

40615 and 40616—Continued.

In the form of planks it is used for the bottoms of boats." (*Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae vol. 2, p. 71.*)

See S. P. I. Nos. 30039, 37944, and 38333 for previous introductions and description.

40617 to 40619.

From Formosa. Presented by the Bureau of Productive Industry, Taihoku, Formosa. Received May 12, 1915.

40617. ASPARAGUS LUCIDUS Lindley. Convallariaceæ. **Asparagus.**

From Mount Daiton, near Taihoku. Japanese name *Tenmondo*.

"*Kusasugi-kadsura* or *Tenmondo*; a perennial herb of the order of Liliaceæ, growing wild on seacoasts and also cultivated in fields. There are standing and climbing varieties. In summer it produces small yellowish flowers, which are succeeded by little red berries. The tuberous roots grow in tufts about the size of a finger, and are preserved in sugar or used for various cooking purposes after having been boiled in water to take away the acidity." (*Useful Plants of Japan, pp. 29 and 121.*)

Plants.

40618. CUDRANIA JAVANENSIS Trecul. Moraceæ.

From Mount Daiton, near Taihoku, April 9, 1915.

"*Kwakwatsu gayu*, an evergreen shrub of the order Urticaceæ, of a vinelike nature, provided with thorns on the stem, and found in the Provinces of Satsuma and Osumi. The barren and fertile flowers shoot separately on distinct plants. It bears flowers in summer and reddish yellow sweet fruits in winter. They are eaten fresh or preserved in sugar. The wood is used for dyeing yellow." (*Useful Plants of Japan, No. 2136.*)

Cuttings.

40619. MALUS FORMOSANA Kawakami and Koidz. Malaceæ.

"Japanese name *Taiwan-ringo*. From Arisan, March 20, 1915."

"This is a very distinct species, differing from all other [species of] *Malus* by the tubular constricted disk enclosing the connate base of the five styles. The large globose fruit with its impressed persistent calyx and short stalk resembles that of the common apple." (*Rehder, in Plantae Wilsonianae, vol. 2, p. 295, 1915.*)

"In November, 1905, on my exploring trip to Mount Niitaka, I chanced to discover the fruit of a very rare plant belonging to Pomaceæ at Mount Suizan, 7,000 feet high, in the southern part of the Arisan Range. As it resembled an apple in appearance, I tasted it, and found it somewhat like an apple but rather astringent, with a fine odor. Afterwards I was told that the aborigines usually eat them cooked. As the tree was 4 to 5 feet in circumference and 40 to 50 feet high, I was not able to pluck either the boughs or the leaves, and had to content myself with picking up the leaves and fruit lying about on the ground. In October of the following year I collected some of the same fruit again at Mount Arisan. At this time I found that the tree belonged to the genus of apple trees, but, being unable to obtain the flower, I could not properly specify it. In March of this year, however, Mr. Mori, of the Botanical Laboratory, succeeded in collecting the flower of this tree at a place