORA (Retz.) Skeels.

(*Paspalum longiflorum* Retz., 1786, Observationum Botanicarum, vol. 4, p. 15.)

The seeds of this grass, received from Ceylon, were identified as *Paspalum longiflorum* Retz., which seems not to have been heretofore placed in the genus *Syntherisma*.

“(No. 75, August 25, 1911.) From Peradeniya, Ceylon. A creeping species rooting at the joints, which makes a good but thin turf.”

*Distribution.*—Found in India from Kashmir to Ceylon, and in Malakka; is generally distributed in the tropical and subtropical regions of the Eastern Hemisphere.

## 32121. PTEROCARPUS INDICUS Willd.

“(No. 42, August 15, 1911.) From Singapore. A beautiful shade tree, elm-like in form, but with drooping branches. Abundantly planted in the Malay Peninsula, but, according to Mr. Ridley, is not native. Said to differ from the true *Pterocarpus indicus* in having larger pods.”

*Distribution.*—A tall tree found throughout India and eastward through China and the Malay Archipelago as far north as the Philippines.

## 32122. SALAKKA EDULIS Reinw.

“(No. 44, July 24, 1911.) From Batavia, Java. A palm cultivated in Java. The fruit consists of three carpels enclosed in a scaly envelope. Each carpel is fleshy, with a large central seed. The flesh is firm and much like quince in flavor. Abundant in the Java markets in July. Malay name *Salak*.”

*Distribution.*—Known only from the islands of the Malay Archipelago.