

**34152. ILEX PARAGUARIENSIS St. Hil. Yerba maté.**

From Buenos Aires, Argentina. Presented by Mr. C. F. Mead, Caballero, Paraguay. Received July 16, 1912.

See No. 29097 for previous introduction and description.

**34153. CARISSA OVATA R. Brown.**

From Sydney, New South Wales. Presented by Mr. J. H. Maiden, Botanic Gardens. Received July 30, 1912.

"Warialda, New South Wales. Growing at the foot of hills of a volcanic nature, subjected to periodical droughts, early flowering and late in fruiting. Fruits small, owing to the very extreme drought during the past two years." (*John Luke Boorman, collector.*)

"This little bush produces a very pleasant fruit, which is both agreeable and wholesome. It is like a sloe, egg-shaped, and about half an inch long. It exudes a viscid, milky juice and contains a few woody seeds. 'I can testify that the fruit is both agreeable and wholesome, and I never knew an instance of any evil consequences, even when they were partaken of most abundantly.' (*Tenison-Woods.*)" (*Maiden, Useful Native Plants.*)

**34154 and 34155. IPOMOEA BATATAS (L.) Poir. Sweet potato.**

From Auckland, New Zealand. Presented by A. Yates & Co. Received July 31, 1912.

One tuber of each of the following:

**34154.** Red skin.

**34155.** White skin.

"Varieties of South Sea Island sweet potatoes." (*Yates & Co.*)

**34156. OMPHALEA sp. (?)**

From Bocono, Colombia, South America. Presented by Mr. W. O. Wolcott, Brooklyn, N. Y. Received July 26, 1912.

"I can give you no definite information about these nuts except what the natives told me, as I bought them in the town at the foot of the mountains and did not see the trees. The natives told me they grew high up in the mountains where it is quite cold—but not freezing—probably 7,000 to 8,000 feet or more, as Bocono, where I got them, is about 5,000 feet. They say the trees grow very large, 12 to 18 inches in diameter and 50 to 60 feet high, and are very prolific in nuts. They call the nuts by two names—*nueces* (nuts) and *pan del pobre* (poor people's bread). I have traveled for the last 20 years all over Venezuela and Colombia and have never seen them except at this one place. It rains a good deal in those mountains for about six months of the year, from April to September or October, the rest of the year being dry. I got these last March, just at the end of the season. I should judge they would make fine stock feed in meal; in fact, the natives eat them, and they told me they fatten their hogs on them finely, as the shells are thin and very brittle. The meats appear to have much oil. I find them rather hard when dry. When I got them the meats were softer than chestnuts when first gathered." (*Wolcott.*)

**34157. PERSEA LINGUE (Ruiz and Pav.) Nees. Lingue.**

From Santa Ines, Chile. Presented by Mr. Salvador Izquierdo. Received August 31, 1911. Numbered August 1, 1912.

"The bark of the lingue is used on a large scale for tanning leather, and the leaves are poisonous to animals. As a medicine, the bark is a powerful astringent and was formerly exported in considerable quantities." (*Espinoza, Plantas Medicinales de Chile.*)

See No. 24208 for previous introduction.