

54889. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceæ. Red clover.

From Groningen, Netherlands. Seeds purchased from C. Broekema. Received March 2, 1922.

Rozendaal red clover.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49884.

Introduced for specialists of the Department of Agriculture.

54890 to 54895.

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Seeds presented by Dr. H. L. Lyon, in charge, Department of Botany and Forestry, Experimental Station of the Hawaiian Sugar-Planters' Association. Received March 2, 1922. Quoted notes by Doctor Lyon.

54890. ELAEOCARPUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS Blume. Elaeocarpaceæ.

"*Djanitri*, from Buitenzorg, Java."

A tall, handsome tree with a lofty crown, from the primeval evergreen forests of Java, where it is found from sea level to an altitude of approximately 4,000 feet. The narrow, partly evergreen leaves become brilliant orange-red before they drop, and the clusters of greenish, silky fringed flowers appear in December. In the late summer the tree bears beautiful blue fruits the size of marbles; the edible portions of these is thin but pleasant flavored and is eaten by the natives. The knobby, grooved stones are exported in large quantities for rosaries.

This tree is useful not only as an ornamental, but also in reforesting denuded mountain sides. (Adapted from *Koorders en Valeton, Mededeelingen uit 's Lands Plantcultuur No. 11, p. 260.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 51817.

54891. FICUS EHRETIOIDES F. Muell. Moraceæ.

"Seeds of a tree 60 to 70 feet tall with fruits borne in clusters on the trunk and larger branches, collected in Queensland by C. E. Pemberton."

Magura. A medium-sized Australian tree, 40 to 60 feet in height, having somewhat heart-shaped, globular, edible fruits an inch in diameter. (Adapted from *Bailey, Queensland Flora, pt. 5, p. 1473.*)

54892. FICUS HISPIDA L. f. Moraceæ.

"A hardy shrub, or small tree, collected in Queensland by C. E. Pemberton."

A moderate-sized, rapid-growing tree, native throughout India from the Punjab to Malakka and Ceylon. The somewhat pear-shaped, paired or clustered fruits are yellowish when ripe; they sometimes hang on elongated branches and often reach or even penetrate the soil. The fruit, seeds, and bark are valuable medicinally, and the foliage is used for fodder. (Adapted from *Kirtikar, Indian Medicinal Plants, vol. 2, p. 1196.*)

54893. GREWIA STYLOCARPA Warb. Tiliaceæ.

"Collected in the Philippine Islands by F. X. Williams."

Muling. This Philippine tree, usually small but sometimes more than 50 feet high, bears terminal or axillary clusters of yellowish, pear-shaped, fleshy fruits of a subacid applelike flavor, said to be of excellent quality. It is not cultivated. (Adapted from *Philippine Agricultural Review, vol. 9, No. 3, p. 238.*)

54894. SESBAN AEGYPTIACUM Poir. Fabaceæ.

A stout shrubby plant 6 to 10 feet in height, native to tropical Asia and northern Australia. The yellow flowers, spotted with purple, are borne in axillary clusters about 4 inches long. In Australia the leaves are much relished by live stock, and the wood is used in making charcoal for gunpowder. (Adapted from *Rock, Leguminous Plants of Hawaii, p. 154.*)