

42464 to 42469—Continued.

4 to 6 inches long. Peduncles axillary or lateral, very thick and broad, more or less flattened, one-half to 1 inch long, with about five to seven rather large closely sessile flowers. Stamens richly colored, nearly half an inch long, inflected in the bud; anthers oblong with distinct parallel cells. Ovary short, flat topped. Fruit ovoid or urceolate, very thick and hard, more or less prominently ribbed, 1 to nearly 2 inches long, the rim rather thick, the capsule deeply sunk. (Adapted from *Bentham, Flora Australiensis, vol. 3, p. 228.*)

42468. *MACADAMIA MINOR* F. M. Bailey. Proteaceæ.

A large shrub or small tree with slender branches; three-parted leaves, often crowded at the end of the branches; and nuts about seven-eighths of an inch long and three-fourths of an inch in diameter. A native of Queensland. (Adapted from *F. M. Bailey, Queensland Agricultural Journal, vol. 25, p. 11, 1910.*)

42469. *SYNCARPIA HILLII* F. M. Bailey. Myrtaceæ. Turpentine tree.

A myrtaceous tree from Frazer's Island, North Queensland, having wood of a dark-pink color, close grained, and tough, being useful for building purposes. (Adapted from *Bailey, Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, vol. 1, p. 86, and Maiden, Useful Native Plants of Australia, p. 602.*)

42470 to 42475.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. H. T. Edwards, director, Bureau of Agriculture. Received April 8, 1916.

42470. *UVARIA RUFA* (Dunal) Blume. Annonaceæ.

"*Banauac; Susong calabao.* Fruits of this species are oblong, reniform, 3 sometimes 4 centimeters in length, in bunches of 18 to 20, averaging 115 grams in weight; surface bright red, velvety, ferruginous pubescent; skin thin, brittle; flesh scant, whitish, juicy, aromatic, subacid, without a trace of sugar; quality rather poor; seeds many. Season, September." (*Wester, Philippine Agricultural Review, p. 321, July, 1913.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 34522.

42471 to 42475. *HIBISCUS SABDARIFFA* L. Malvaceæ. Roselle.

42471. "*Rico.* The young plants of the Rico retain their unifoliate leaf characters longer than the *Victor* [S. P. I. No. 42473], and later are mostly tripartite instead of five parted. The stems and calyces are dark red and the leaves dark green with reddish veins. The calyx is of about the same length as the *Victor*, but of greater equatorial diameter; the fleshy spines subtending the calyx lobes are stout and stand at nearly a straight angle from the axis of the fruit; the apex of the calyx lobes is frequently incurved. The *Rico* has been named and described from plants grown from seed obtained by the writer in 1911 from Mr. J. E. Higgins, horticulturist of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, and has probably descended from a variety grown in 1902 at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Mayaguez, Porto Rico, by Mr. O. W. Barrett." (*Wester, Philippine Agricultural Review, p. 126, March, 1912.*)