

45975. ELAEIS GUINEENSIS Jacq. Phœnicaceæ. Oil palm.

From Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by Dr. P. J. S. Cramer, chief, Plant Breeding Station. Received April 10, 1918.

"The oil palms I introduced here commenced to fruit when I had not yet my own garden in Sumatra at my disposition. I have planted in several Government rubber estates, where no other oil palms are in the neighborhood, plats of 5 to 10 palms, each plat descending from one seed bearer. I send you with this mail some seeds of *Bundi D*, tree No. 13. You will notice that this variety has a very thin shell, so that you may crack it with the teeth." (*Cramer.*)

45976 to 45979.

From India. Seeds presented by Mr. George F. Mitchell, Washington, D. C., who obtained them from Dr. G. H. Cave, curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjiling, India. Received April 10, 1918. Quoted notes by Mr. Mitchell.

45976. CORYLUS FEROX Wall. Betulaceæ. Filbert.

"This nut comes from Sikkim and is like a hazelnut. Dr. Cave thinks it will take about 10 years to bear. The natives of Sikkim praise it very highly."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 41812.

45977. DECAISNEA INSIGNIS (Griffith) Hook. f. and Thoms. Lardizabalaceæ.

"A bush from northern Sikkim that bears wonderful fruit about as big as one's thumb and about 4 inches long. Dr. Cave sent a man to Sikkim specially to procure the seed of this fruit."

This is one of the most remarkable of Indian botanical discoveries, both in structure and appearance, and is further notable as yielding an edible sweet-fleshed fruit. It is a native of the humid forests of Sikkim and Bhutan at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 feet above the sea. The trunk or trunks, for sometimes several spring from the ground from a common root, are 6 to 10 feet high, as thick as one's arm, and very brittle; the pale bark is covered with lenticels; the pith is very large; the branches are few, subterminal, and erect; the compound leaves are terminal and axillary; the many-flowered horizontal racemes are a foot long, and the drooping, green flowers are 1 inch long, on slender pedicels as long as themselves. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, pl. 6731.)

45978. HOLBOELLIA LATIFOLIA Wall. Lardizabalaceæ.

"Grows in Darjiling, and is a vine bearing a nice fruit, purple in color, the size of a man's thumb, with subacid pulp. The flower is also very showy. The native name of this fruit is *gophila*."

45979. MAGNOLIA CAMPBELLII Hook. f. and Thoms. Magnoliaceæ.**Magnolia.**

"Indigenous to the eastern Himalayas, but grows at 8,000 feet altitude. Requires a moist, cool climate."

A deciduous tree, occasionally 150 feet in height, found in the Himalayas in India at altitudes of 8,000 to 10,000 feet. The oval leaves, 6 to 10 inches long, are smooth above and covered beneath with appressed hairs. The fragrant cup-shaped flowers, 6 to 10 inches across and varying in color from rose to deep crimson, are produced in the spring before the leaves. (Adapted from *Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 2, p. 67.)