

76610 to 76634—Continued.

76627. (Undetermined.)

No. 182. September, 1925. Growing at Kisanan, Asahan, at an altitude of 50 feet.

76628. (Undetermined.)

No. 183.

76629. (Undetermined.)

No. 184. September, 1925. Growing at Kisanan, Asahan, at an altitude of 50 feet.

76630. (Undetermined.)

No. 195. October, 1925. Growing at Marbau, Koealoe, at an altitude of 50 feet.

Nos. 76631 to 76633. August, 1925. Growing at Poeloe Mandi, Asahan, at an altitude of 75 feet.

76631. (Undetermined.)

No. 295.

76632. (Undetermined.)

No. 297.

76633. (Undetermined.)

No. 298.

76634. (Undetermined.)

No. 299. July, 1925. Growing at Bandar Poeloe, Asahan, at an altitude of 400 feet.

76635. ADANSONIA DIGITATA L. Bombacaceae. Baobab.

From St. Croix, Virgin Islands. Seeds presented by J. B. Thompson, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at St. Croix. Received April 24, 1928.

Guinea Tamarind tree. An African tree about 60 feet high and sometimes 30 feet in diameter, with palmate leaves divided into five to seven lanceolate leaflets, large white flowers 6 inches across, and large gourdlike fruit the pulp of which is edible. The tree from which these seeds were taken measures 40 feet in circumference.

For previous introduction see No. 70895.

76636 to 76642.

From Blackwood, South Australia. Seeds presented by Edwin Ashby. Received April 27, 1928.

76636. *BANKSIA COCCINEA* R. Br. Proteaceae.

An erect shrub, 12 to 15 feet high, native to Western Australia, with broadly ovate leaves 2 to 3 inches long, and globular spikes, 2 inches in diameter, of brilliant red flowers.

76637. *BEAUFORTIA PURPUREA* R. Br. Myrtaceae.

A Western Australian evergreen shrub with wandlike branches, opposite lanceolate leaves one-fourth of an inch long, and small purple flowers in dense heads.

76638. *CASSIA* sp. Caesalpinaceae.

A shrub or small tree native to Western Australia, with very graceful pinnate leaves.

76639. *GREVILLEA BANKSII* R. Br. Proteaceae.Variety *Fosteri*. An Australian evergreen shrub, 6 to 8 feet high, with red flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 75563.

76640. *GREVILLEA PRITZELII* Diels. Proteaceae.

An Australian evergreen shrub with brownish pubescent branchlets, linear falcate leaves 3 to 5 inches long, and racemes, 2 to 3 inches long, of white flowers covered with dense white tomentum.

76636 to 76642—Continued.76641. *HOVEA FUNGENS* Benth. Fabaceae.

A rigidly erect evergreen shrub 1 to 2 feet high, native to Western Australia, with linear-lanceolate coriaceous sharp-pointed leaves less than an inch long, and axillary clusters of small purplish flowers.

76642. *HOVEA TRISPERMA* Benth. Fabaceae.

A Western Australian evergreen undershrub, 1 to 2 feet high, with ovate to linear leaves 1 to 3 inches long and axillary clusters of rather large bluish flowers.

76643 to 76645.

From Mafeteng, Basutoland, South Africa. Presented by Sister Mary Prisca Oswald, Mount Olivet Mission. Received May 4, 1928.

76643. *IRIS* sp. Iridaceae.

Roots of an African variety.

76644. (Undetermined.)

Bulbs.

76645. (Undetermined.)

Roots.

76646 and 76647. SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM L. Poaceae. Sugarcane.

From Cheribon, Java. Cuttings presented by Dr. G. Wilbrink. Received May 7, 1928.

76646. [Received without notes.]

76647. *Glagah*.**76648 and 76649.**

From China. Rhizomes collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 26, 1926. Numbered May, 1928.

76648. *ARUNDINARIA* sp. Poaceae. Bamboo.

No. 243. November 20, 1925. *Man lei chuk*. Rhizomes (some with plants attached) obtained about 3 miles southwest of Yungshui, Kwangsi, where the bamboo was found growing half cultivated on a steep, somewhat eroded hillside. This is a very straight, rather smooth jointed bamboo with stiff, upright branches in fascicles at the nodes and with thick leaves. In good soil it grows 5 or 6 meters high and 1.5 to 2.5 centimeters in diameter. The young stems have pith, and in the mature stems remnants of the pith diaphragms persist. The walls of the culms are medium in thickness. The smallest culms, 2 to 3 meters long, are used to make Chinese pens, and the larger ones are used as clothes-drying poles and mosquito-net poles. The shoots are edible. The rhizomes were found to be growing in a granular, yellow-brown residual soil. This bamboo is said to thrive best in a loose, rich, well-drained soil where there is a plentiful supply of moisture. Unlike those of most of the bamboos of the monopodial type, the rhizomes of this bamboo do not seem to have a bud at every node, but only at infrequent intervals. Also this bamboo has a tendency to sprout up from the base of the plant, after the fashion of bamboos of the sympodial type. It may be, therefore, that this bamboo may best be propagated by means of sections of rhizomes to which a young plant is attached.

76649. *PHYLLOSTACHYS* sp. Poaceae. Bamboo.

No. 248. November 22, 1925. *Kan chuk*. A small monopodial bamboo growing wild along the banks of the West River, near Wuchow, Kwangsi. The culms are 1 to 1.5 meters high and 1 to 1.5 centimeters in diameter. The young shoots, which begin to appear in April, are edible and are considered very delicious by the Chinese; it is not necessary to parboil them.