

53470 and 53471—Continued.

53471. TRACHYCARPUS MARTIANUS (Wall.) Wendl. Phœnicaceæ. Palm.

"A small-leaved fan palm from the Himalayas. These seeds came from specimens 40 feet in height, growing at an altitude of 7,200 feet near Darjiling. Collected March 3, 1921."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 50373.

53472 and 53473. HYDNOCARPUS spp. Flacourtiaceæ.

From Calcutta, Bengal, India. Seeds presented by Lieut. Col. A. T. Gage, director, Botanical Survey of India. Received May 27, 1921.

"From Tavoy, Burma, not previously represented in the museum collection. The seeds of both of these have a partially muricated testa which resembles that of *Hydnocarpus anthelmintica*." (C. C. Calder.)

53472. HYDNOCARPUS sp.
Museum No. 37357.

53473. HYDNOCARPUS sp.
Museum No. 37479.

53474. KHAYA NYASICA Stapf. Meliaceæ. **African mahogany.**

From Mount Silinda, Southern Rhodesia. Seeds presented by Dr. W. L. Thompson. Received May 27, 1921.

"One of our largest and most valuable timber trees." (Thompson.)

"A huge tree attaining a height of 150 feet or more and sometimes a diameter of 15 feet, one that I measured in the Inyankuwha forest patch having attained this diameter at 8 feet from the ground just above the buttresses. Diameters of 5 to 8 feet are not uncommon. The trunk is almost invariably very straight and runs up to a considerable height before branching; the young saplings have much the appearance of young *Castilla elastica*. The bark is light gray, thick, smooth, or laminated, astringent in taste, and reminds one of quinine, hence the native name *umbaba* (to be bitter). The hard red timber has a handsome grain, easily worked, and weathers well above ground; it is untouched by Bostrychidae or termites. The tree makes an enormous crown of handsome glossy foliage. The old trees are in full bloom at the commencement of November, and the fruits commence to ripen at the end of the following September, continuing to fall till December and littering the ground for some distance in every direction." (E. G. Baker, *Journal of the Linnean Society*, vol. 40, p. 42.)

53475. DIOSCOREA ALATA L. Dioscoreaceæ.**Greater yam.**

From Sebring, Fla. Tubers presented by J. B. Brown. Received June 1, 1921.

"The 63-pound yam was grown in one season; this particular one was planted near where the waste water was thrown and it got a fairly large quantity of water. I generally let them grow as long as they will. When we have no frost to kill the vines they will grow until March or April, and I then plant them a few weeks after they are dug, so that the growing season of the yam in question was about 11 months. Of course we have a dry season, and unless they are watered they do not thrive so well." (Brown.)

"A white-fleshed yam of very good quality from Panama. The underground tubers when of large size are irregular in shape. The vine produces tubers in the axils of the leaves, which are used for propagation." (R. A. Young.)

53476 and 53477. ERAGROSTIS ABYSSINICA (Jacq.) Schrad. Poaceæ.
Teff.

From Paris, France. Seeds presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received June 1, 1921. Quoted notes by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co.

A wonderful hay crop of the high veldt in the Transvaal and cultivated as a food grain in Abyssinia.

53476. "Seed of the reddish or brownish type."

53477. "White seed mixed with about 15 per cent of reddish type."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 48815.