

54043. CARISSA CARANDAS L. Apocynaceæ. Karanda.

From Poona, Bombay, India. Seeds presented by William Burns, economic botanist to the Government of Bombay. Received July 9, 1921.

A large spiny evergreen shrub with light-gray scaly bark, elliptic leathery shining leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, and clusters of white funnel-shaped flowers half an inch long. The ellipsoid purplish black edible fruits, which are eaten out of hand and are also made into an excellent jelly for tarts, are largely sold in the native markets in the Konkan, Deccan, and in Kanara, India. (Adapted from *Cooke, Flora of Bombay, vol. 2, p. 124.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 51005.

54044. THEMEDA TRIANDRA Forsk. Poaceæ. Kangaroo grass.
(*T. forskallii* Hack.)

From Hobart, Tasmania. Seeds presented by F. R. Evans, Director of Agriculture, Agricultural and Stock Department. Received July 27, 1921.

One of the most useful fodder grasses of the veldt as well as one of the commonest. It is a good hay grass and relished by stock, but should be cut before the seed heads turn brown. In the condition in which it is usually cut for hay in March it has but little feeding value. (Adapted from *Kew Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, 1911, p. 159.*)

54045. DENDROCALAMUS LONGISPATHUS Kurz. Poaceæ. Bamboo.

From Dehra Dun, India. Seeds presented by R. S. Hole, forest botanist, Forest Research Institute and College. Received July 29, 1921.

A tufted bamboo which flowers frequently, with culms 60 feet high, glaucous or nearly white when young, the internodes 18 to 30 inches long, 3 to 5 inches in diameter, and with walls one-third of an inch thick. The stem sheaths are densely clothed with dark stinging hairs. The oblong to linear-lanceolate leaves are rough and almost white beneath, and the panicles are large and leafy. Native to Silhet, Chittagong, Arracan, and Burma. (Adapted from *Brandis, Indian Trees, p. 677, and Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 7, p. 407.*)

54046. CASIMIROA sp. Rutaceæ. White sapote.

From Los Angeles, Calif. Cuttings presented by Milo Baker. Received July 16, 1921.

"Budwood from a tree grown from a cutting received from Central America some years ago and budded into a white-sapote tree. The fruit is practically seedless and about the size of a small apple; the entire fruit is edible and very rich. The tree seems to be a vigorous grower and a prolific fruiter." (*Baker.*)

54047. DIOSPYROS LYCOPERSICON Carr. Diospyraceæ.

From Paris, France. Seeds presented by Dr. D. Bois, Paris Museum of Natural History. Received July 13, 1921.

"The species name, *lycopersicon*, refers to the appearance of the fruits, which exactly resemble those of the common tomato (*Solanum lycopersicon*). It is a remarkable species, not only very ornamental but also valuable for the excellent quality of the fruits, which are the largest and most beautiful known to us. It is originally from Japan, whence, it appears, scions were brought by a physician who sent them to his friend, M. Geny, then director of the Jardin de Nice, who grafted them in his garden at Saint Roch." (*Revue Horticole, vol. 50, p. 470.*)

We believe that this is merely a form of *Diospyros kaki*, but it needs to be grown before a definite decision can be made.

54048. DIOSCOREA BATATAS Decaisne. Dioscoreaceæ. Yam.

From Hereford, England. Tubers presented by Dr. H. E. Durham, "Dunelm." Received July 23, 1921.