

**10475 to 10521—Continued.****10516. SPOROBOLUS LINDLEYI.**

A slender-growing perennial grass. Grows on rich soil and is much relished by all kinds of stock. All Australian colonies except Tasmania.

**10517. SCLEROLAENA BICORNIS.**

"Cotton bush." Small, stout shrub, densely white, tomentose. New South Wales, western plains.

**10518. TRICHINIUM ALOPECUROIDIUM.**

Rather slender, perennial herb. New South Wales, western plains; also in other Australian colonies.

**10519. TRICHINIUM OBOVATUM.**

"Silver bush." An erect undershrub 1½ to 4 feet. Flower spikes globular. Has remarkable drought-enduring qualities; will grow in the driest of soils when once fairly established. Valuable as a forage plant. Arid interior of all Australian colonies.

**10520. TRICHINIUM EXALTATUM.**

Tender perennial, 2 to 3 feet. Western plains of New South Wales; other Australian colonies.

**10521. TRICHINIUM NOBILE.**

"Yellow-hairy spikes." Stout perennial herb. Not easily affected by drought; affords a rich, succulent herbage even in very dry weather, of which stock are very fond. Interior of New South Wales and South Australia and Victoria. (Reference: *Forage Plants of Australia*, p. 85.)

**10522. GARCINIA MORELLA.****Gamboge.**

From Kingston, Jamaica. Presented by Dr. William Fawcett, director of the Botanical Garden. Received March 17, 1904.

"A moderate-sized tree which produces the true gamboge of commerce, used in Europe and America as a pigment. In the Orient this pigment is used for dyeing silks and other fabrics. The oil in the seeds is used in Mysore as a substitute for lamp oil. These seeds are imported for use as a stock for the mangosteen, upon which the latter was grown successfully many years ago by Mr. Harris, superintendent of Castleton Garden, Jamaica, and also later by Mr. Hart, of Trinidad. Fruit the size of a cherry, subglobose, slightly four-lobed, four-celled, and four-seeded. In Singapore this species grows without any particular attention, it is said, and attains a height of 35 to 50 feet. It is probable that this species has a much more vigorous root system than the mangosteen, and is therefore a promising possibility as a stock for the mangosteen." (*Fairchild.*)

**10523. PHASEOLUS ANGULARIS.****Bean.**

From Kingston, R. I. Presented by Mr. G. E. Adams, of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station. Received March 12, 1904.

A bean secured by Professor Brooks, of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, in Japan, under the name of "*White-Podded Adzuki soy bean.*"

**10524. MISCANTHUS CONDENSATUS (?).**

From Yokohama, Japan. Presented by Mr. H. Suzuki, of the Yokohama Nursery Company. Received March 9, 1904.

"This root having been brought from the southeastern part of Japan, where there is no snow in winter, it is doubtful whether it will stand your climate. It will therefore be well to try it in such Southern States as Florida or California. I am sure it will succeed well. In the native region where these plants are growing its leaves remain green all thru the year and cattle are fed upon it. It should be cut while young, before its full growth, as the stem gets too hard if left too long. Young stems can be cut gradually from time to time thruout nearly the whole year, but a few stems on each clump should always be left without cutting, as it sometimes dies