

66194 to 66247—Continued.

66220. *HARPULLIA CUPANIODES* Roxb. Sapindaceae.

No. 299. January 3, 1926. The na-ambul tree of the Singhalese, who are said to use the fruits for washing purposes. Since saponin has become more valuable, it may be worth testing for its saponin content. It is suitable furthermore for avenue and shade-tree purposes.

For previous introduction see No. 39419.

66221 and 66222. *HIBISCUS SABDAREFFA* L. Malvaceae.

66221. No. 287. January 4, 1926. A deep-crimson fruited roselle, of the spreading type, which may prove superior to the variety growing in America.

66222. No. 288. Attempts to grow this variety in Ceylon for fiber have met with only partial success. It grows upright like hemp and is about as tall. Perhaps this tall-growing variety may succeed in Florida.

66223 and 66224. *LAGERSTROEMIA SPECIOSA* (Muenchh.) Pers. (*L. flos-reginae* Retz.). Lythraceae. **Crape myrtle.**

For previous introduction see No. 59315.

66225. No. 307. Collected in front of the Nursing Home, Kandy. This variety, the leaves of which fall in January, is not so showy as No. 308 [No. 66224], nevertheless it is worthy of cultivation as a street tree. It is called in Ceylon Pride of India or Queen's flower.

66224. No. 308. Collected near Kandy, January 9, 1926. Around the lake here at Kandy many of these trees have been planted, and already they are beginning to open their superb clusters of bright-pink flowers. This variety also is called in Ceylon Pride of India or Queen's flower.

66225. *LICUALA GRACILIS* Blume. Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

No. 252. January 1, 1926. A small fan palm from Java, 5 to 7 feet high, clusters of which would grace any private garden in the Tropics.

66226. *LICUALA SPINOSA* Thunb. Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

No. 306. January 1, 1926. A beautiful fan palm, native to Singapore and Java, with graceful stems produced in clusters 20 to 25 feet tall.

For previous introduction see No. 62104.

66227. *LYSIDICE RHODOSTEGIA* Hance. Caesalpiniaceae.

No. 290. January 3, 1926. A handsome leguminous tree from southern China which was introduced into Ceylon in 1882. It bears loose panicles of rose-purple flowers with pale-pink bracts and is very attractive.

66228. *MUSSAENDA LUTEOLA* Delile. Rubiaceae.

No. 266. January 2, 1926. A dwarf species of Rubiaceae, with small yellow flowers and large white bractlike sepals which are very showy. It reminds one slightly of our northern dogwood.

66229. *ONCoba SPINOSA* Forsk. Flacourtiaceae.

No. 240. January 1, 1926. A relative of *Oncoba chinata* whose seeds contain an oil having chaulmoogric acid in it. This species, native to Arabia, forms a small bushy tree bearing large scented white flowers and fruits the size of small apples which are reported to be edible.

For previous introduction see No. 49469.

66194 to 66247—Continued.

66230. *ONCOSPERMA FASCICULATUM* Thwaites. Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

No. 235. January 1, 1926. The Katu-kitul palm of Indo-Malaya is one of the graceful cluster palms which make magnificent groups. 40 to 60 feet high, in the Peradeniya Gardens. The stems are spiny and therefore not suitable for small gardens, but rather for parks, to increase the tropical effect.

For previous introduction see No. 45961.

66231. *ONCOSPERMA FILAMENTOSUM* Blume. Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

No. 275. January 3, 1926. The nibung palm of Java. A cluster palm of great beauty which rises to 50 feet and waves its pinnate leaves in the slightest breeze. Like its relative, *Oncosperma fasciculatum*, it is a spiny palm and therefore not suited for small garden uses but to parks. The great clusters of this palm are wonderfully effective.

For previous introduction see No. 51726.

66232. *ORMOSIA MONOSPERMA* (Swartz) Urban. Fabaceae.

No. 302. January 9, 1926. The so-called "necklace" tree because its beans are the size of large beads, three-fourths of an inch long, and of brilliant scarlet blotched with the deepest brown. They are among the most strikingly colored seeds I have ever seen and are sold in Kandy to tourists for high prices. The tree comes from tropical South America and fruits during the winter months.

For previous introduction see No. 37876.

66233. *PAYENA LEERII* (T. and B.) Kurz. Sapotaceae.

No. 297. January 2, 1926. The gutta sundek tree of the Malay Peninsula, of possible value as a source of gutta-percha.

66234. *PHOENIX FARINIFERA* Roxb. Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

No. 260. January 1, 1926. A pinnate-leaved palm, native to India and Ceylon. Like most of the species of Phoenix, this will probably grow well in southern Florida.

For previous introduction see No. 41507.

66235. *PITTIOSPORUM TIMORENSE* Blume. Pittosporaceae.

No. 285. January 2, 1926. A tropical forest tree from the island of Timor in the Dutch East Indies. This may prove valuable as a street tree.

66236. *PTEROCARPUS ERINACEUS* Lam. Fabaceae.

No. 253. January 1, 1926. A very ornamental leguminous forest tree from the Philippine Islands, which is related to the species furnishing the kino gum. It bears clusters of pale-orange flowers during April. Introduced because of its suitability as an avenue tree.

For previous introduction see No. 52912.

66237. *PTYCHOSPERMA ANGUSTIFOLIA* Blume. Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

No. 257. January 1, 1926. A tropical Australian pinnate palm which grows in great clusters. When young it is suited for pot culture, but it should be tried out in the open in southern Florida in private gardens. The small slender stems make it especially adapted for small gardens.

66238. *SABAL GLAUCESCENS* Lodd. Phoenicaceae.

No. 247. January 1, 1926. A handsome fan-leaved palm from Trinidad which grows to 40 or 50 feet high; it is suitable for parks.