

Described by Mr. Kuwashima as one of the highest priced vegetables cultivated in Japan, and the young shoots are recommended as an excellent green salad.

### 39870 to 39874.

From Burringbar, New South Wales, Australia. Presented by Mr. B. Harrison. Received February 12, 1915. Quoted notes by Mr. Harrison.  
**39870.** (Undetermined.)

"Seeds of the Australian sour plum, a tree of palmlike habit of growth. The purple plums are formed in clusters on the bark of the tree."

**39871.** *HICKSBEACHIA PINNATIFOLIA* Mueller. Proteaceæ.

"*Red bush nuts.* This tree grows to the height of 30 or 40 feet, and the fruit is borne in racemes, attached to the bark and branches of the tree, each carrying 10 or 12 fruits. The flavor is not quite so good as the Queensland nut, *Macadamia ternifolia*, nor does it keep so well, but nevertheless they are sold in some fruit shops here at 12 cents per pint. I do not think they have been cultivated anywhere in the United States, but could easily be grown in any of the warm Southern States."

**39872.** *HOVEA LINEARIS* (Smith) R. Brown. Fabaceæ.

"A handsome blue-flowered leguminous shrub, 8 to 10 feet in height. Stock eat the foliage, and it is also a good fertilizing plant, rich in ammonia."

**39873.** *KENNEDYA RUBICUNDA* (Schneev.) Vent. Fabaceæ.

"A long, coarse vine, bearing a profusion of red flowers. The foliage is eaten occasionally by stock. It would be useful for arbors and should prove useful as a fertilizing plant. Very rich in ammonia."

**39874.** *STERCULIA* sp. Sterculiaceæ.

"A handsome ornamental shrub 12 to 15 feet in height. Grows in sandy soil. The pods, which are several inches in circumference, form in clusters of 5 to 7; when ripe they turn scarlet and when open the round, black seeds adhere to the edges of the capsule."

### 39875. *CITRUS GRANDIS* (L.) Osbeck. Rutacæ. **Pummelo.**

From Upper Burma, India. Presented by Mr. F. Kingdon Ward. Received February 8, 1915.

"Grown in Shan villages on the plain of Hkamti Loong (1,200 feet), but scarcely cultivated. Soil alluvial and sandy; with proper manuring and pruning would probably give an excellent fruit. Very juicy. Seems to differ from the ordinary Indian fruit." (Ward.)

### 39876. *SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM* L. Poaceæ. **Sugar cane.**

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. Cleve W. Hines, sugar technologist, Bureau of Agriculture, Manila. Cuttings received February 15, 1915.

"*Negros purple morada.* One of the main reasons why this cane is quite popular here is on account of its soft shell or outer tissue, which facilitates its milling in the small native plants and gives a greater percentage of juice than the finer varieties. Improved varieties have given much better results in the large modern factories as well as increased yields in the fields." (Hines.)