

69143 to 69165—Continued.

69152. *CLITORIA HETEROPHYLLA* Lam. Fabaceae.

As described by Lamarck (Encyclopédie Méthodique Botanique, vol. 2, p. 51), this East Indian plant is a climbing perennial with threadlike stems and compound leaves consisting of five small green leaflets which vary in form from orbicular to linear, borne on a winged axis. The blue flowers are borne singly in the leaf axils.

For previous introduction see No. 65298.

69153. *ELAEOCARPUS GRANDIFLORUS* J. E. Smith. Elaeocarpaceae.

An ornamental evergreen shrub about 20 feet high, with white and crimson flowers. Native to Mauritius.

69154. *ELAEOCARPUS TREUBII* Hochr. Elaeocarpaceae.

An East Indian evergreen shrub with white flowers. Of possible ornamental value.

69155. *ERYTHRINA FUSCA* Lour. Fabaceae.

A large handsome shrub up to 8 feet high, with brown bark, unarmed compound leaves, and terminal racemes of brown-red flowers. Native to Indo-China.

69156. *JATROPHA MULTIFIDA* L. Euphorbiaceae.

A tropical American shrub, 5 to 15 feet high, with deeply divided palmate leaves and scarlet flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 60398.

69157. *JATROPHA PODAGRICA* Hook. Euphorbiaceae.

A handsome Central American shrub 1 or 2 feet high, with petate, three-lobed to five-lobed leaves, 4 to 8 inches wide, and orange flowers with scarlet petals.

69158. *MELIA CANDOLLEI* Juss. Meliaceae.

A tropical evergreen tree, native to the Dutch East Indies, with pinnate foliage resembling that of the ash.

69159. *PARKIA TIMORIANA* (DC.) Merr. Cupang. Mimosaceae.

A huge and remarkably handsome quick-growing tree, which attains a height of 120 feet or more, with a clear smooth trunk and beautiful fine-feathery pinnate leaves. Native to the Malay Peninsula, Burma, etc. It has been introduced into and become well established in Ceylon, thriving in the low moist country up to 2,000 feet. The long pods, which grow in clusters, contain a quantity of white powdery farinaceous substance. The tree is easily propagated by seed.

For previous introduction see No. 61064.

69160. *PITHECOLOBIUM JUNGHUANIUM* Benth. Mimosaceae.

A tropical Asiatic leguminous tree with handsome feathery foliage.

69161. *PITHECOLOBIUM UMBELLATUM* (Vahl) Benth. Mimosaceae.

A low ornamental tree with feathery foliage, native to the East Indies.

69162. *PONGAM PINNATUM* (L.) W. F. Wight (*P. glabra* Vent.). Fabaceae.

A tall erect tree or sometimes a climbing shrub, with compound leaves com-

69143 to 69165—Continued.

posed of five to seven pairs of oblong leaflets and simple racemes of white flowers. The woody pods are about one-fourth of an inch thick and an inch and a half long. Native to tropical Asia. Because of its bright handsome foliage this tree has been recommended as an ornamental for mild-wintered regions.

For previous introduction see No. 66152.

69163. *SARACA INDICA* L. Caesalpinaceae.

One of the handsomest of Indian ornamental trees, producing large heads of the most brilliant scarlet flowers imaginable. While restricted to the tropical sections of India, it may be sufficiently hardy to succeed in southern Florida. (Note by Wilson Popenoe under No. 36092.)

For previous introduction see No. 66154.

69164. *SESBANIA PAULENSIS* Barb-Rodr. Fabaceae.

A leguminous shrub described by Rodrigues (Plantas Novas Cultivadas Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro, vol. 2, p. 13) as of erect habit, about 10 feet high, with narrow angular branches, finely pinnate leaves, and handsome yellow flowers in few-flowered racemes.

For previous introduction see No. 65306.

69165. *SINDORA SUMATRANA* Miquel. Caesalpinaceae.

An unarmed ornamental East Indian tree with panicles of small flowers and stiff pinnate leaves with few leaflets.

69166. *ASIMINA TRILOBA* (L.) Dunal. Annonaceae. Papaw.

From North Chevy Chase, Md. Seeds collected by David Fairchild, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received October 12, 1926.

A large-fruited strain of the papaw, a relative of the tropical Annonas, which is native to the eastern and southern United States. Collected at Doctor Fairchild's home, "In the Woods."

For previous introduction see No. 51703.

69167. *RUBUS ARTICUS* L. Rosaceae.

From Manchuria. Seeds obtained by P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received October 7, 1926.

No. 6329. July 25, 1926. From the White River Valley, near Bariam. A Manchurian bramble with medium-sized red berries.

69168. *LAPAGERIA ROSEA* Ruiz and Pav. Liliaceae. Copihue.

From Angol, Chile. Plants presented by E. E. Reed, Instituto Agrícola Bunster. Received October 21, 1926.

Copihue. This, the national flower of Chile, has been occasionally grown in northern greenhouses. It is a climbing plant of slow growth, with slender wiry stems and bright tubular flowers about 3 inches long. The plant requires an acid soil. (Note by Wilson Popenoe under No. 58022.)