

## 98908 to 98917—Continued.

98916. *SYRINGA AMURENSIS* Rupr. Oleaceae.  
Manchurian lilac.

A shrub or small tree with large clusters of white flowers.

For previous introduction see 92067.

98917. *VITIS AMURENSIS* Rupr. Vitaceae.  
Amur grape.

A wild grape with large bunches of acid purple berries about the size of a marrowfat pea. They are eaten fresh and also made into wine. This variety is hardy in the region of Mefun, Manchuria.

## 98918 and 98919.

From the Philippine Islands. Cuttings presented by the chief of the division of forest investigation, Bureau of Forestry, Agricultural College, Laguna, through Arthur Fischer, director of forestry, Manila. Received May 9, 1932.

98918. *DEGUELLA ELLIPTICA* (Roxb.) Taub. (*Deris elliptica* Benth.). Fabaceae.

A large handsome climbing vine native to southeastern Asia. The compound leaves, 1 foot long, are made up of 9 to 13 thin leathery obovate leaflets 4 to 6 inches long, and the bright-red pea-shaped flowers, 1 inch long, are borne in lax racemes a foot in length. It yields the commercial tuba root, which is used in the manufacture of insecticides. The plant is at present extensively cultivated in the Malay Archipelago.

For previous introduction see 95366.

98919. *DEGUELLA POLYANTHA* (Perkins) Blake. Fabaceae.

A tropical woody climber with alternate pinnate leaves and small pinkish flowers in axillary racemes. It is closely related to *D. scandens* and is native to the Philippine Islands.

98920. *ARRACACIA XANTHORRHIZA* Bancroft. Apiaceae. Arracacha.

From Venezuela. Roots presented by H. Pittier, Caracas. Received May 10, 1932.

The arracacha is a biennial herb about 3 feet high, with carrotlike foliage and small umbels of purple flowers. It is native to northern South America, where it is cultivated for its roots, which may be white, yellow, or mulberry colored. The large fleshy roots are used as food in South America and Central America, being boiled like parsnips or sliced and fried. They also produce an excellent starch for laundry purposes. The plant is propagated either by seed or cuttings, and it will stand no frost.

For previous introduction see 78832.

98921. *CUCURBITA MOSCHATA* Duchesne. Cucurbitaceae. Cushaw.

From China. Seeds presented by W. T. Chang, Nanking University, Nanking. Received May 6, 1932.

## 98922 to 98924.

From Scotland. Seeds presented by the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, Craibstone, Aberdeen. Received May 9, 1932.

A collection of grasses introduced for the use of Department specialists.

98922. *DACTYLIS GLOMERATA* L. Poaceae.  
Orchard grass.

Craibstone grazing cocksfoot.

98923. *LOLIUM PERENNE* L. Poaceae.  
Perennial ryegrass.

Craibstone perennial ryegrass.

## 98922 to 98924—Continued.

98924. *PHLEUM PRATENSE* L. Poaceae. Timothy.

Craibstone timothy hay.

## 98925 and 98926.

From Ceylon. Seeds presented by the manager of the publication depot and central seed store, Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya. Received May 9, 1932.

98925. *CRACCA CANDIDA* (DC.) Kuntze (*Tephrosia candida* DC.). Fabaceae.

A low shrub with slender branches and large clusters of reddish or white flowers. It is the preferred cover crop in the lime plantations of Dominica, West Indies, and widely distributed in tropical countries. The bark and leaves are used as a fish poison plant in Bengal and Burma, but tests show that as an insecticide it is much inferior to *C. vogelii*.

For previous introduction see 97764.

98926. *CRACCA VOGELII* (Hook. f.) Kuntze (*Tephrosia vogelii* Hook. f.). Fabaceae.

A shrubby legume native to tropical Africa. All parts of the plant are macerated and thrown into the water to kill fish. It is considered very valuable for its insecticidal properties, the seeds being found to contain the highest concentration of the toxic principle.

For previous introduction see 81414.

98927. *BROMUS INERMIS* Leyss. Poaceae. Common brome grass.

From China. Seeds purchased from L. Pittsain, Harbin, Manchuria. Received May 9, 1932.

Koster. Introduced for the use of Department specialists working with forage crops.

98928. *CAVANILLESIA PLATANIFOLIA* H. B. K. Bombacaceae.

From the Canal Zone. Seeds presented by J. E. Higgins, director, Canal Zone Experiment Gardens, Summit. Received May 3, 1932.

A Colombian tree up to 100 feet high, with a large thick trunk, smooth pale bark, large shallowly 5- to 7-lobed leaves, and red flowers 1 inch long. The coarse pithlike wood is white or yellowish and is used for making canoes and rafts.

For previous introduction see 78818.

98929. *PRUNUS SALASII* Standl. Amygdalaceae.

From Central America. Seeds presented by Mr. Salas, director general, Agricultural Department, Guatemala, through Otto Katzenstein & Co., Atlanta, Ga. Received May 12, 1932.

A tropical evergreen cherry which is native to the highlands of Antigua, Guatemala, where it is known as the *carreto*. The light-green leathery narrow-oblong leaves are 3 to 5 inches long, and the small white flowers are in racemes about 6 inches long.

98930 to 98973. *MALUS SYLVESTRIS* Mill. (*Pyrus malus* L.). Malaceae. Apple.

From Germany. Plants presented by Dr. W. Gleisberg, Die Gartenbauwissenschaft, Fillnitz und Elbe, through L. Späth, Berlin-Baumschulenweg. Received May 13, 1932.

A collection of selected stocks introduced for the use of Department specialists in their studies of fruit-tree root stocks.

98930. No. 3. *Grosser Bohnapfel*.

98931. No. 6. *Kasselrenett (Grosse Reinette)*.

98932. No. 7. *Kanadarenett*.