

**44751 to 44765—Continued.**

and the southern United States. The seeds are very rich in oil, which is expressed and used as a table oil and also medicinally. (Adapted from *Grisebach, Flora of the British West Indian Islands*, p. 458, and from *Macmillan, Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting*, p. 538.)

**44764.** CLERODENDRUM LIGUSTRINUM (Jacq.) R. Br. Verbenaceæ.

“(From Paraguana, April, 1917.) A common tree.” (*Curran.*)

**44765.** VIGNA CYLINDRICA (Stickm.) Skeels. Fabaceæ. **Catjang.**

(From Miraca, Paraguana, April 8, 1917.) *Bonchita.*

An annual rambling vine with three rhomboid-ovate stalked leaflets, white or purplish flowers in twos or threes on long axillary peduncles, and small, erect pods 3 to 5 inches in length. It is probably native to southern Asia, but is now cultivated throughout the Tropics for the seeds and fodder. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, vol. 6, p. 3469.)

**44766 and 44767. DOLICHOS LABLAB L. Fabaceæ.****Bonavist bean.**

From Georgetown, British Guiana. Presented by Mr. John F. Waby. Received May 19, 1917. Quoted notes by Mr. Waby.

**44766.** “Var. *macrocarpus*. A natural hybrid of *Park Runner* and *Vilmorin's Stringless*, which undoubtedly will prove a welcome addition to our green vegetables. It bears the largest pod of any of the ‘Lablab’ class which has yet appeared, and on that account fewer pods will be needed to form a dish. It is prolific; the pods are longer than those of either of its parents and have the width of those of the ‘Vilmorin’ bean, which till now is the widest known.

“The new bean is a much stronger grower than either of its parents, so will need more room. The seeds should be planted 5 to 6 feet apart. The stakes or trellis for it to climb on should not be more than 5 to 6 feet high, for the convenience of picking for a green vegetable. Use in the same manner as French beans before the seeds are well formed; if allowed to mature, as bonavists generally are, the seeds can be shelled in the same manner, though I consider the young green pods are the most useful, as good green vegetables are scarce.”

**44767.** “Var. *nankinensis*. Small white seeds.

**44768. PISTACIA CHINENSIS Bunge. Anacardiaceæ. Pistache.**

From China. Obtained by Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, American consul general at Hankow, through Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American consul at Changsha. Received April 19, 1917.

(Collected at Ninghai, Hunan Province, November, 1916.) A beautiful Chinese tree with graceful pinnate leaves which are at first dark red, then glossy green, and finally, in autumn, becoming scarlet, purple, and yellow. Trees of previous introductions have done so well in many parts of our country that we can recommend this beautiful tree for park and avenue planting. Where the winters are not too severe it has withstood temperatures of  $-4^{\circ}$  F. without injury, as at Washington, D. C. It is especially valuable for the Southern and Pacific Coast States when planted in a well-drained situation. Individual specimens sometimes live to be centuries old and attain great size.