

**41567. WASABIA PUNGENS** Matsumura. Brassicaceæ. **Wasabi.**  
(*Eutrema wasabi* Maxim.)

Roots from New York, N. Y. Presented by Mr. H. Terao. Received December 6, 1915.

"Before cooking, the graded wasabi is usually beaten so that the root cells may be mostly broken up, as you have perhaps learned in Japan. It is said that there is no *wasabi* for sale in New York City yet. Two Japanese restaurants here get 50 roots a year from San Francisco, where the *wasabi* comes from Japan." (Terao.)

**41568. DIOSPYROS EBENASTER** Retz. Diospyraceæ. **Black sapote.**

Seeds from Honolulu, Hawaii. Presented by Mr. Gerrit P. Wilder. Received December 4, 1916.

A tall tree with fragrant white flowers and very sweet fruits, the size of an orange, green outside and almost black within. Native of Mexico. See S. P. I. Nos. 39719 and 40338 for previous introductions and full description.

**41569. FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR** L. Oleaceæ. **Ash.**

From Dublin, Ireland. Presented by Dr. A. Henry, Royal College of Science. Received December 1, 1915.

Var. *monophylla*. One-leaved ash. In this remarkable variety of the common European ash the terminal leaflet only, or occasionally one or two more, is developed. In other respects it is the same as the common ash. Its one leaf is oval or ovate, long stalked, toothed, and variable in size, usually 3 to 6 inches long, 1½ to 2½ inches wide, but often proportionately broader or shorter. I have measured it as much as 8 inches long and 5 inches wide. This variety has arisen independently in many places, both cultivated and wild, and varied considerably. It is also known as *integrifolia*, *heterophylla*, and *simplicifolia*. The species itself is one of the most valuable of all our timber trees, yielding a whitish wood of great toughness and durability. Elwes considers it at the present time the most economically valuable of British timber trees. For some purposes, especially in coach building and implement making, it has no rival, either native or foreign. An isolated ash of goodly size makes a tree of great beauty and dignity, forming a shapely oval or rounded head of branches. It likes a deep moist, loamy soil, and thrives well on calcareous formations. In some parts of the north of England, on the east side of the Plain of York, for instance, it is a common hedgerow tree, almost as common as the elm is in the south. In such positions, especially where the adjoining fields are arable, it is not an unmixed advantage, being one of the grossest of feeders. (Adapted from W. J. Bean, *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 1, p. 567.)

**41570. INDIGOFERA TINCTORIA** L. Fabaceæ. **Indigo.**

From Paris, France. Presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received December 18, 1915.

See Sir George Watt's Commercial Products of India for a full description of the various indigo-yielding species of *Indigofera* and the cultivation and manufacture of indigo.