

**58379.** *ACACIA SCORPIOIDES* (L.) W. F. Wight. (*A. arabica* Willd.) Mimosaceae.

From Gizeh, Egypt. Seeds presented by the director, horticultural section, Ministry of Agriculture. Received November 28, 1923.

A large proportion of the gum arabic of commerce is furnished by this tree, which is native to northern Africa and southwestern Asia. True gum arabic, however, is said to come only from another species, *Acacia senegal*. The pods and bark of *A. scorpioides* are used for tanning, and the leaves and young pods are sometimes fed to cattle. The wood is hard and durable and is used in India for making tools. (Adapted from *Holland, Useful Plants of Nigeria, pt. II, p. 283.*)

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 48063.

**58380 and 58381.** *PHLEUM PRATENSE* L. Poaceae. Timothy.

From Malaga, Spain. Seeds presented by Luis Liró Ortiz, director, Agricultural Station, Torrox, through Donald D. Shepard, American consul. Received November 28, 1923.

Local strains introduced for cultural and comparison tests.

58380. From the Estación de Ensayo de Semillas, Madrid.

58381. From the grounds of the Agricultural Experiment Station, La Coruna.

**58382.** *LANSIUM DOMESTICUM* Jack. Meliaceae. Langsat.

From Los Banos, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by J. E. Higgins, professor of agronomy and head of the department, College of Agriculture. Received December 5, 1923.

The langsat or lanzon is reckoned one of the best fruits of the Malayan region. As far as can be ascertained there is no reason why it should not do well in the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and on the continent of South America as far southward as Ecuador and southern Brazil.

The tree reaches 40 feet in height and has pinnate leaves composed of five to seven elliptic leaflets each 4 to 8 inches long. The fruit varies in form and character, but is generally oval or round, 1 to 2 inches in diameter, velvety and straw colored, with a thick leathery skin inclosing five segments of white, translucent, juicy aromatic flesh and one to three large seeds.

Two distinct kinds are known, one termed langsat and the other duku, or doekoe. Choice seedling forms occur in both and should be propagated by some vegetative means.

**58383.** *AMYGDALUS PERSICA* L. (*Prunus persica* Stokes.) Amygdalaceae. Peach.

From Yihsien, Shantung, China. Seeds presented by K. M. Gordon, South Shantung Industrial School. Received December 28, 1923.

The Chinese call this peach *Chiu tao*, or "autumn peach." The fruit is small and very bitter, and the variety is used as a stock on which to graft and bud better varieties. (Gordon.)

**58384 and 58385.** *CASIMIROA* spp. Rutaceae.

From Duarte, Calif. Budwood presented by W. A. Spinks. Received December 5, 1923.

58384. *CASIMIROA* sp.

*Coleman.* This has been considered for a number of years the best-flavored sapote of this region. The parent tree grows in the rear of the old Coleman residence in Monrovia, Calif. Some years ago A. L. Smith, of Monrovia, propagated several

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trees from the parent tree. He has a specimen 20 feet high which bears prolifically and regularly. The fruit is attractive in shape, and the tree has sapotes on it nearly all the year. (*Spinks.*)

58385. *CASIMIROA* sp.

*Spinks.* A seedling sapote growing on the grounds of W. A. Spinks at Duarte, Calif.

**58386 to 58388.** *PHASEOLUS VULGARIS* L. Fabaceae. Common bean.

From Georgetown, British Guiana. Seeds presented by R. D. Rands, United States Department of Agriculture. Received December 3, 1923.

Introduced for pathologists studying bean diseases.

58386. Madeira butter beans.

58387. Madeira spot beans.

58388. Trinidad beans.

**58389.** *EREMOCHLOA OPHIUROIDES* (Munro) Hack. Poaceae. Grass.

From Canton, China. Seeds presented by Prof. G. Weidman Groff, Canton Christian College. Received November 26, 1923.

This is the second most common lawn grass in southern China and is recommended as the best lawn grass for that region. Its usual height is 3 or 4 inches, the blades are smooth and soft, and the seed stalks insignificant. The attractive deep-green color is maintained during the winter in southern China if the grass gets a good hold during the summer. Propagation is easily effected by means of runners. (Adapted from *Bulletin No. 25, Canton Christian College.*)

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 48566.

**58390.** *ALSTONIA MACROPHYLLA* Wall. Apocynaceae.

From Peradeniya, Ceylon. Seeds presented by H. F. Macmillan, superintendent, botanic gardens. Received December 21, 1923.

A shrub or small tree, native to the East Indies and the Philippines, introduced for testing by rubber specialists. Most of the members of the family to which this species belongs contain milky latex.

**58391 and 58392.** *LARIX* spp. Pinaceae. Larch.

From Dorpat, Esthonia. Seeds presented by Franz Boerner, botanic garden, University of Dorpat. Received December 21, 1923.

58391. *LARIX DABURICA* Turcz.

A larch from Manchuria and southeastern Siberia, sometimes as much as 70 feet in height. In many sections it is superior to the common European larch as a park tree. In the spring the young cones are very attractive because of their bright-pink color.

58392. *LARIX SIBIRICA* Ledeb.

A very tall larch, at times reaching a height of 120 feet, native to northeastern Russia and Siberia. It has a straight slender trunk and short, rather ascending branches. It is closely related to the common European larch.

**58393 to 58396.**

From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. Received December 3, 1923. Notes by Mr. Rock.