

42463. MARANTA ARUNDINACEA L. Marantaceæ. Arrowroot.

From Kingston, Jamaica. Tubers presented by Mr. W. Harris, superintendent, Hope Gardens. Received April 15, 1916.

"The true arrowroot is a native of tropical America. The arrowroot is a perennial herb with large lanceolate leaves and white rootstocks or rhizomes 1 to 2 feet in length and 1 to 2 inches in diameter. The plant is propagated by divisions of the rhizomes in rows 3 feet apart and 1 foot apart in the row. The tubers may be harvested about 8 to 12 months from the time of planting. A good yield of arrowroot is 5 tons of tubers per acre. The tubers contain 25 per cent starch. The yield of prepared arrowroot per acre is about 1,500 pounds. Arrowroot starch may be obtained by grating, washing, and straining the tubers by the method used with cassava. Like cassava, also, the plant seems to exhaust the soil quickly, thus making necessary a system of rotation. The best quality of arrowroot comes from Bermuda, but the largest supply is received from St. Vincent, Barbados, and Ceylon. Arrowroot starch is considered to be very easily digested and is generally recommended for invalids who have found difficulty in digesting the starch from potatoes and other plants." (*Wilcox, Tropical Agriculture, p. 151.*)

For an illustration of the Bermuda arrowroot plant, see Plate II.

42464 to 42469.

From Brisbane, Australia. Presented by Mr. J. F. Bailey, Botanic Gardens. Received April 4, 1916.

42464. CAREYA AUSTRALIS (Benth.) F. Muell. Lecythidaceæ.

A large tree with alternate undotted leaves, large red flowers, and globular, fleshy, edible fruit with a hard rind. The bark is made into twine, and the wood, which is of a light-gray color, red in the center, close in grain, and tough, is easily worked. (Adapted from *Bailey, Queensland Flora, p. 667.*)

42465. EREMOCITRUS GLAUCA (Lindl.) Swingle. Rutaceæ.
(*Atalantia glauca* Benth.) Australian desert kumquat.

An edible-fruited shrub or small tree, occurring in Queensland, and New South Wales in subtropical regions subject to severe cold and extreme drought. Small, emarginated leaves, subglobose, flattened, or slightly pyriform fruits; small seeds. An 'ade is made from the juice, and the fruits are good for making jam or pickles. It is the hardiest evergreen citrus fruit known and the only one showing pronounced drought-resistant adaptations. (For fuller description, see *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, vol. 2, p. 1127.*)

42466. ERYTHRINA VESPERTILIO Benth. Fabaceæ. Coral tree.

A soft-wooded tree found in Queensland and in North, South, and Western Australia, growing to a height of 30 to 40 feet, with a diameter of 1 to 2 feet. The wood is used by the aborigines for making their "hielamans," or shields, being exceedingly light and spongy. Might possibly be used for making floats for fishing nets. Called *hielaman* tree or batwing coral. (Adapted from *Maiden, Useful Plants of Australia, p. 426.*)

42467. EUCALYPTUS MINIATA A. Cunn. Myrtaceæ.

A moderate-sized or large tree, the bark fibrous and persistent, but readily separable in flakes, the young shoots sometimes glaucous or mealy white. Leaves ovate-lanceolate or lanceolate, acuminate, mostly