

77000 to 77014—Continued.

77013. *BAMBUSA* sp.

No. 1053. *Fat 'o chuk* (Buddha's belly bamboo). A small bamboo of the sympodial type obtained at a Chinese nursery at Canton. It is cultivated in pots for ornamental purposes only. This supposed ornamental value is derived from the globular internodes which make up a zigzag culm. It does not appear to exceed 1 meter in height and is, as a rule, only about two-thirds this high. The largest internodes are usually about 1.5 centimeters in diameter and quite short, usually about 3 centimeters long. The culm tapers rather abruptly from the base to the tip. The walls are greatly thickened, the inner cavity of the internodes being flat in shape, barely wide enough to accommodate a small knife blade. The branching is of the type in which there is one large central branch and two smaller ones on either side of it. There may also be other smaller branches between these. The apparently abnormal growth of the internodes may be due to the presence of fungal threads in the young shoots, a circumstance which may lend credence to the theory that the black spore masses of some smut sometimes appear at the bases of the branches; that is, at the nodes of the culms.

77014. (Undetermined.)

No. 1054. Lingnan University, Canton, May 20, 1927. *Koon yam chuk* (goddess-of-mercy bamboo). A small bamboo of the sympodial type which grows in very dense clumps. The culms will reach a length of 2 or 3 meters if allowed to grow unmolested and a diameter of about 1 centimeter. Typically the leaves are extremely small, 2 to 3 centimeters in length, and the tips of the branchlets which bear the leaves curl downward in a very characteristic manner. This bamboo is usually used as a hedge plant, though it is sometimes grown in pots. It responds admirably to trimming, and makes very dense and beautiful hedges. It keeps its limits almost indefinitely while spreading imperceptibly.

77015 to 77019. *RHODODENDRON* spp.
Ericaceae.

From Leicester, England. Seeds purchased from Rev. J. Farnworth Anderson. Received June 16, 1928.

77015. *RHODODENDRON AMBIGUUM* Hemsl.

A low Chinese shrub with lanceolate leaves 2 to 3 inches long; the flowers, pale-yellow spotted with greenish yellow, are 2 inches across.

77016. *RHODODENDRON LUTESCENS* Franch.

A Chinese shrub 6 feet high, with long pointed lanceolate leaves 3 to 4 inches long, densely scaly and light green beneath. The pale-yellow wheel-shaped flowers are an inch across.

77017. *RHODODENDRON MAXWELLI* L. S. Gibbs.

A large shrub or small tree native to North Borneo at an altitude of 6,000 feet. The medium-sized thick rugose leaves resemble those of *Rhododendron acuminatum*; the tubular yellow flowers, 2 inches in diameter, are produced abundantly in racemes.

77018. *RHODODENDRON RACEMOSUM* Franch.

An upright Chinese shrub about 6 feet high, with scaly branchlets, elliptic to obovate leaves which are glabrous above and glaucous beneath, and numerous few-flowered clusters of pink flowers.

77019. *RHODODENDRON* sp.

Forrest's No. 17827. An ornamental shrub.

77020 to 77022.

From St. Peters, South Australia. Seeds presented by J. Howard Johnson. Received June 8, 1928.

77020. *ERYTHRINA CRISTA-GALLI* L. Fabaceae.

An ornamental Brazilian shrub or small tree with large spikes of dark-red flowers 12 to 18 inches long.

For previous introduction see No. 73849.

77021. *MIDA ACUMINATA* (R. Br.) Kuntze
(*Fusanus acuminatus* R. Br.). Santalaceae.
Quandong.

An Australian evergreen tree up to 30 feet high, with long narrow leaves which are eaten by sheep and cattle in times of drought. The inconspicuous flowers are in terminal clusters and are followed by red fruits 1 to 2 inches in diameter. The fleshy part of the fruit is used for jelly, and the kernel of the nut, besides being edible, contains an oil which may be used for light.

For previous introduction see No. 50325.

77022. *XANTHOCERAS SORBIFOLIA* Bunge. Sapindaceae.

A Chinese shrub or small tree with ashlike leaves and large drooping racemes of white flowers with yellow stamens. The kernels of the large fruits are eaten by the Chinese.

For previous introduction see No. 62590.

77023. *LILIUM* sp. Liliaceae. Lily.

From Chosen, Japan. Bulbs collected by R. K. Beattie, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received June 16, 1928.

No. 685. May 16, 1928. Koryo Forest Experiment Station, about 25 miles northeast of Keijo. A species said to have pinkish flowers. The plants were about 7 inches high when these bulbs were dug. The winters in this region go below 0 F., but there is little snow.

77024 and 77025.

From Soledad, Cienfuegos, Cuba. Seeds presented by R. M. Gray, biological laboratory and botanical garden, Harvard University. Received June 12, 1928.

77024. *CLUSIA ROSEA* Jacq. Clusiaceae.

A Central American shrub or tree up to 30 feet high, usually epiphytic when young and eventually killing the host plant. The opposite entire broadly ovate leaves are very thick and leathery, and the large white flowers are often tinged with pink.

77025. *TROPEIS RACEMOSA* (L.) Urban (*T. americana* L.). Moraceae.

A Mexican tree up to 50 feet high, with ovate coriaceous leaves 4 to 7 inches long, greenish flowers, and small globose fruits which have a very thin edible flesh. The young branches are used for fodder, and the bark contains tannin.

77026. *OPIZIA STOLONIFERA* Presl.
Poaceae. Acapulco grass.

From Habana, Cuba. Plants obtained from Brother Leon, La Salle College, through F. L. Ricker, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 6, 1928. Numbered June, 1928.

This perennial creeping grass was discovered 100 years ago at Acapulco, Mexico. It is now known to grow over a wide area in the western part of southern Mexico, a region with a long period of drought each year. It makes very dense turf and grows even on the surface of practically bare limestone rock. It is doubtless very drought resistant, as the dry season of southwest Mexico is a prolonged one.