

growth and insuring its previous propagation by seed. The United States' supply comes chiefly from France. One of the best of the simple bitters, exciting the flow of the gastric juice, promoting the appetite, and aiding digestion." (*The National Standard Dispensatory*, pp. 713-714.)

Plants.

40671 and 40672. LATHYRUS spp. Fabaceæ.

From Nancy, France. Presented by Mr. Edmond Gain, director, Botanic Garden. Received May 1, 1915. Secured for the breeding experiments of Mr. David Burpee.

40671. LATHYRUS CIRRHOSUS Ser.

See S. P. I. No. 40311 for previous introduction and description.

40672. LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS L.

Everlasting pea.

See S. P. I. Nos. 32415 and 40537 for previous introductions and description.

**40673. ALEURITES CORDATA (Thunb.) Muell. Arg. Euphorbiaceæ.
Kiri oil tree.**

From Yokohama, Japan. Purchased from the Yokohama Nursery Co. Received May 12, 1915.

"The wood is used for boxes and clogs and the bark for dyeing fishing nets. From the nuts oil is pressed. This is called *kiri* oil. It is thick and poisonous; rats die soon after eating it. Umbrellas, raincoats, poles, lanterns, paper doors, etc., are coated with the oil. It is also used in printing shops, as it dries quickly. The recent advancement of chemical knowledge has discovered divers uses for it, viz, the oil can be employed directly in varnish manufacturing without previous oxidation, and after boiling with oxid of lead it dissolves in turpentine oil and produces refined varnish without adding turpentine. If paper be soaked with the oil, it makes a transparent waterproof on which any mark can be made with ink. Paint made of the *kiri* oil instead of linseed oil dries quicker; hence it is better adapted for painting ships and metal work." (Translated from the Japanese, *Timber Trees Utility*, by Moroko.)

See S. P. I. Nos. 21012 and 25080 for previous introductions and description.

For an illustration of the seeds of the *kiri* oil tree, see Plate IV.

40674 to 40676. CITRUS spp. Rutaceæ.

From Lamao, Bataan, Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. P. J. Wester, horticulturist, Lamao Experiment Station. Received May 15, 1915.

40674. CITRUS MEDICA L.

Citron.

40675. CITRUS MEDICA NANA Wester.

"This variety might make an interesting pot plant." (*Wester.*)

"A small, thorny shrub, rarely exceeding 2 meters in height; fruit 65 or more mm. long, 55 mm. in diameter, ellipsoid to almost roundish, pointed at apex, lemon yellow, smooth; rind medium thick; pulp grayish to greenish, acid, rather dry; juice cells long and slender, almost linear; seeds many, rather small, flattened, smooth. The plant is rather common in the Archipelago and has been noted in Tarlac, Pampanga, Bulacan, Laguna, and Cebu. It is frequently grown and fruited in small pots, and is probably the smallest species in the genus. It is surprisingly productive and precocious, fruiting as early as the second year from seed, and is practically everbearing. The fruit is eaten by the Filipinos,