

64592. TRIFOLIUM SUBTERRANEUM L.
Fabaceae. Subterranean clover.

From Sydney, New South Wales. Seeds purchased from Foster & Sons. Received August 7, 1925.

For previous introduction and description, see S. P. I. No. 64530.

64593 and 64594.

From Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Collected by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received August, 1925. Notes by Doctor Fairchild.

64593. SEMPERVIVUM CANARIENSE L.
Crassulaceae.

July 10, 1925. Plants from the cliffs near San Juan de la Rambla, not far from Orotava. This forms an immense rosette of leaves, sometimes as much as 14 inches across, which lies perfectly flat against perpendicular walls of lava rock. When there are many they give the appearance of a lot of large green dinner plates stuck to the cliffs. From the center of these plates arise the flowering racemes, and since the dinner plates are all about to form these racemes, they swell out in the middle and become like mammae. The flower clusters are striking but not particularly beautiful, since the flowers themselves are greenish in color. These could be grown on the back-yard walls of the homes in southern California.

64594. TAMARIX GALLICA L.
Tamaricaceae. Tamarisk.

July 11, 1925. The use of the tamarisk as a windbreak is almost universal in Algeria, Morocco, and the Canary Islands. The form of tamarisk which one sees everywhere appears to be slightly different in Teneriffe from the form which I saw in Algiers. Cuttings of this were collected on the beach at Orotava. We discovered there that a curious slimy salty liquid was actually dripping off the leaves and branches in such quantities that one could not walk under them without ruining his clothes. Evidently the plant roots like the salty water and eliminate the salt through the leaves. I remember that Volken discussed this feature of the tamarisk many years ago in his *Egyptische Arabische Wüste*.

64595. HETEROSPATHE ELATA Scheff.
Phoenicaceae. Palm.

From Manila, P. I. Seeds presented through P. J. Wester. Received August 7, 1925.

A tall, unarmed palm, with a straight, slender stem and long pinnate leaves, growing in protected situations and where the rainfall is evenly distributed. It is one of the most attractive and graceful palms that I have seen, and from my experience with it at Lamao it will make a good plant for the conservatory and possibly a good house palm. (Wester.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 61323.

64596. RAPHANUS SATIVUS L.
Brassicaceae. Radish.

From Kagoshima, Japan. Seeds presented by Shiganari Kawagoe, Kagoshima Im-

64596—Continued.

perial College of Agriculture and Forestry, through Masao Yoshikawa, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received August 11, 1925.

A late variety of *Sakurajima daikon* (Sakurajima horse radish). All varieties of *Sakurajima daikon*, especially the late one, grow to giant size, often nearly 2 feet in diameter. The shape of this late variety is like a turnip, almost round, while that of the early varieties is rather long. The growth is mysteriously limited to *Sakurajima Island*, and in Kagoshima or the near-by villages, scarcely more than 2 miles from the island, we can not grow the real giant radish. The *Sakurajima daikon* is a very delicious vegetable, juicy and tender. The planting season on *Sakurajima Island*, for the late variety, is about the first of August. The seeds are sown in rows, 4 feet apart, and the distance between plants should be about 3 feet. (Yoshikawa.)

64597. BILLARDIERA LONGIFLORA Labill.
Pittosporaceae.

From South Yarra, Victoria, Australia. Seeds presented by William Laidlaw, Government botanist, National Herbarium of Victoria. Received August 11, 1925.

A twining shrub, sometimes several feet in length, with leaves varying from oval to linear in shape and from half an inch to 2 inches in length. The blue flowers are pendulous on solitary stems an inch long. This plant grows wild along watercourses in Australia and Tasmania.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 61326.

64598. CERATONIA SILIQUA L.
Caesalpinaceae. Carob.

From La Palma, Majorca, Balearic Islands. Scions collected by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received September 1, 1925.

No. 188a. August 16, 1925. I found this water sprout coming up from the roots of a large tree of the *Panesca* variety which bore hermaphrodite flowers and an abundance of large thick pods of apparently good quality. This may prove to be slightly different from the typical *Panesca*. (Fairchild.)

64599 to 64601. COIX LACRYMA-JOBI MA-YUEN (Rom.) Stapf.
Poaceae. Adlay.

From Buitenzorg, Java. Seeds presented by P. J. S. Cramer, director, General Experiment Station. Received September 1, 1925.

The ma-yuen, or adlay, has attracted considerable attention as a cereal for tropical regions. According to P. J. Wester, it is better than upland rice for tropical agriculture in being more drought resistant, a heavier yielder, and much less expensive to cultivate. The seeds can be used largely in the same manner as corn.

64599. *Djoli bras.*

64600. *Djoli brasbruin.*

64601. *Djoli Hetan.*