

103861 to 103900—Continued.

103900. VIOLA VIOLACEA Wiesb.

A stemless violet with long stolons and triangular cordate obtuse leaves. The fragrant flowers are violet, with the spur paler violet. It is also native to Austria.

103901 and 103902.

From Australia. Seeds presented by W. E. Schevill, of Harvard University, with the Ellis expedition for the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge. Received November 17, 1933.

Collected 40 miles west of Barrow Creek, Northern Territory, in September 1932.

103901. ELAEOCARPUS sp. Elaeocarpaceae.

A plumlike fruit.

103902. SOLANUM sp. Solanaceae.

Quinine-plum. A very bitter plumlike fruit.

103903 to 103906. TRITICUM AESTIVUM L. (*T. vulgare* Vill.). Poaceae.

Common wheat.

From Australia. Seeds presented by H. Wenholtz, director of plant breeding, Department of Agriculture, Sydney, New South Wales. Received November 17, 1933.

A collection of locally grown Australian wheat, introduced for the use of Department specialists.

103903. Cleveland. 103905. Queen Fan.

103904. Ford. 103906. Rymer.

103907. TAMUS COMMUNIS L. Dioscoreaceae.

From Italy. Seeds received through David Lumsden, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, November 20, 1933.

A twining herbaceous vine with a tuberous root, ovate-cordate, obscurely lobed leaves about 3 inches long, and loose clusters of small yellowish-green flowers followed by bright-red berries. Native to the Mediterranean countries.

For previous introduction see 76768.

103908 to 103927.

From Africa. Seeds and bulbs presented by Rev. Kenneth H. Prior, Missão de Dondi, Bela Vista, Angola. Received November 17, 1933.

103908. ALBIZZIA sp. Mimosaaceae.

Okapianganu. A useful timber tree. The hard wood has a pungent odor when planed; it resists decay.

103909. ALBIZZIA sp. Mimosaaceae.

Omake. A close-grained, hard wood timber tree with greenish-brown bark. The wood resists decay.

103910 and 103911. BRACHYSTEGIA spp. Caesalpinaceae.

The brachystegias are unarmed trees, native to tropical Africa, with pinnate leaves and small inconspicuous flowers in dense racemes.

103908 to 103927—Continued.

103910. *Omanda*. A useful timber tree whose wood is used for agricultural implements; the bark of saplings is made into rope by the natives of Angola.

103911. *Usamba*. A good shade tree with an umbrella top. The timber is not used.

103912. CHRYSOPHYLLUM sp. Sapotaceae.

Onjali. An erect tropical tree with milky juice, leathery short-stemmed leaves, and dense clusters of small whitish flowers, followed by pods resembling those of the honeylocust. The pods are eaten by antelopes. The timber of the tree is not used.

103913. FICUS sp. Moraceae.

Ukuyu. A wild fig with very soft, light, coarse-grained wood. The tree grows rapidly from seed or cuttings and fruits abundantly.

103914 and 103915. GLADIOLUS spp. Iridaceae.

Red-flowered species.

103914. Seeds. 103915. Bulbs.

103916. LUFFA CYLINDRICA (L.) Roemer. Cucurbitaceae. Suakwa towelgourd.

Introduced for the use of Department specialists.

103917 and 103918. MORAEA spp. Iridaceae.

A blue-flowered species.

103917. Bulbs. 103918. Seeds.

103919. PARINARI MOBOLA Oliver. Rosaceae.

Usia. A handsome forest tree with dense evergreen foliage. The leaves are deep green above and white beneath, and the fruit, much like an olive in appearance, has an edible kernel in a very hard shell. The hard wood is used for furniture and building purposes.

For previous introduction see 87474.

103920. SECURIDACA LONGIPEDUNCULATA Fres. Polygalaceae.

Rhodesia violet-tree.

Utata. A much-branched divaricate shrub, sometimes 10 feet high, native to Upper Guinea, Ethiopia, and Mozambique. The coriaceous leaves are revolute-margined when dry, and the flowers, in terminal spreading racemes, are rose, shades of purple or violet, or variegated with white.

For previous introduction see 81982.

103921. TOUNATEA MADAGASCARIENSIS (Desv.) Kuntze. Caesalpinaceae.

Onganha. A tropical leguminous tree, without spines, that grows 20 to 30 feet high in central and south-central Africa. The compound leaves are about 6 inches long, with 9 to 11 leathery green oblong leaflets. The roundish yellow flowers, almost an inch across, are solitary or in small racemes. Native to south-central Africa and Madagascar.

103922. (Undetermined.)

Olohengo. A native wild plum; used for jelly and preserves.