

80663. ORYZA SATIVA L. Poaceae.

Rice.

From Howrah, Bengal, India. Seeds obtained from the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Western Circle, Calcutta, through R. Y. Jarvis, American Consul in Charge, Calcutta. Received June 14, 1929.

Patnai paddy.

80664 to 80667.

From Pretoria, Union of South Africa. Seeds obtained from E. Percy Phillips, Principal Botanist, Botanical Station, Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture. Received June 15, 1929.

80664. ACACIA ALBIDA Delle. Mimosaceae.

A low much-branched tree, native to tropical Africa, with whitish bark, axillary spikes of white flowers, and flat oblong pods. It yields a gum similar to gum arabic. The leaves are eaten by goats, and the bark is used in curing leather.

For previous introduction see No. 55419.

80665. ACACIA LASIOPETALA Oliver. Mimosaceae.

A shrub or small tree with the young growing parts softly tomentose. The compound leaves are divided into 14 to 22 pairs of pinnae, each with 20 to 30 pairs of leaflets. The small flowers, with silky petals, are in small heads on axillary penduncles 1 to 2 inches long. Native to the Mozambique district of southeastern Africa.

80666. BOLUSANTHUS SPECIOSUS (Bolus) Harms (Lonchocarpus speciosus Bolus). Fabaceae.

A small ornamental tree native to South Africa, with compound leaves and long racemes of violet flowers resembling those of wisteria. The tree is subtropical in its requirements, grows best in good deep soil, and is propagated only by seeds. The hard white durable timber is used for wheel spokes.

For previous introduction see No. 76860.

80667. PALLASIA CAPENSIS Christm. (Calodendrum capensis Thunb.). Rutaceae.

A large handsome tree with spreading branches in pairs or in threes. The ovate evergreen opposite leaves are 3 to 4 inches long. The white flowers, with linear-oblong reflexed petals 1 to 2 inches long, are in terminal panicles, and the shining black seeds the size of hazelnuts are borne in hard thick capsules. It is native to South Africa.

80668. VIROLA sp. Myristicaceae.

From Aguna, Guatemala. Seeds presented by Wilson Popenoe, Research Department of the United Fruit Co., Tela, Honduras. Received June 17, 1929.

Collected at an altitude of 1,400 feet. A large tree, 50 to 100 feet tall, native to tropical America. The seeds, resembling nutmegs, are rich in oil which is of evident value for making soap.

80669. ARGANIA SPINOSA (L.) Skeels

(A. sideroxyylon Roem. and Schult.).

Sapotaceae.

Argan.

From Mogador, Morocco. Seeds obtained from Mr. Besson, Inspecteur des Eaux et Forêts. Received June 17, 1929.

The argan tree of western Morocco is very limited in its range, occurring only in that part of the African Continent. It grows to a large size and bears an abundance of light-yellow fruits somewhat resembling small plums in shape. Cattle and goats are said to feed upon these fruits, which are exceedingly acrid to the taste. The seeds are very thick-walled and contain an oil which is used as food and also for illuminating purposes. Apparently the tree is not injured by considerable frost, and it may thrive wherever the hardy citrus grows.

For previous introduction see No. 65467.

80670 and 80671.

From Japan. Seeds collected by P. H. Dorsett and W. J. Morse, Agricultural Explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received June 15, 1929.

80670. SCOPOLINA JAPONICA (Maxim.) Kuntze. Solanaceae.

No. 175. Obtained from Dr. Eishero Wakabayashi, Chief Officer of the Experimental Farm for Cultivation of Medicinal Plants, Kasukabecho, Saitama Ken, May 15, 1929. Doctor Wakabayashi states that the roots, branches, leaves, and flowers are used in nervous troubles.

For previous introduction see No. 32258.

80671. SOJA MAX. (L.) Piper (Glycine hispida Maxim.). Fabaceae. Soybean.

No. 251. *Sode Furi Daidzu.* From Tokyo, May 15, 1929. A greenish-yellow, medium-large soybean generally used for bean curd, soy sauce, and in cooking.

80672 and 80673. GUNDELIA TOURNEFORTII L. Asteraceae.

From Kurdistan, Turkey. Seeds presented by George E. Lamsa, Mission House, New York, N. Y. Received June, 1929.

A perennial herb much resembling a thistle, with milky juice and spiny many-lobed leaves and flower heads which produce seeds somewhat like those of the sunflower, *Helianthus annuus*. It is native to Kurdistan and Persia, where the young shoots are eaten as a vegetable. The seeds are also eaten.

For previous introduction see No. 51142.

80672. From northwestern Kurdistan.

80673. From southeastern Kurdistan.

80674 and 80675. BRASSICA RUGOSA (Roxb.) Prain. Brassicaceae.

From Java. Seeds collected by W. A. Wren and presented by P. J. Wester, Bureau of Agriculture, Manila. Received June 27, 1929.

A vegetable extensively grown in India and Java. It is an early cold-weather crop in the hills of the central, eastern, and western Himalayas. The permanent radical leaves form a loose cabbagelike head a foot in diameter. Later a stout stem, 4 to 6 feet high, is formed, its