

**47578 and 47579—Continued.****47579.** PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA (Sieb. and Zucc.) Benth. Fabaceæ.**Kudzu.**

"The kudzu vine is a large-leaved, rapid-growing legume, native to Japan. It succeeds well in nearly all sections of the United States. It is an excellent vine for arbors or wherever a quick cover is required. It furnishes an abundant and nutritious forage, and is of value for planting on rocky land or hillsides where cultivation is difficult. The roots produce starch of good quality." (J. H. Johnson.)

In moist, rich woodland it becomes a troublesome weed.

**47580 to 47583.**

Plants grown at the Plant-Introduction Field Station, Brooksville, Fla. Numbered for convenience in recording distribution in June, 1919.

**47580.** ACACIA LONGIFOLIA (Andrews) Willd. Mimosaceæ.

A bushy acacia, useful for binding coast sands since the lower branches root very readily and spread quickly. The bark, while not so high in tannin as that of *Acacia mollissima*, is used chiefly in tanning sheep skins. (Adapted from Mueller, *Select Extra-Tropical Plants*, p. 7.)

**47581.** HYPERICUM CANARIENSE L. Hypericaceæ. **St.-John's-wort.**

"A species native to the Canary Islands. It forms a shrub up to 15 feet in height. The leaves are oblong lance shaped, narrowed at the base, and 2 to 3 inches long. The flowers, produced in panicles, are 1 to 1½ inches across. Similar to *Hypericum floribundum*." (J. H. Johnson.)

**47582.** BULBINE LONGISCAPA (Jacq.) Willd. Liliaceæ.

"A stemless, liliaceous perennial with a small tuberous rootstock—alleged to *Anthericum*. The leaves are fleshy and very glaucous, 8 to 12 inches in length. The flower spike is a foot or more long, and the flowers are bright yellow, one-third of an inch long, the perianth segments reflexing when fully expanded. The capsule is the size of a pea. The plant is native to South Africa." (J. H. Johnson.)

**47583.** AGAVE VERSCHAFFELTII Lem. Amaryllidaceæ.

A variable species from southern Mexico, many named varieties being in cultivation. The leaves are 3 inches wide by 6 to 8 inches long, glaucous, tipped with red-brown spines and armed with long, rusty teeth on large, fleshy prominences. The inflorescence is rather sparse. (Adapted from Bailey, *Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, vol. 1, p. 233.)

**47584 to 47592.**

From Colombia. Collected by Mr. Alfred Lenz, Flushing, Long Island. Received June 16, 1919. Quoted notes by Wilson Popenoe.

**47584.** ACHRAS ZAPOTA L. Sapotaceæ.**Sapodilla.**

"The sapodilla or chicozapote is the best of the sapotaceous fruits. It is common in many parts of tropical America (found wild in several regions) and is cultivated successfully in southern Florida, where it merits commercial exploitation. The fruits, which are picked when still hard, can be shipped to distant markets. Choice varieties should be propagated by budding."