

85730 to 85740—Continued.

bracted racemes of reddish flowers followed by red fruits which are said to be edible. Native to Japan and China.

85741 and 85742.

From Giza, Egypt. Seeds presented by Thomas W. Brown. Received January 24, 1930.

85741. HYPHAENE THEBAICA (L.) Mart. Doum palm. Phoenicaceae.

A palm about 30 feet high, which is noted as the only branching palm. It grows in sandy and clay soils and is distributed from Upper Egypt to central Africa. The stems of old trees are sometimes forked three to four times. The beautiful yellowish brown fruits are borne in long clusters of 1 to 200. In Upper Egypt people of the poorer classes eat the fibrous husk which tastes much like gingerbread, but is rather hard. The hard tough wood is used for domestic utensils. It is one of the most striking and picturesque of the palms and is capable of withstanding severe droughts.

For previous introduction see No. 70958.

85742. LIVISTONA CHINENSIS (Jacq.) R. Br. Phoenicaceae. Chinese fan palm.

A palm, native to China, with a short thick trunk up to 6 feet high and a foot thick, having a crown of many reniform palmately divided leaves 4 to 6 feet across on petioles about 5 feet long, which are armed below the middle with recurved brown spines more than an inch long.

For previous introduction see No. 80187.

85743. PRUNUS ARMENIACA L. Amygdalaceae. Apricot.

From Tunis, Tunisia. Scions presented by the Director, Jardin d'Essais, Sfax. Received February 8, 1930.

No. 5409. *Abricotier gros indigène*.

85744. AMYGDALUS PERSICA L. (Prunus persica Stokes). Amygdalaceae. Peach.

From Palermo, Sicily. Scions presented by Dr. H. S. Fawcett, University of California. Received February 12, 1930.

No. 48. *Intravaia*. In suburb of Montreale, 1,000 feet above sea level, January 13, 1930. Said to be yellow fleshed. The tree was holding its leaves, or most of them, when all other peach trees near by had shed.

85745. CITRUS SINENSIS (L.) Osbeck. Rutaceae. Orange.

From Tunis, Tunisia. Scions presented by Dr. H. S. Fawcett, University of California. Received February 12, 1930.

No. 47. *Beldi*, meaning in Arabic "fruit of the land." Bud wood from same tree, as described under Fawcett No. 46 [No. 85729].

85746. MEIBOMIA TRIFLORA (L.) Kuntze (Desmodium triflorum DC). Fabaceae.

From Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Seeds presented by T. B. McClelland, Agricultural Experiment Station. Received February 13, 1930.

85746—Continued.

A small herbaceous annual which covers the ground with a dense mat resembling white clover.

85747. GENISTA MONOSPERMA (L.) Lam. Fabaceae. Bridal-veil broom.

From Casablanca, Morocco. Seeds presented by H. Earle Russell, American consul. Received February 14, 1930.

An ornamental leguminous shrub, native to Spain, about 10 feet high, with slender grayish branches and small, very narrow leaves. The fragrant white flowers are in short lateral racemes.

For previous introduction see No. 78902.

85748. KHAYA NYASICA Stapf. Meliaceae.

From Mount Sillinda, Southern Rhodesia, Africa. Seeds presented by Dr. W. L. Thompson. Received February 15, 1930.

The *red mahogany* is one of the most valuable timber trees of Rhodesia, and is also widely distributed over Mozambique. It is fairly rapid in growth, though not equal to some of the eucalypts in this respect. It is found most often growing near streams, but it also occurs on high ground at a distance from water. The timber is very durable and is not attacked by white ants or borers.

For previous introduction see No. 73257.

85749. SACCHARUM OFFICINABUM L. Poaceae. Sugarcane.

From Baragua, Cuba. Cuttings presented by D. L. Van Dine, Director, Cuba Sugar Club Experiment Station, through E. W. Brandes, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 18, 1930.

Canna Criolla.

85750. CITRUS WEBBERII Wester. Rutaceae. Alsem.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by P. J. Wester, Bureau of Agriculture, Manila. Received February 13, 1930.

Kalpi. A small handsome tree, 15 to 20 feet high, which is very drought resistant. It is particularly abundant in the Mountain Province, Nueva Viscaya, and southern Luzon. The better forms have oblate, very juicy, acid fruits somewhat like the mandarin orange in appearance and between 2 and 3 inches in diameter; these may be used like the lemon.

For previous introduction see No. 80662.

85751. MEDICAGO SATIVA L. Fabaceae. Alfalfa.

From Moscow, Union of Socialistic Soviet Republics. Seeds purchased from the Pan-Russian Euro Seed Agricultural Co-operative Association, through H. L. Westover, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 17, 1930.

Khivinskikhya lucern.

85752 to 85766.

From Indo-China. Seeds presented by M. Poilane, Institut des Recherches Agronomiques de l'Indochine, Division de Botanique. Received February 15, 1930.