

As described by J. H. Maiden (Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, vol. 21, p. 624), this close relative of the Queensland nut (*Macadamia ternstroemia*) is a small bushy tree, with entire, narrowly oblong leaves, about 6 inches long, in irregular whorls of three. The globular fruits, about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, have a leathery exocarp and a hard endocarp. Native to New South Wales.

66062 to 66076.

From Canton, China. Seeds collected, by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 25, 1926. Notes by Mr. McClure.

66062 to 66064. ALEURITES MONTANA (Lour.) Wilson. Euphorbiaceae.

Baptist Mission compound, Wuchow, Kwangsi. November 18, 1925. Trees growing at the foot of a terrace, in yellow clay granitic subsoil, with their roots partly in filled soil of the same composition, but naturally looser in texture.

66062. No. 240. Tree No. 1. This tree, which appears to be the most prolific of the collection at the mission compound, is about 12 meters high and 25 centimeters in diameter at chest height. It bears the largest clusters of fruits, 11 to 13 to a cluster.

66063. No. 241. Tree No. 2. This tree is second only to tree No. 1 [No. 66062] in prolificness.

66064. No. 242. From trees of average yield.

66065 to 66067. BENINCASA HISPIDA (Thunb.) Cogn. Cucurbitaceae. Wax gourd.

66065. No. 245. Purchased in Yunghui, Kwangsi, November 20, 1926. *Paak shik kwa*. The fruits are long and slender, the largest ones being 65 centimeters long and 36 centimeters in circumference, and are slightly constricted in the middle. They are thickly covered, when mature, with a white flourlike powder. The skin is pale green, thin, with a sparse outgrowth of hairs 2 or 3 millimeters in length. The flesh, 2 to 3 centimeters in thickness, is greenish for a half inch inward from the skin, otherwise white, and is tender, but has little flavor. The Chinese usually cook the fruits with pork and often use them in soup.

66066. No. 273. *Tsit kwa*. Purchased at Takhing, Kwangtung Province, November 27, 1925. This variety seems very similar to No. 245 [No. 66065], differing only in being straight and not depressed in the middle.

66067. No. 276. *Tung kwa*. Purchased in Takhing, Kwangtung Province, November 27, 1925. A short, thick variety, depressed at both ends, which is somewhat triangular in cross section. It is light green and thickly covered with a flourlike bloom when mature.

66068. CITRULLUS VULGARIS Schrad. Cucurbitaceae. Watermelon.

No. 251. *Hung kwa tsz* and *sai kwa tsz*. Purchased in Wuchow, Kwangsi, November 23, 1925. This variety is said to be cultivated for the seeds only, and the flesh is said to be worthless. The seeds are commonly served between courses at Chinese feasts.

66069. CRATAEGUS PINNATIFIDA Bunge. Malvaceae. Chinese hawthorn.

No. 252. Obtained at Wuchow, Kwangsi, November 23, 1925, where they had been shipped in from Tientsin, in a dried sliced condition. *Shaan cha*. The seeds are thick walled. A thin red circular waterlike confection is made from the flesh by adding a red coloring matter and sugar.

66062 to 66076—Continued.

66070 and 66071. CUCURBITA MOSCHATA Duchesne. Cucurbitaceae. Cushaw.

Purchased at Takhing, Kwangtung Province, November 27, 1925. Used as food only by the poorer classes and is, therefore, commonly cultivated by them.

66070. No. 274. *Naam kwa*. A variety with the skin mottled green and yellow and the flesh deep yellow.

66071. No. 275. *Hop kwa*. An orange-yellow skinned variety, smaller than No. 274 [No. 66070], which is slightly paled by the presence of a scant gray bloom.

66072. ELLEUSINE CORACANA (L.) Gaertn. Poaceae. Ragl.

No. 278. Purchased November 27, at Takhing, Kwangtung Province. *Aap keuk suk*. This variety is commonly cultivated in Kwangtung, but on a small scale. It is boiled and eaten with sugar.

66073. PHASEOLUS CALCARATUS Roxb. Fabaceae. Rice bean.

No. 277. Purchased at Takhing, Kwangtung Province, November 27, 1925. *Chik siu tau*. This variety, said to be grown locally in the silty soil of the annually denuded river flood plain, yields two crops a year. It is eaten after being boiled.

66074. PYRUS sp. Malvaceae. Pear.

No. 244. Purchased at Yunghui, Kwangsi, November 20, 1925, and is said to have come from the region north of Wuchow, on the Foo River. It is said to occur also generally in the region east of Wuchow, north of the West River in Kwangtung, and it is also seen in the markets of Takhing, Kwangtung. The fruits are oblate to subglobular, the stem long, 1.5 to 2.5 centimeters, slender, attached in a small, shallow depression; the apex of the fruit has a slight depression or none; the skin is olive green, thin but tough, and smooth; the flesh is fine grained, but very firm, and somewhat astringent when fresh; the seeds are large, 5 to 10 in number; and the seed section is surrounded by a thick yellow "shell" of hard granular material. The fruits are usually placed in hot water for a time before they are eaten. Another way of preparing them is to pickle them in vinegar. This variety may serve as a stock for pears or apples, but, so far as I know, it is not used for this purpose by the Chinese.

66075. PYRUS sp. Malvaceae. Pear.

No. 254. From fruits purchased November 23, 1925, in Wuchow, Kwangsi. *Tong lei tsai*. A small round red-brown to russet fruit, thickly punctate with tiny light-brown dots. The fruits are few seeded; the flesh, mellow when ripe, is somewhat granular, like that of pears, especially in the zone which divides the pome portion from the ovary portion of the fruit. The fruits are not eaten fresh, but are prepared for consumption by pickling in vinegar. This plant serves exclusively as stock for pears in southern China, so far as I have been informed. It is said to grow only in the wild or half-cultivated state, except as stock for pears, and is widely distributed in Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

66076. SESAMUM ORIENTALE L. Pedaliaceae. Sesame.

No. 253. Purchased November 23, 1925, in Wuchow, Kwangsi. *Paak chi ma*. A herbaceous annual said to be grown in the Foo River District, Kwangsi. The seeds are used in confections, often as a covering for cakes and candies, and the oil expressed from the seeds is used by the Chinese in cooking.

66077 to 66080. MAGNOLIA spp. Magnoliaceae. Magnolia.

From Orleans, France. Plants presented by Leon Chenault. Received February 4, 1926.