

106073 to 106100—Continued.

and are 4 to 5 inches long. The showy yellow flower heads are borne on stems a foot long.

**106092.** GREWIA CANA Sond. Tilliaceae.

*Rozijnfjes bos (raisin bush)*. A branching shrub up to 5 feet high, with yellow flowers and black fruits, found up to 4,000 feet altitude in South Africa. The small sweet fruits, each containing a large stone, are eaten by the natives.

For previous introduction see 27519.

**106093.** HEURNIOPSIS DECIPIENS N. E. Brown. Asclepiadaceae.

A low succulent plant with 4-angled procumbent branches up to 3 inches long and half as thick and bell-shaped purple flowers 1 inch across, in small cymes. Native to South Africa.

**106094.** HYPARRHENIA HIRTA (L.) Stapf. Poaceae.

A perennial grass about 3 feet high, native to tropical and northern Africa.

For previous introduction see 89832.

**106095.** RHIGOZEM BREVISPINOSUM Kuntze. Bignoniaceae.

An erect shiny shrub 4 to 10 feet high. The oblong to oblanceolate leaves, 1 to 2 inches long, are tomentose and clustered at the tips of the branchlets, and the campanulate-funnel-shaped yellow or white flowers are less than an inch long and are axillary or fascicled in the leaf clusters.

For previous introduction see 103105.

**106096.** RHUS sp. Anacardiaceae.

**106097.** SESAMUM CAPENSE Burm. f. Pedalaceae.

An erect simple or branched herbaceous plant up to 6 feet high. The leaves are palmately divided into three to five ovate to linear leaflets 1 to 3 inches long, and the tubular violet flowers are 1 inch long with spreading lobes about an inch across. The plant can thrive in very dry situations where the annual rainfall is only 4 inches.

For previous introduction see 103106.

**106098.** SOLANUM sp. Solanaceae.

A plant with yellow, rather dry fruits, 1 inch in diameter.

**106099.** VENIDIUM FASTUOSUM (Jacq.) Stapf. Asteraceae.

A showy annual a foot or more high, with lanceolate or obovate irregularly lobed leaves 1 to 2 inches long and terminal solitary bright-orange flower heads up to 4 inches across. Native to South Africa.

**106100.** VERNONIA sp. Asteraceae.

106101 and 106102.

From the Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by Arthur F. Fischer, Director, Bureau of Forestry, Manila. Received July 26, 1934.

**106101.** EUPHORIA DIDYMA Blanco. Sapindaceae.

*Alpay or alupag*. A small attractive tree up to 50 feet high, with compound leaves made up of prominently veined leathery lanceolate leaflets and compact terminal clusters of small flowers followed by green warty fruits an inch in

106101 and 106102—Continued.

diameter having a shell-like rind and juicy sweet translucent pulp enclosing a large seed. Native to the Philippine Islands.

For previous introduction see 100648.

**106102.** NEPHELIUM MUTABILE Blume. Sapindaceae. **Pulassan.**

A small Malayan tree 30 feet high, with compound leaves composed of two to four pairs of oblong to elliptic, acuminate leaflets 5 to 10 inches long. The red fruit, commonly borne in small clusters, is about the size of a walnut, the pericarp is thick and covered with short blunt stout fleshy spines. The flesh (properly the aril) is translucent, whitish, and juicy and of sweet, slightly acidulous flavor. It contains a single large oblong seed.

For previous introduction see 60171.

**106103.** DIOSCOREA sp. Dioscoreaceae.

From Japan. Tubers intercepted at New York by inspectors of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine. Received August 6, 1934.

A small kidney-shaped white yam weighing about 8¼ ounces. To be grown for identification and to test its value as a food plant.

**106104.** PHOENIX RECLINATA Jacq. Phoenixaceae. **Senegal date palm.**

From Africa. Seeds collected by Prof. N. J. G. Smith, near Grahamstown, South Africa, and presented by John S. L. Gilmour, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Received July 26, 1934.

A date palm 20 to 30 feet high, native to tropical and subtropical parts of Africa. The reclinate pinnate leaves are 6 to 9 feet long and have rigid green leaflets. The yellowish fruits with sweet edible pulp are half an inch long.

For previous introduction see 104217.

**106105.** NIEREMBERGIA FRUTESCENS Durien. Solanaceae. **Tall cupflower.**

From China. Seeds presented by the Director, Botanical Garden, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's Memorial Park, Nanking. Received February 17, 1933. Numbered in July 1934.

A half-hardy perennial, usually self sowing, with slender flaxlike habit and masses of 2-inch, lavender-tinted white salver-shaped flowers produced freely from mid-summer until frost. Native to Chile.

**106106.** ACACIA GRAEFFAE Willd. Mimosaceae.

From the Union of South Africa. Seeds presented by the McGregor Museum, Kimberley. Received July 25, 1934.

The *Kameel-doorn* of the Transvaal is a valuable tree for arid regions in the warm Temperate Zone. The ripe pods are eaten greedily by stock. The tree thrives in sandy soil, attains a large size, and the dark reddish-brown wood is used by the natives in making spoons, knife handles, etc.

For previous introduction see 94235.

**106107 to 106109.**

From Cuba. Seeds presented by Robert M. Grey, Superintendent, Atkins Institution of the Arnold Arboretum, Soledad, Cienfuegos. Received July 25, 1934.