

81057 to 81071—Continued.

81061. LITHOCARPUS sp. Fagaceae.
No. 8345.
81062. MAGNOLIA sp. Magnoliaceae.
81063. RAPHIOLEPIS sp. Malaceae.
81064. STYRAX sp. Styracaceae.
No. 8415.
81065. (Undetermined.)
No. 8480.
81066. (Undetermined.)
No. 7682.
81067. (Undetermined.)
No. 8090.
81068. (Undetermined.)
81069. (Undetermined.)
81070. (Undetermined.)
81071. (Undetermined.)

81072. PISTACIA CHINENSIS Bunge (*P. philippinensis* Merr. and Rolfe).
Anacardiaceae. Chinese pistache.

From Mountain Province, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by S. Youngberg, Director, Bureau of Agriculture, Manila. Received July 12, 1929.

A large deciduous tree, sometimes reaching a height of 80 feet, native to central and western China. The pinnate leaves, about 9 inches long, consist of 10 to 12 narrow, oval leaflets. Because of its glossy green foliage which becomes brilliant crimson in autumn and its rather rapid growth this is a valuable shade tree for mild-wintered regions.

For previous introduction see No. 74678.

81073. BORASSUS FLABELLIFER L. Phoenicaceae. Palmyra palm.

From Gambia, British West Africa. Seeds presented by A. J. Brooks, Director, Department of Agriculture. Received July 13, 1929.

An African form of the famous Palmyra palm of India. Though a slow grower, it is a very handsome palm when old. In as much as it grows in the dry coastal regions of Ceylon, is apparently able to withstand any amount of lime, and is said to have been used successfully as a binder for sand dunes, it may prove of real value in the calcareous soils of southern Florida. In the number of uses to which it is put in Ceylon it rivals the coconut. A delicate sugar is made from the sap, which flows in abundance from its inflorescence when cut. The seeds are germinated and the young subterranean hypocotyl is used as a vegetable. The leaves are used in many different ways. The fruit, half the size of a coconut, is very attractive in appearance, and when ripe exhales a delicate fragrance. The hull is eaten by the Tamils of Ceylon.

For previous introduction see No. 78616.

81074 to 81208.

From Ventimiglia, Italy. Seeds presented by S. W. McLeod Braggins, Superintendent, La Mortola. Received April 25, 1929. Numbered in August, 1929.

81074 to 81208—Continued.

81074 to 81099. AGAVE spp. Amaryllidaceae.

81074. AGAVE ALBICANS Jacobi.

No. 50. A trunkless, cespitose agave, native to Mexico, with spreading, glaucous thin oblanceolate leaves about a foot long with close-set minute brown marginal prickles and a terminal needlelike small spine. The reddish green paired flowers are a little over an inch long and are on a spike 3 feet high.

For previous introduction see No. 79462.

81075. AGAVE AUREA Brandegeae.

No. 51. A stemless plant with a rosette of about 50 gray-green, narrow-lanceolate leaves about 3 feet long, armed with unequally triangular often upcurved prickles and ending in a chestnut-colored spine an inch long. The numerous golden-yellow flowers are borne on a scape about 5 feet high. Native to Lower California.

81076. AGAVE BRACHYSTACHYS Cav.

No. 52. A trunkless agave with a thick rhizome and a rosette of linear-lanceolate green or grayish leaves a foot or more long, with margins scarcely prickly. The scape, 3 feet or more high, bears a small dense cluster of greenish flowers. Native from southern Mexico to Guatemala.

81077. AGAVE BRACTEOSA S. Wats.

No. 53. A trunkless agave with 3-sided, gray, sigmoidally spreading spineless leaves about 20 inches long, and rather small flowers on a scape 3 to 5 feet high. Native to New Mexico.

81078. AGAVE CANTALA (Haw.) Roxb.

No. 54. A variety with a short, thick stem bearing an aloelike cluster of large fleshy leaves and a tall flower stalk on which grow a large number of small bulbils. The spiny edged leaves are grouped compactly around the stem and terminate in a hard, sharp spine.

For previous introduction see No. 51206.

81079. AGAVE CHIAPENSIS Jacobi.

No. 55. A trunkless agave, probably native to southern Mexico, with upcurving lanceolate green leaves 2 or even 3 feet long, with rather small brown prickles and a narrow-grooved stout spine. The scape is 4 or 5 feet high.

81080. AGAVE CHLORACANTHA Salm-Dyck.

No. 56. An agave which develops with age into a densely cespitose mass 3 or 4 feet wide. The bright-green, fleshy, narrow leaves, reflexed at the middle point, are 2 feet or less in length, with a small fine terminal spine. The greenish flowers are on a scape about 6 feet high. Probably a native of Mexico.

81081. AGAVE FILIFERA Salm-Dyck.

No. 57. The oblong-lanceolate leaves of this Mexican agave are upcurved-spreading and 1 to 2 feet long, termi-