

**46865. CYRTOSTACHYS LAKKA** Beccari. Phœnicaceæ. **Palm.**

From Singapore, Straits Settlements. Presented by Mr. O. W. Barrett.  
Received December 30, 1918.

“*Kredok.*”

A tall, slender palm, native to Borneo. The pinnately divided leaves, 3 to 5 feet long, are made up of leaflets 18 inches long and 2 inches wide, which are obliquely bifid at the apex. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, vol. 2, p. 946.*)

For an illustration of this palm, see Plate IV.

**46866 to 46868. THEOBROMA CACAO** L. Sterculiaceæ. **Cacao.**

From Coban, Guatemala. Presented by Mr. Oscar Majus. Received December 30, 1918. Quoted notes by Mr. Majus.

**46866.** “No. 1. Fruits with a red husk.”

**46867.** “No. 2. Fruits with yellow husks.”

**46868.** “No. 3. Fruits with a green husk.”

**46869 and 46870.**

From Ganganba, Portuguese West Africa. Presented by Mr. A. W. Bailey.  
Received December 30, 1918. Quoted notes by Mr. Bailey.

**46869. PENNISETUM GLAUCUM** (L.) R. Br. Poaceæ. **Pearl millet.**  
(*P. typhoideum* Rich.)

“Seeds of our giant African millet, called locally *Masangu.*”

**46870. VOANDZEIA SUBTERRANEA** (L.) Thouars. Fabaceæ.

“Seeds of the ground bean, which is used commonly for food both by natives and Portuguese. The local name is *viclu*. While these require a long season to mature, they may be used green as shell beans. The natives plant one in a hill. The plants do not require an excessively fertile soil.”

**46871 to 46890.**

From Burringbar, New South Wales, Australia. Presented by Mr. B. Harrison. Received November 28, 1918. Quoted notes by Mr. Harrison, unless otherwise stated.

**46871. ACACIA ANEURA** F. Muell. Mimosaceæ. **Wattle.**

“*Mulga.* This is a dry-country species. The foliage is eaten by stock in dry weather.”

**46872. ACACIA HOMALOPHYLLA** A. Cunn. Mimosaceæ. **Wattle.**

“Native name *yarran*. A dry-country species greatly used for fodder; stock eat it freely. The timber, which is fragrant for some years after being cut, is used for cabinet and ornamental work.”

**46873. ANGOPHORA SUBVELUTINA** F. Muell. Myrtaceæ.

“Called here ‘apple-tree.’ A large, spreading tree with strong and durable timber which is used for wheelwright work and flooring boards. The foliage is used to feed stock in dry seasons.”

**46874 to 46880. ATRIPLEX** spp. Chenopodiaceæ. **Saltbush.**

The saltbushes are herbaceous or shrubby, usually much-branched plants, and show remarkable adaptation to arid, saline, or alkali-impreg-