

## 63572 to 63577—Continued.

63574. *Nain de Gonthier ou de Paris*, No. 10088.

63575. *Nain Leveque*, No. 10150.

63576. *Petit Provençal*, No. 10091.

63577. *Serpette d'Auvergne à très longue cosse*, No. 9884.

63578 and 63579. PISUM SATIVUM L.  
Fabaceae. Pea.

From Manchester, England. Seeds obtained from Dickson, Brown, & Tait, through D. N. Shoemaker, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 6, 1925.

Locally developed strains.

63578. *Centenary*.

63579. *St. Duthus*.

63580. ABRACACIA XANTHORRHIZA BAN-  
croft (*A. esculenta* DC.). Apiaceae.  
Arracacha.

From Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Tubers presented by T. B. McClelland, horticulturist, Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station. Received April 9, 1925.

The arracacha is a perennial herbaceous plant, closely related to the carrot and indigenous to the higher altitudes of northern South America. It grows about 3 feet high, with carrotlike foliage and small umbels of purple flowers. The large fleshy roots are important food in parts of South America and Central America; they are eaten boiled like parsnips or sliced raw and fried, and are said to be very palatable either way. Propagation is affected by making cuttings of the crown with a small piece of the root attached.

63581. EUCALYPTUS TRABUTI Vilm. Myr-  
taceae.

From Mustapha, Algeria. Seeds collected by Dr. L. Trabut and presented through David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 7, 1925.

Collected in the botanic gardens of the university, February 23, 1925. A remarkable hybrid between *Eucalyptus botryoides* Sm. (pistillate) and *E. rostrata* Schlecht (staminate) discovered by Doctor Trabut. The characters of the leaves are intermediate; the capsules could not well be more nearly intermediate. The great value of this hybrid is in its unusually rapid growth. (Fairchild.)

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 45769.

## 63582 and 63583.

From Amani, Tanganyika Territory, Africa. Seeds presented by A. H. Kirby, Director of Agriculture. Received April, 1925.

63582. *ALBIZZIA CHINENSIS* (Osbeck) Merr. (*A. stipulata* Boiv.). Mimosaceae.  
No. 20.

A large, rapidly growing tree, native to the subtropical regions of eastern India. It is said by Watt (Dictionary of the Economic Products of India) to have been found very satisfactory in Assam as a shade tree for tea. The

## 63582 and 63583—Continued.

roots do not penetrate the soil deeply, and the foliage does not make a dense shade.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 61480.

63583. *CHRYSOPHYLLUM MONOPYRENUM* Swartz. Sapotaceae. Satin leaf.

No. 236.

An ornamental West Indian tree, up to 35 feet high, with broad green leaves, rusty white beneath, small white flowers, and oblong blackish berries about an inch and a half long.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 45107.

63584. SYRINGA SWEGINZOWII Koehne  
and Ling. Oleaceae. Lilac.

From Paris, France. Plants purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., through David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 16, 1925.

An attractive hardy lilac, about 10 feet high, from western China. The dark-green, oval leaves are 2 to 4 inches long, and the fragrant, rosy lilac flowers are borne during June in terminal panicles up to 10 inches in length.

63585. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Faba-  
ceae. Red clover.

From Montlucon, Allier, France. Seeds obtained from G. & M. Peronnin, through A. J. Pieters, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 23, 1925.

A locally developed strain.

63586. BOUEA OPPOSITIFOLIA (Roxb.)  
Meissn. (*B. burmanica* Griffith).  
Anacardiaceae. Maprang.

From Bangkok, Siam. Seeds presented by Dr. Yai S. Sanitwongse. Received May 16, 1925.

One of the wild relatives of the mango (*Mangifera indica*) is the maprang, an evergreen tree of moderate height, native to Burma and the Andaman Islands. The narrowly elliptic, pale-green, leathery leaves are opposite, and the small yellow flowers are produced in slender, lax, few-flowered panicles. There is considerable variation in the size and quality of the edible, yellow fruits. According to Doctor Sanitwongse, the trees grown in Burma and Indo-China bear only very small fruits which are very sour. In Siam, however, where the tree is cultivated in alluvial soil, with river irrigation, the fruits are large, light yellow, and have a flavor resembling that of a yellow plum or apricot. The hard, gray wood is said to be very durable. The tree may possibly be sufficiently hardy for growing in southern Florida.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 55046.

63587. SOJA MAX (L.) Piper (*Glycine*  
*hispida* Maxim.). Fabaceae.

Soy bean.

From London, England. Seeds presented by Dr. J. L. North, curator, Royal Botanic Gardens. Received May 16, 1925.

Grown at Budapest, Hungary, from seed obtained in Siberia. (North.)