

## 106673 to 106723—Continued.

106689. *ACACIA SALIGNA* (Labill.) Wendl.

The *Weeping wattle*, an ornamental acacia found in Western Australia, is a tall shrub or small tree, 10 to 30 feet high, with long thick phyllodes and short clusters of rather large globular golden-yellow flower heads. This tree is said to be the principal source of tanbark in southwestern Australia.

For previous introduction see 56561.

106690. *ACACIA SOWDENI* Maiden.

A spreading shrub or small tree with handsome silvery foliage. The linear, slightly curved phyllodes are 3 inches long. Native to South Australia.

106691. *ACACIA STENOPHYLLA* A. Cunn.

An evergreen tree 40 to 60 feet high, with long narrow phyllodes 6 to 12 inches in length and small yellow flowers in globular heads. Native to New South Wales.

106692. *ACACIA SUAVEOLENS* (J. E. Smith) Willd.

An Australian shrub up to 6 feet high, with linear to lanceolate phyllodes and small heads of yellow flowers in axillary racemes.

For previous introduction see 90842.

106693. *ACACIA WATTSIANA* F. Muell.

A dense bushy shrub 4 to 5 feet high, with angular branches and leathery obovate-oblong, obtuse phyllodes up to 1 inch long. Native to South Australia.

106694. *ALBIZZIA LOPHANTHA* (Willd.) Benth. Mimosaceae. Plume albizzia.

A shrub or small tree up to 20 feet high, with compound leaves made up of 14 to 24 pairs of pinnae each bearing 60 pairs of small linear leaflets. The small yellow flowers are in spikes about 2 inches long. It is native to Australia.

For previous introduction see 92332.

106695 to 106699. *ATRIPLEX* spp. Chenopodiaceae. Saltbush.

106695. *ATRIPLEX HALIMOIDES* Tines.

*Mealy or gray saltbush*. A low-growing shrubby robust perennial about 1 foot high, with variable, ovate-lanceolate leaves which are covered with whitish, dustlike scales. It is native to the central desert regions of Australia where it affords excellent forage for both sheep and cattle.

For previous introduction see 46875.

106696. *ATRIPLEX MORRISII* Anderson.

A low annual, more or less farinose-hairy throughout, with small obovate dentate leaves. Native to Australia.

106697. *ATRIPLEX NUMMULARIA* Lindl.

A tall shrubby perennial sometimes reaching a height of 10 feet and covered all over with downy whitish scales. The leaves are mostly round, rather thick, and toothed along the margins. It is extensively planted and highly valued in central Australia for its remarkable drought-resisting qualities; livestock are very fond of it.

For previous introduction see 90735.

106698. *ATRIPLEX SPONGIOSA* F. Muell.

A low-growing plant less than a foot high, with numerous ascending stems,

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more or less farinose throughout. The rather thick orbicular leaves are less than an inch long. Native to Australia.

106699. *ATRIPLEX VESICARIA* Howard.

An erect bushy shrub, covered throughout with a scaly tomentum. The very small oblong-lanceolate leaves are less than an inch long. Native to southern Australia.

106700. *BAUHINIA* sp. Caesalpinaceae.

106701. *BRACHYCHITON* sp. Sterculiaceae.

106702. *CALLITRIS GLAUCA* R. Br. Pinaceae.

A large tree sometimes 90 feet tall or sometimes a tall shrub with short crowded erect branchlets and very short glaucous green leaves. The brown heartwood and yellowish sapwood are easily worked and are suitable for building purposes. Native to Australia.

106703. *CASUARINA HUMILIS* Otto and Dietr. Casuarinaceae.

Received as *Casuarina lehmannii*, which is now referred to the above species. An erect shrub 2 to 6 feet high, with the branchlets usually in whorls of four and the angles of the internodes prominent but obtuse. Native to Western Australia.

For previous introduction see 105796.

106704. *CASUARINA LEPIDOPHLOIA* F. Muell. Casuarinaceae.

A small or moderately large tree with very slender, linear, faintly angled branchlets. The cones are depressed-globose and about 1 inch in diameter. This species had hitherto been confused with *Casuarina glauca*.

For previous introduction see 93792.

106705. *CASSIA* sp. Caesalpinaceae.

106706. *CHORIZEMA CORDATUM* Lindl. Fabaceae.

A tall slender glabrous evergreen shrub, 7 to 10 feet high, with weak branches, more or less prickly leaves about 2 inches long, and numerous red flowers. It is propagated from cuttings and may be grown in the open in southern California and southern Florida, being excellent for training on pillars and trellises. In colder regions it is an attractive plant for the cool greenhouse. Native to Western Australia.

For previous introduction see 75552.

106707. *CODONOCARPUS COTINIFOLIUS* F. Muell. Phytolaccaceae.

A tall evergreen shrub or small tree 20 to 40 feet high, with rather thick, flat, roundish leaves up to 2 inches long and racemes of small inconspicuous flowers. Native to Victoria, Australia.

106708 to 106711. *EUCALYPTUS* spp. Myrtaceae.

106708. *EUCALYPTUS CITRIODORA* Hook.

A handsome fast-growing tree which in favorable situations becomes 60 to 100 feet high. The long narrow leaves, equally shiny on both sides, possess a pleasant odor closely resembling that of the lemon, giving the tree its specific name, *citriodora*. This eucalypt thrives in California in the frostless coast regions, but is not suited to the dry interior valleys.

For previous introduction see 38711.