

**44769. MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA F. Muell. Proteaceæ. Macadamia.**

From Sydney, Australia. Purchased from Messrs. Anderson & Co. Received May 14, 1917.

In its typical form this is a tall tree with dense foliage, the leaves being glabrous, shining, oblong or lanceolate, in whorls of three or four, and up to a foot in length. The white flowers are in racemes almost as long as the leaves. The nearly globular fruits, up to an inch in diameter, are thick shelled and contain one or two edible seeds half an inch or more in diameter; these seeds are white and crisp, with a flavor resembling that of the Brazil nut. This tree is cultivated to a small extent in southern California and southern Florida, and it has recently fruited in Cuba, where it appears to thrive. Its ornamental appearance alone makes it worthy of introduction into the warmest parts of the United States. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, vol. 4, p. 1938.*)

**44770 to 44772.**

From Allahabad, India. Presented by Mr. William Bembower, horticulturist, Ewing Christian College. Received May 17, 1917.

**44770. ANNONA SQUAMOSA L. Annonaceæ. Sugar-apple.**

"*Shirifa*. The common type found here." (*Bembower*.)

**44771. DIOSPYROS sp. Diospyraceæ. Persimmon.**

"This *Diospyros* is, I believe, a native of this region; I found it fruiting in December and January at Etah, in the United Provinces. The fruit is not eaten, but it promises to be a valuable stock for warmer regions or for breeding purposes." (*Bembower*.)

**44772. DOLICHOS LABLAB L. Fabaceæ. Bonavist bean.**

"A local bean, common in the United Provinces. A very prolific bearer, thriving in the driest seasons and producing long vines." (*Bembower*.)

A twining vine with broadly ovate leaflets, white or pinkish purple flowers, and broad flat pods 2 to 3 inches long. It is a native of India and has been cultivated since ancient times. In tropical and subtropical countries it is usually grown for human food, but in temperate regions it is more commonly known as an ornamental plant. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, vol. 2, p. 1065*, and from *Bulletin No. 318, U. S. Department of Agriculture*.)

**44773. NANNORRHOPS RITCHEIANA (Griffith) Wendl. Phœnicaceæ. Mazri palm.**

From Seharunpur, India. Presented by Mr. A. C. Hartless, superintendent, Government Botanical Gardens. Received May 18, 1917.

A low gregarious shrub, usually stemless, but sometimes with a stem 10 to 20 feet in length. The leaves, which are 2 to 4 feet long and of a grayish green color, are beaten with mallets to remove the fiber, which is used in making mats, baskets, etc. The fruit is a nearly round, 1-seeded drupe. The reddish brown wool of the petioles is impregnated with saltpeter and used as a tinder for matchlocks. This palm is a native of Baluchistan and Mekran, where it ascends to 5,500 feet. In Europe it grows best in a well-drained sandy loam and is propagated by seeds and offsets. (Adapted from *E. Blatter, Journal Bombay Natural History Society, vol. 21, p. 72.*)