

47916. JATROPHA CURCAS L. Euphorbiaceæ.

From Mada, Yucatan, Mexico. Presented by Mr. Alberto Tacea. Received July 23, 1919.

"Seeds of this plant are usually regarded as purgative, yet in this locality they are eaten and are used for confectionery." (*Tacea.*)

47917. DAMMARA AUSTRALIS Lambert. Pinaceæ. Kauri pine.

(*Agathis australis* Steud.)

From Auckland, New Zealand. Presented by Mr. J. W. Poynton. Received July 23, 1919.

A lofty forest tree, with a rounded, bushy head, usually ranging from 80 to 100 feet high, but it is often of greater size. The trunk varies in diameter from 4 to 10 feet, but occasionally attains 20 feet. The bark is glaucous-gray, falling off in large flat flakes. The sessile leaves are very thick and leathery. The cones are erect, almost spherical when ripe, and 2 to 3 inches in diameter; the broad, thin scales fall away from the axis at maturity. The tree is abundant in the northwestern peninsula of North Island, from sea level up to an altitude of 2,000 feet. The timber is not excelled by any other for the variety of uses for which it is adapted, and is remarkable for its strength, durability, and the ease with which it is worked. The resin, or *kauri gum*, so important for making varnish, is still dug in large quantities on the sites of previous forests, or obtained from those still living. (Adapted from *Cheeseman, Manual of the New Zealand Flora*, p. 645.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 46387.

47918. MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA F. Muell. Proteaceæ. Macadamia.

From Sydney, Australia. Purchased from Anderson & Co. Received July 24, 1919.

"Nuts of the thin-shelled variety."

For previous introduction and description, see S. P. I. No. 44769.

47919 to 47925.

From Zamboanga, Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. P. J. Wester, agricultural adviser. Received July 24, 1919. Quoted notes by Mr. Wester.

47919. CITRUS WEBBERII Wester. Rutaceæ.

"*Mangapug*. The largest known loose-skinned citrus fruit in the world. It is citron yellow, has 13 to 15 locules, very thin skin, and juicy flesh. It is eaten by the natives in Cotabato. This is apparently a rare form, for I saw no trees anywhere during my stay in Cotabato, although I went as far as to Fort Pikit in the interior. Nowhere did I see any signs of canker, though I was on the lookout for this disease."

47920. IPOMOEA NYMPHAEAEFOLIA Blume. Convolvulaceæ.

(*I. peltata* Choisy.)

Morning-glory.

"*Burakan*. This is a most gorgeous vine with its immense leaves and masses of bright-yellow flowers."

The specific name was originally spelled *nymphaefolia* by Blume and was corrected to *nymphaeaeifolia* in *Index Kewensis*.