

100646 to 100658—Continued.

100646. ALBIZZIA ACLE (Blanco) Merr. Mimosaceae.

Akle. A large tree up to 100 feet high and 3 to 4 feet in diameter, native to the Philippines. It bears bipinnate leaves, with two pinnae each bearing 3 to 6 pairs of ovate leaflets 2 to 6 inches long, and yellow-green flowers, borne in small heads, followed by flat pods 10 to 15 inches long, constricted between the seeds.

For previous introduction see 94178.

100647. ARTOCARPUS BLANCOI (Elmer) Merr. Moraceae.

Antipolo. This tree, which closely resembles the true breadfruit, *A. communis*, is strictly wild, never cultivated, and has inedible fruits.

100648. EUPHORIA DIDYMA Blanco. Sapindaceae.

Alpay or *alupog*. A small attractive tree up to 50 feet high, with compound leaves made up of prominently veined leathery leaflets and compact terminal clusters of small flowers followed by green warty fruits an inch in diameter having a shell-like rind and juicy sweet translucent pulp enclosing a large seed. Native to the Philippine Islands.

100649. GARDENIA PSEUDOPSISIDIUM (Blanco) Vill. Rubiaceae.

A small tree, 9 to 12 feet high, native to the Philippine Islands. The opposite leaves are lanceolate and acuminate, and the solitary, axillary, white flowers are followed by round fruits resembling guavas, but not edible.

100650. HERITIERA LITTORALIS Ait. Sterculiaceae.

Dufayon-late. A medium-sized tree with a dense crown and entire leathery leaves which are dark green above and silvery beneath. The hard durable wood is classed among the best of the Philippine hardwoods. The tree is a good ornamental and makes an excellent windbreak.

100651. MYRISTICA PHILIPPENSIS Lam. Myristicaceae.

Duyan. A Philippine tree up to 75 feet high, with a slightly buttressed, somewhat irregular trunk. It has alternate entire evergreen leaves and small inconspicuous flowers in axillary clusters. The soft wood is not durable and is used locally for temporary construction, boxes, and dry measures.

100652. PAHUDIA RHOMBOIDEA (Blanco) Prain. Caesalpiniaceae.

Tindalo. A tree up to 4 feet in diameter, straight but not tall. The wood is hard, heavy, seasons well, and is rarely attacked by termites. It is a well-known Philippine cabinetwood.

100653. PALAQUIUM LUZONIENSE (Vill.) Vidal. Sapotaceae.

Nato. A large tropical evergreen tree with lanceolate or obovate acute leathery, dark-green leaves 5 inches long and small axillary brownish flowers. Native to Luzon, Philippine Islands.

100654. PARKIA JAVANICA (Lam.) Merr. (*P. timoriana* Merr.). Mimosaceae. Kupang.

A huge and remarkably handsome, quick-growing tree, attaining a height of over 120 feet, with a clear smooth trunk and beautiful, fine-leathery pinnate leaves. Native to the Malay Peninsula, Burma, etc. It has been introduced into Ceylon, where it has become well established. The long pods, which grow in clusters, contain a quantity of white, powdery, farinaceous substance.

100655. SAPIUM LUZONICUM (Vidal) Merr. Euphorbiaceae.

Balakat-gubat. An evergreen tree with alternate oval leathery elliptic leaves about 4 inches

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long, very small yellowish flowers, subtended by large bracts an inch long, in spike-like racemes. Native to the Philippines.

100656. STREBLUS ASPER Lour. Moraceae.

Matis or *aludig*. A drought-resistant tree with drooping branches and dark-green foliage. It produces small, yellowish, rather sweet fruits somewhat resembling corn kernels in appearance. Native to tropical Asia.

100657. TERMINALIA NITENS Presl. Combretaceae.

Sakat. A tropical evergreen tree, native to Luzon, Philippine Islands. The alternate, very smooth leaves are obovate, abruptly acuminate, and shining green above. The small inconspicuous flowers are in racemes about the same length as the leaves.

100658. WRIGHTIA LANITI (Blanco) Merr. Apocynaceae.

Lanete. A medium-sized tree native to the Philippines, with opposite, unequally pinnate leaves which have about four pairs of lanceolate, hairy leaflets. The fruit is a cylindrical follicle about 4 inches long. The tree exudes a milky sap.

100659. SOJA MAX (L.) Piper. Fabaceae. Soybean.

From Japan. Seeds collected by P. H. Dorsett and W. J. Morse, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received May 6, 1930. Numbered in July 1932.

No. 3820. *Chichibu daisu*. Purchased in Kumagaya, Japan, February 11, 1930. Large, oval, yellow-green beans, with pale hilum, which are used quite extensively in the Saitama Prefecture in Japan for the manufacture of green flour, utilized in the making of confections.

100660 to 100676.

From New Zealand. Seeds purchased from R. E. Alexander, director, Canterbury Agricultural College, Lincoln. Received July 1, 1932.

A collection of New Zealand forage plants introduced for the use of Department specialists.

100660 and 100661. DACTYLIS GLOMERATA L. Poaceae. Orchard grass.

100660. *Cocksfoot* strain.

100661. *Akaroa*.

100662 to 100674. DANTHONIA spp. Poaceae. Grass.

100662. DANTHONIA BUCHANANI Hook. f.

Strain C. A. C. 30: 10.8.

100663 to 100670. DANTHONIA PILOSA R. Br.

A perennial Australian grass, said to be an excellent pasture grass. It seeds freely and gives good fodder in early spring. This grass does well on dry clay hills or stony flats and is considered equally good either for sheep or cattle.

100663. A commercial variety.

100664. C. A. C. 31: 253.1.

100665. C. A. C. 31: 32.3.

100666. C. A. C. 31: 30.4.

100667. C. A. C. 31: 54.2.

100668. C. A. C. 31: 225.2.

100669. C. A. C. 31: 139.3.

100670. C. A. C. 31: 136.1.