

**32260 and 32261—Continued.****32260—Continued.**

"Mr. Raposo states that shipments of the fiber sent to London and manufactured into rope, as tested by English engineers, show a tensile strength 10 times greater than manila rope of like dimension. As compared with other products from which rope and twine are made, the caroá gives a 10 per cent greater outturn of finished material from the same weight of raw material.

"Tests of caroá rope,' he says, 'for use on shipboard show great wearing quality, as well as other superiorities. The rope does not swell from wetting. In three round trips from London to Bombay the rope gave no appearance of serious damage.

"It takes 20 tons of the green caroá to make 1 ton of the fiber ready for shipment, but a large part of the wastage is said to be suitable for making paper. This if true would give the plant a far more considerable value. The cost of the fiber as rudely produced in Brazil and laid down in London was \$80 per ton. This cost would be largely reduced by economical handling. The discovery of this new fiber, if what is claimed for it be true, is a most important addition to the raw material of manufacture.'" (*Bulletin, Pan American Union, 1910.*)

"This species and the closely related following one occur throughout the arid districts along the Rio Sao Francisco in a climate said to resemble that of our arid Southwest. Mr. Tennant Lee, who saw 2,000 acres of these plants in a wild state and who tested their fiber, says this is one of the finest fibers ever brought into the United States. Ropes made of it will stand salt water longer than manila hemp; it is 28 per cent stronger than manila, yields a larger percentage of fiber than the abacá, and the waste is suitable for paper making." (*Fairchild.*)

**32261. NEOGLAZIOVIA CONCOLOR C. H. Wright.****Makimbira.**

"This plant has leaves protected by stout incurved spines upon their edges, thereby rendering the handling both difficult and dangerous."

**32262. CASIMIROA SAPOTA Oersted.****Sapota blanco.**

From San Jose, Costa Rica. Presented by Mr. Carlos Wercklé, Museo Nacional. Received August 4, 1911. Numbered December 15, 1911.

**32263. ECHIUM PININANA Webb and Berth.**

From Palma, Canary Islands. Presented by Dr. George V. Perez, Puerto Orotava, Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Received December 8, 1911.

"This is a most striking ornamental plant with a very tall single spike of light-blue flowers. I believe the leaves will turn out to be an excellent forage, better than the prickly comfrey (No. 2152). These seeds are from a wild plant in Palma, where it is native. Try it in southern California or Florida." (*Perez.*)

**32264. GARCINIA VENULOSA (Blanco) Choisy.**

From the Limay Forest Station, Philippine Islands. Presented by Maj. George P. Ahern, Director of Forestry, Department of the Interior, Manila. Received December 9, 1911.

"The seeds from which these plants were grown were collected in Bataan Province." (*Ahern.*)

*Distribution.*—A tree found in the Philippines.