

A perennial herb, native to tropical South America, from which is obtained a very active anthelmintic frequently employed as a remedy for lumbricoid worms.

For previous introduction and further description, see S. P. I. Nos. 46296 and 46309.

**47321. TRIFOLIUM AFRICANUM GLABELLUM HARV. Fabaceæ.**

**Clover.**

From Cedara, Natal, Union of South Africa. Presented by Mr. John Fisher, acting principal, School of Agriculture. Received March 28, 1919.

An indigenous Natal clover found growing in vleis on the Cedara farm. Roots of this plant were dug up from the vlei and transplanted into the manured soils of the variety plats. They grew very vigorously, producing a thick sward and having to be cut back to prevent their smothering other clover in adjacent plats. This type dies down in the winter; it remains green, however, up to the end of June. It springs up again with the early rains and soon produces flower heads which are not unlike red-clover blossoms but larger. The plat lasted three years and then began to deteriorate. This type should receive special study and attention, as it is certainly better suited to the local conditions than any of the others which have been tried. (Adapted from *Sawyer, Cedara Memoirs on South African Agriculture, vol. 2, p. 163.*)

**47322. CEROXYLON ANDICOLA Humb. and Bonpl. Phœnicicææ.**

**Wax palm.**

From Bogota, Colombia. Presented by Sr. Jorge Ancizar. Received March 28, 1919:

"*Palma de cera* or *wax palm* of Colombia. Not to be confused with the carnauba wax palm of Brazil (*Copernicia cerifera*). The wax palm of Colombia is found in the high valleys of the Andes of that country at altitudes between 5,000 and 8,000 feet. The tree reaches a height of 125 feet and over, with a diameter up to 2 feet. The surface of the trunk is covered with a coating of a whitish wax, which gives it a curious marblelike appearance. As much as 25 pounds has been obtained from a single tree, and it is used by the natives for candle making. It has also been exported to Europe and, after being purified, is said to be suitable as a substitute for carnauba wax for many purposes. The leaves are feather shaped, dark green above, whitish below, and of a peculiar clothlike texture. The fruits are reddish, about the size of cherries, and appear in large bunches." (*C. B. Doyle.*)

**47323. DIOSPYROS KAKI L. f. Diospyraceæ.**

**Kaki.**

A tree growing at the Plant Introduction Field Station, Chico, Calif.; purchased in 1911 from the P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga. Numbered for convenience in distribution.

"*Miyo tan.* This variety bears staminate blooms in the greatest profusion, but produces very few pistillate flowers, and for all practical purposes may be called a male variety. I believe it will prove an excellent tree to interplant in persimmon orchards, especially in the Southeastern States, where the investigations of Prof. H. H. Hume have shown a pollinator to be required for the setting of a good crop of fruit." (*Peter Bisset.*)