

**62657. HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS L.** Asteraceae. Jerusalem artichoke.

From Saonara, Padova, Italy. Tubers purchased from Fratelli Sgaravatti. Received March 29, 1925.

Locally grown tubers.

**62658. CITRUS WEBBERII Wester.** Rutaceae. Alsem.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by P. J. Wester. Received March 30, 1925.

A small, handsome tree, 15 to 30 feet high, which is particularly abundant in the mountain Province, Nueva Viscaya, and southern Luzon. The better forms have oblate, very juicy, acid fruits somewhat like the mandarin in appearance and up to 2½ inches in diameter; these may be used like the lemon. The species is very variable and appears promising as a citrus stock. (Wester.)

**62659. VIOLA ODORATA L.** Violaceae. Violet.

From Killalow, County Clare, Ireland. Plants purchased from Mrs. Stanistreet. Received February 7, 1925.

*King of the Belgians* (synonym, Kaiser Wilhelm). The large, rich, deep-purple flowers, very highly perfumed, are borne on long firm stems. This is a magnificent violet, probably the best single variety, and it is very rare. (Stanistreet.)

**62660 to 62674.**

From Algeria. Seeds collected by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 21, 1925. Notes by Doctor Fairchild.

**62660. ARGANIA SPINOSA (L.) Skeels** (A. *sideroxyylon* Roem. and Schult.). Sapotaceae. Argan.

The argan tree of western Morocco is very limited in its range, occurring only in that part of the African continent. It grows to a large size and bears an abundance of light-yellow fruits somewhat resembling in shape small plums. Cattle and goats are said to feed upon these fruits, which contain a large amount of nourishment, although the fruits are exceedingly acrid to the taste. The seeds are very thick walled and go through the intestines of the animals undigested. These seeds are also used for the oil contained in them. Apparently the tree is not injured by frost, and it may thrive wherever hardy citrus grows.

**62661. ATROPA BAETICA Willk.** Solanaceae.

A species related to belladonna and of possible interest to drug-plant specialists. Presented by Professor Maire, of the University of Algiers.

**62662. CAPPARIS SPINOSA L.** Capparidaceae. Caper.

Var. *inermis*. A spineless form of the caper of commerce, presented by the Botanic Gardens, University of Algiers.

**62663. CASUARINA SUBEROSA Otto** and Dietr. Casuarinaceae.

A species with very large fruits (4 centimeters) and long, coarse, pendent branchlets, very distinct from *Casuarina equisetifolia*. This species is evidently harder, for the trees from which these

**62660 to 62674—Continued.**

seeds were gathered have stood temperatures of 26° F. Presented by Doctor Trabut from his Jardin d'Essais at Maison Carree, Algeria.

**62664. CASUARINA sp.** Casuarinaceae.

Probably *Casuarina suberosa* × *C. cunninghamiana*. A form which appeared at the Jardin d'Essais of Maison Carree, Algeria. By judicious clipping it has produced a beautiful hedge which resembles closely those produced in Florida with *C. equisetifolia*. This form is apparently hardier, for Maison Carree has been visited by temperatures below 26° F., and it has never been injured.

**62665. CORDIA OBLIQUA Willd.** Boraginaceae.

A handsome shade tree from Cochinchina which has proved hardy in the Botanic Gardens of Mustapha, where the temperature sometimes goes below freezing. Because of its handsome foliage and good habit of growth, this may be worth considering as an avenue tree. Presented by Prof. R. Maire, director of the botanic gardens, University of Algiers.

**62666. × EUCALYPTUS ALGERIENSIS Trabut.** Myrtaceae.

A hybrid between *Eucalyptus rostrata* and *E. rudis* which has become naturalized in North Africa and now covers considerable areas of the hills around Algeria. It differs from *E. rudis* by its smooth trunk, its small flowers with the hemispherical operculum not beaked, and from *E. rostrata* by its buds, which are white like those of *E. rudis*. *Eucalyptus rudis* flowers in the month of December, *E. algeriensis* flowers in the spring, while *E. rostrata* flowers in July and August. Presented by Professor Maire, of the University of Algiers.

**62667. HYOSCYAMUS FALEZLEZ Cos.** Solanaceae.

This is known to the Touarregs as "Afahehlé." It is common in the southern part of the Sahara, where its toxic properties are well known to the natives. It can be eaten by camels, goats, and sheep, but is very poisonous to horses and donkeys. It is believed that Afahehlé fattens ruminants and also women, copulency among the latter being considered a mark of beauty. (*L. Trabut, in note under S. P. I. No. 60257.*)

**62668. LENTILIA LENS (L.) W. F. Wight** (*Lens esculenta* Moench.). Fabaceae. Lentil.

Var. *nigricans*. A very delicate variety of this genus which furnishes the lentil of commerce.

**62669. LYCOPERSICON ESCULENTUM Mill.** Solanaceae. Tomato.

An early variety of tomato called *Précocès Côtélées* (early ribbed) which is being grown along the seacoast of North Africa under the protection of wind-breaks made of the canes of *Arundo mauritanica* and which may prove unusually early when grown in southern Florida. The plants are trained to a single stem and pinched back.

**62670. ONOPORDON DISSECTUM Murbeck** Asteraceae. Cotton thistle.

Var. *costatum*. A composite which may prove as attractive for borders as the Arabian species, *Onopordon arabicum*. This variety, occurring in the sandy clearings in the forests of Mamora.