

28909 to 28911.—Continued.**28911. PSIDIUM ARAÇA Raddi.****Guava.**

"The araca grows to about 15 feet (the size of a hazel), and the very pleasant sweet fruits are about an inch or an inch and a quarter in diameter. With good cultivation I feel sure it could be improved. The fruits are just like small guavas, clear yellow when ripe. They taste sweeter, however, and would make excellent preserves."

See No. 26757 for previous introduction.

28912. IRVINGIA GABONENSIS (Aubry-Lecomte) Baill.**Oba.**

From Victoria, Kamerun, Africa. Presented by Mr. F. A. Deistel, director of the experiment station, at the request of the Imperial Colonial Office at Berlin, Germany. Received October 8, 1910.

This is a tree 30 to 50 feet high, with shining leaves, which produces edible fruit said to be about 2½ inches in diameter. The seeds are the source of "Dika butter." This is called "wild mango" by the English residents of Princes Island, where it grows. It is also reported from the Muni and Kamerun rivers in western Africa.

28913. IPOMOEA TUBERCULATA Ker.

Grown at Brookland, D. C., and presented by Miss Carrie Harrison, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, October, 1910.

"Last spring I purchased in the Center Market of Washington a promising young perennial plant said to be a passion flower. It was planted in a corner with a choice of tumbling over a wall, following wires and climbing a tree, or trailing on the ground; it did all three with a decided preference for trailing. About August it produced a few pinkish-violet, morning-glory blooms with a pansy-purple center, so far as I know the most decorative of the order.

"This species has been in cultivation since 1815, is from the East Indies, and probably reached the market from the Botanical Gardens in Washington, D. C., where they have some plants growing. It belongs to the group which contains the sweet potato.

"It has a large spiral root and sends out about 30 branches, each between 20 and 30 feet long. The enormous growth would make it a desirable forage plant, and as closely related species in India are used for this purpose the presumption is in its favor. The general aspect of leaves and branches is that of *Akebia quinata*. It will have to be grown from cuttings, quite an easy matter, as it roots at the leaf nodes, because it would not bear fruit out of doors north of Washington, D. C." (*Harrison.*)

Cuttings.

28914. LAPAGERIA ROSEA R. and P.**Chilean bellflower.**

From Coquimbo, Chile. Presented by Mr. Andrew Kerr, consular agent. Received October 15, 1910.

See No. 14948 for previous introduction and description.

28915 to 28917. SOLANUM spp.**Wild potato.**

Collected by Mr. J. C. Blumer, Tucson, Ariz. Received October 27, 1910.

Tubers of the following; notes by Mr. Blumer:

28915 and 28916. "Collected October 5, 1910, on the steep northeast slope of the Santa Catalina Mountains, at an elevation of 7,800 feet, under white and Douglas fir, in fine humous loam. Vines fresh, succulent, and fruiting. Slope burned clean in June."

28917. "Collected October 17, 1910, on Rincon Mountains, at Spud Ranch camp site. Since potatoes were once cultivated here these purplish tubers may be escaped from cultivation."