

80850. CANAVALLIA sp. Fabaceae.

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Seeds presented by F. G. Krauss, Director of Extension Service, University of Hawaii. Received July 15, 1929.

A hybrid *Canavalia* with seeds having highly diverse markings. These stocks are the F₃ generation and are consequently still segregating freely. One of the parents, *Canavalia ensiformis*, has been grown extensively as a green-manure crop in Hawaii, and this hybrid may thrive in the southern part of the United States.

80851 to 80858.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Plants presented by S. Youngberg, Director, Bureau of Agriculture, Manila. Received July 2, 1929.

80851. ANACOLOSA LUZONENSIS Merr. Olacaceae.

Galo. A tree about 50 feet high, with alternate simple leaves in the axils of which are borne nuts about the size of a filbert and of good quality and flavor. Native to the Philippine Islands.

For previous introduction see No. 38395.

80852. ARTOCARPUS ODORATISSIMA Blanco. Moraceae. Marang.

A medium-sized tropical tree which resembles the jackfruit and the seeded breadfruit in appearance, but is superior in quality to either. It is native to the southern Philippine Islands and the Sulu Archipelago. The roundish oblong fruits, about 6 inches long, have a thick, fleshy rind and white, sweet flesh which is juicy and aromatic, with a pleasant flavor.

For previous introduction see No. 58025.

80853. CUBILIA BLANCOI Blume. Sapindaceae.

Kubik. A medium-sized tree up to 25 feet high, with compound leaves and bright-green spiny oblong fruits, 2 to 3 inches long, containing a nut about an inch long, which is of excellent quality either roasted or boiled. Native to the Philippine Islands.

80854. GARCINIA MOOREANA Wester. Clusiaceae.

Bunag. A handsome tree of pyramidal habit attaining a height of 20 feet or more, native to Jolo and Palawan. The leaves are elliptic to elliptic-ovate, coriaceous, and 6 to 8 inches long. The fruit is similar to a mangosteen, except that it is somewhat smaller, is red in color, and has a thinner but fibrous, crustaceous pericarp; the flesh is white and sharply acid, of agreeable flavor, but too sour to be eaten out of hand. It would probably make a good preserve. It ripens in the latter part of July and August. The mangosteen has been successfully grafted on the bunag.

80855. LITCHI PHILIPPINENSIS Radlk. Sapindaceae.

Kamingi. A Philippine relative of the lychee (*Litchi chinensis*). The tree is about 50 feet high, with dark-green, pinnate leaves, similar to those of the lychee, and roundish oblong fruits, about an inch long, borne in loose terminal clusters. The tough leather "shell" of the fruit, which is covered with short spiny projections, incloses a scant edible pulp, in

80851 to 80858—Continued.

which is embedded a relatively large seed, that is roasted and eaten. The tree may have value as a stock for the lychee.

For previous introduction see No. 68957.

80856. MANGIFERA INDICA L. Anacardiaceae. Mango.

Carabao. Grafted plants.

80857. PANGIUM EDULE Reinw. Flacourtiaceae.

Pangi. A large tree, native to the Philippine Islands, up to 75 feet high, with very large entire or lobed bright-green leaves, yellowish green flowers, and oval brown fruits, 6 inches long, with edible flesh inclosing numerous seeds. The seeds are poisonous when fresh, but are edible after steeping in water.

For previous introduction see No. 73250.

80858. PISONIA ALBA Span. Nyctaginaceae.

Maluko. A small tree up to 35 feet high, with thin pale-green, oblong-ovate leaves, 4 to 8 inches long, which make good greens resembling spinach. Native to the Malay Peninsula.

For previous introduction see No. 54500.

80859. PISTACIA VERA L. Anacardiaceae. Pistache.

From Turkestan. Seeds obtained from N. I. Vavilov, Bureau of Applied Botany and New Cultures, Leningrad, Russia, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, through W. T. Swingle, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received July 15, 1929.

The wild form of the pistache is a xerophilous plant, able to stand great dryness of soil and air. It grows at altitudes of 2,000 to 5,000 feet in the southern parts of central Asia.

80860. FICUS sp. Moraceae. Fig.

Plants grown at Chapman Field, Coconut Grove, Fla., from seeds presented by G. W. Edwards, director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Guam. Originally received as *Ficus tinctoria*, these plants do not agree with the others grown from the same lot of seeds, and have therefore been segregated.

80861. SYZGIUM CUMINI (L.) Skeels (Eugenia jambolana Lam.). Myrtaceae. Jambolan.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by S. Youngberg, Director, Bureau of Agriculture, Manila. Received July 18, 1929.

Duhat. A tree, native to tropical Asia, 24 to 45 feet high, with ovate, coriaceous, shining leaves, numerous yellow flowers crowded in terminal or axillary panicles, followed by loose clusters of two to seven dark-purple or black, smooth, shining, ovoid fruits with rather large clingstone seeds. The thin skin adheres to the sweet, juicy, pleasant subacid pulp, which is white tinged with purple, and the texture somewhat resembles that of the cherry. The fruits may be eaten out of hand with relish, and they make an excellent jelly. In India it is sometimes made into wine. This variety is probably of prehistoric introduction into the Philippines and is common throughout the archipelago.