

**46791 to 46793**—Continued.

**46793.** *PACHYLOBUS EDULIS* MUBAFO (Ficalho) Engl. Balsameaceæ.  
(*Canarium mubafo* Ficalho.)

A tree found in the Cameroon Valley in Upper Guinea, Africa. The odd-pinnate leaves have 15 to 17 coriaceous, ovate leaflets 4 to 6 inches long. The small flowers are borne in rusty tomentose panicles collected near the ends of the branches. The oval, black fruits, about 3 inches long, have a pleasant taste. It is related to the Java almond and to the pilli nut. (Adapted from *Oliver, Flora of Tropical Africa, vol. 1, p. 327.*)

**46794 to 46799.** *TRITICUM AESTIVUM* L. Poaceæ. **Wheat.**  
(*T. vulgare* Vill.)

From England. Collected by Dr. William A. Taylor, chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, during his recent trip to England. Received December 5, 1918. Quoted notes by Mr. J. A. Clark.

**46794.** C. I. 6219. *Federation*. **46796.** C. I. 6221. *Onas*.

**46795.** C. I. 6220. *Boudicca*.

**46797.** "C. I. 6223. *Yeoman*. Obtained from Prof. Biffen, Cambridge, England, who originated the variety. He stated to Dr. Taylor that it was the result of a cross made between the Red Fife wheat of Canada and one of his own strains."

**46798.** "C. I. 6224. *Yeoman*. A sample of Yeoman wheat grown by Mr. Alfred Amos, Wye, Kent, England, from a field of about 2½ acres which Mr. Amos said yielded at the rate of 96 bushels per acre."

**46799.** "C. I. 6225. An unidentified club wheat."

**46800.** *RUBUS GLAUCUS* Benth. Rosaceæ. **Andes berry.**

From Palmira, Colombia. Cuttings presented by Mr. Charles J. Eder. Received December 6, 1918.

"I believe the natural habitat of this berry to be about 8,000 feet above sea level." (*Eder.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 45365.

**46801.** *DIOSCOREA ALATA* L. Dioscoreaceæ. **Yam.**

Tubers grown at the Plant Introduction Field Station, Miami, Fla. Numbered for convenience in distribution.

"A very prolific, white-fleshed yam, obtained in the spring of 1918 by David Fairchild from Prof. C. T. Simpson, Lemon City, Fla. It grows best in deep, light, sandy land. It is supposed to have come previously from the West Indies. The skin is without coloration, and the flesh remains snowy white when cooked. As compared with most other yams, it is very dry. It is well adapted for baking and for boiling and mashing; the mashing should be very thorough. It is best to pare yams before boiling." (*R. A. Young.*)

**46802 and 46803.**

From Ecuador. Cuttings collected by Dr. J. N. Rose, associate curator, United States National Herbarium. Received December 7, 1918.

**46802.** *NAGEIA* sp. Taxaceæ.

(*Podocarpus* sp.)

"Huigra, November 4, 1918." (*Rose.*)