

98483 to 98503—Continued.

98493. EUTERPE OLERACEA Mart.

No. 2955. *Manac* or *Manaque*. From Tobago, February 20, 1932. A graceful palm with a trunk seldom more than 4 inches in diameter. It is said that fats suitable for oils and soaps can be derived from the blue-black berrylike fruits.

For previous introduction see 97813.

Nos. 98494 to 98496 were collected in the Georgetown Botanic Garden, British Guiana.

98494. HYPHAENE THEBAICA (L.) Mart.
Dour palm.

No. 2980. A palm about 30 feet high, which is noted as one of the few branching palms. It grows in alkaline sandy soils and is native from Upper Egypt to central Africa. The stems of old trees sometimes fork 3 or 4 times. The beautiful yellow-brown fruits are borne in long clusters of 100 to 200. In Upper Egypt the poor people eat the fibrous husk, which tastes much like gingerbread but is rather hard. The hard tough wood is used for domestic utensils.

For previous introduction see 97814.

98495. LICUALA GRANDIS (Bull.) Linden.

No. 2978. A dwarf palm with the stem clothed with the dead leaf sheaths. The erect spreading fan-shaped leaves have closely plicate segments which are 2-lobed at the end. Native to the island of New Pommern, Bismarck Archipelago.

For previous introduction see 97815.

98496. LIVISTONA HOOGENDORPH Andre.

No. 2982. A form with blue fruits. A tall Javanese palm with fan-shaped leaves 4 to 6 feet wide on spiny petioles 3 to 5 feet long, red-brown at the base and becoming olive green near the blade. The blades are made up of 10 to 12 plicate pendulous segments with 5 to 7 acute lobes at the apex.

For previous introduction see 97914.

98497. MANICARIA SACCIFERA Gaertn.

No. 2940. *Monkey-cap* palm: Collected February 18, 1932, near Sangre Grande, Trinidad, in deep shady forest in poor wet soil that is probably acid. Unlike other palms, this Brazilian species has entire leaves which become about 30 feet long and 5 feet wide. The trunk is erect, ringed, and unarmed, and 15 to 20 feet high. The natives of Brazil use the immense leaves of this palm for thatching their huts and also for making a coarse cloth.

For previous introduction see 82600.

98498. MAURITIA FLEXUOSA L. f.

No. 2984. From the Botanic Garden, Georgetown, British Guiana, February 25, 1932. A palm native to tropical Brazil, which grows to a height of 150 feet and 30 inches in diameter. The fan-shaped leaves are from 9 to 18 feet long. This is one of the so-called ivory-nut palms. The fruit is spherical, about the size of a small apple, and covered with smooth reticulated scales. The spadix when loaded with fruit is of immense weight, often more than two men can carry.

For previous introduction see 97915.

98499. ENGLEROPHOENIX REGIA (Mart.) Kuntze.

No. 3684. *Maripa* palm. From the market at Paramaribo, Surinam, March 3, 1932. A massive ornate palm up to 50 feet high, with persistent leaf petioles and immense leaves, reminding one of the *Cohune*. The subacid fruits have thin fleshy pulp and are much appreciated by the natives.

For previous introduction see 97912.

98500. RAPHIA VINIFERA Beauv.

No. 3772. From Fort de France, Martinique, March 10, 1932. The *wine* palm of Africa. A

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striking pinnate palm with immense leaves rising almost upright from the rather low trunk, somewhat as do the leaves of the *Cohune* palm. It bears immense clusters of very decorative fruits that are covered with scales and polished like pieces of jade.

For previous introduction see 95211.

98501. COCCOTHRINAX BARBADENSIS (Lodd.) Beccari.

No. 3783. Presented by Mr. Buffon, superintendent of the Jardin d'Essais, Basseterre, St. Kitts, British West Indies, March 13, 1932. A tall slender fan palm with the aspect of the *Silver* palm, but much larger. The clusters of greenish fruits which later become black are not particularly attractive. The palm seems adapted to a strongly calcareous soil.

98502. LIVISTONA AUSTRALIS (R. Br.) Mart.
Australian fan palm.

No. 3686. From Paramaribo, Surinam, March 4, 1932. A tall slender palm from 30 to 40 feet high, with a smooth trunk 8 to 10 inches in diameter and a dense crown of circular leaves 3 to 4 feet in diameter, divided nearly to the base into narrow plicate segments. The moderately hard light-colored wood is occasionally used for light construction work; the leaves are used for making baskets; and the unexpanded fronds, after being dipped in boiling water, are dried, shredded, and the fiber used in making hats resembling Panama hats.

For previous introduction see 97917.

98503. THRINAX sp.

No. 3689. Presented by Dr. G. Stahel, Paramaribo, Surinam, March 4, 1932. A form with white fruits.

98504. PIGAFETTIA ELATA (Mart.) Wendl. Phoeniceae. Palm.

From Buitenzorg, Java. Seeds presented by the 'sLands Plantentuin (Botanische Tuin). Received April 18, 1932.

A tall ornamental palm with a stout trunk, spiny above, and spreading pinnate foliage resembling that of the coconut. Native to the East Indies.

For previous introduction see 93981.

98505 and 98506. VITIS VINIFERA L. Vitaceae. European grape.

From Turkey. Cuttings received through the American Embassy, Istanbul. Received April 19, 1932.

Native varieties of grapes from the collection at the Halkali Agricultural School, Istanbul.

98505. *Chaoush*.98506. *Pembe Chaoush*.

98507. AMYGDALUS PERSICA L. Amygdalaceae. Peach.

From Java. Seeds presented by A. M. Cramer, Wonosobo. Received April 19, 1932.

A naturalized peach from 6,000 feet altitude at Tosari; introduced for the use of Department specialists.

98508. CITRUS LIMONIA Osbeck. Rutaceae. Lemon.

From Morocco. Seeds presented by H. Brayard, director, Experiment Station, Marrakech. Received April 22, 1932.

Introduced for rootstock experiments by Department specialists.