

bush about 3 feet high, resembling our common locust in its foliage, but having no spines. The plants are cut away at each clearing of the ground about the orange trees, but soon grow again. This plant is said to be a good producer of the nitrogen-fixing bacteria; it is said that the roots show more nodules than either clover or bean roots. (Adapted from *report of Mr. Chase, October 19, 1917.*)

45480. ALEURITES TRISPERMA Blanco. Euphorbiaceæ.

Soft lumbang.

From the Philippine Islands. Seeds presented through Mr. Adn. Hernandez, Director of Agriculture, Manila. Received November 20, 1917.

"Soft lumbang is one of the Philippine names given to this species to distinguish it from the true lumbang, *Aleurites moluccana*. It is a strictly tropical species of very limited distribution and is reported to fruit rather irregularly. The shell of the seed is much thinner and more easily broken than that of *A. moluccana*, and the oil obtained from the kernel is said to be very similar in drying properties to that of *A. fordii*, the tung-oil tree of China." (R. A. Young.)

45481. COLOCASIA ESCULENTA (L.) Schott. Araceæ.

Taro.

From Japan. Seeds purchased from the Yokohama Nursery Co., Yokohama. Received November 22, 1917.

"*Kinukatsugi*. A Japanese taro of the dasheen type, producing a considerable number of small cormels, or tubers. It is considered by the Japanese to be one of their finest varieties. The cormels are similar in appearance to those of other Japanese taros tested in this country; but, though small, they are of better quality." (R. A. Young.)

45482 to 45485.

From Porto Murinho, Matto Grosso, Brazil. Seeds presented by Mr. C. F. Mead. Received November 5, 1917.

45482. ARACHIS HYPOGAEA L. Fabaceæ.

Peanut.

"This peanut, in Guarani called *mandui guazu*, is planted by the Indians and is customarily eaten, shell and all, after boiling. Plenty of space (2 feet square) must be allowed each plant, and the main crop will come from branches, which should be covered up from the main plant to the end, leaving the tip of each branch uncovered." (Mead.)

45483. ACROCOMIA TOTALI Mart. Phœnicaceæ.

Palm

"This palm, *coco cordillero* (mountain coco), was found on hills between Sapucoy and Caballero, in Paraguay. The plant is small, rarely over 1 meter in height, with fruit clustered at the base." (Mead.)

45484. ATTALEA GUARANITICA Barb.-Rodr. Phœnicaceæ.

Palm.

"*Coco mbocaya*, the base stock for oil, is a very valuable crop even as harvested here, and I see no reason why it should not do well in your southern sections where citrus fruits thrive." (Mead.)

A palm, native to tropical South America, with large, pinnate leaves and with fruits that hang in large clusters; each nut consists of three cells and contains as many seeds, a circumstance which serves to distinguish the genus from all its allies. (Adapted from *Lindley, Treasury of Botany, pt. 1, p. 109.*)