

51802. SOLANUM BULLATUM Vell. Solanaceæ.

From Lavras, Minas Geraes, Brazil. Seeds presented by B. H. Hunnicutt. Received November 20, 1920.

A South American plant which may possibly be valuable as a forage plant, because of its large percentage of protein. The analysis of air-dried leaves and branches shows 20.83 per cent of protein in the leaves and 14.06 per cent of protein in the branches.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 42815.

51803 to 51807.

From Singapore, Straits Settlements. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture. Received December 1, 1920. Quoted notes by Mr. Rock.

51803. ARECA CATECHU L. Phœnicaceæ. Betel-nut palm.

"No. 11. Variety *alba*. The white-fruited betel-nut palm, cultivated only. The fruits are larger than those of the common variety of *Areca catechu*."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 51127.

51804. ARTOCARPUS CHAMPEDEN (Lour.) Spreng. Moraceæ.
(*A. polyphema* Pers.)

"No. 8. A species of breadfruit cultivated for its fruits, which are oblong and about 1 foot in length. It is much in favor with the Malays. The seeds are similar to those of the jack fruit and are roasted and eaten by the natives. Propagation is by seed."

51805. CANARIUM RUFUM A. W. Benn. Balsameaceæ.

"No. 9. A tall tree with handsome proportions, producing abundant seeds. The nuts are triangular, and the seeds are eaten like those of *Canarium commune*. It is a native of the Malay Peninsula."

51806. JAGERA SPECIOSA Blume. Sapindaceæ.

"No. 3. A small tree with trilocular fruits which are borne on long pendent racemes. The tree is about 20 feet in height and quite attractive on account of the pinnate foliage and orange-red fruits. It is a native of the Malay Peninsula and New Guinea. The fruits are much sought for by the natives."

51807. STYRAX BENZOIN Dryander. Styracaceæ.

"No. 10. A tall tree producing the gum benjamin of the Malay Peninsula. It occurs quite commonly in the lowland forests together with Dipterocarpaceæ. Native to the Malay Peninsula."

51808. ACACIA sp. Mimosaceæ.

From Quito, Ecuador. Seeds presented by Ludovic Söderström, through E. W. D. Holway, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. Received December 2, 1920.

"Seeds from a dry region in Ecuador. It was suggested that they would do well in warm parts of California and Arizona. The wood is exceedingly hard and is used for sugar-cane rollers, etc." (*Holway*.)

51809 to 51823.

From Buitenzorg, Java. Seeds presented by H. J. Wigman, jr. Received December 3, 1920.

51809. ADENANTHERA PAVONINA L. Mimosaceæ. Coral-bean tree.

The Indian barricari, the seeds of which are brilliant scarlet and are strung to form ornaments for personal adornment. In India advantage is taken of their uniformity of weight (about 4 grains each) to use them as weights. Powdered and mixed with borax they form an adhesive substance. The seeds are occasionally used as an article of food. The hard, durable heartwood is beautiful coral red when freshly cut and sometimes marked with stripes of a darker shade; after exposure it turns purple, like rosewood; it is used for house building and cabinet-making. A dye is obtained by simply rubbing the wood against a stone,