

47548 to 47550—Continued.**47549.** CALLISTEMON RIGIDUS R. Br. Myrtaceæ.

"Bottle brush."

A shrub, sometimes 30 feet tall, native to New South Wales. The leaves, 2 to 5 inches long, are narrowly linear, and the red flowers, with dark-red stamens an inch long, are borne in large, dense spikes. (Adapted from *Bentham, Flora Australiensis, vol. 3, p. 121.*)

47550. CALLITRIS CUPRESSIFORMIS Vent. Pinaceæ.*(Frenela rhomboidea* Endl.)

"Murray pine. Grows in low districts of the mallee."

The timber is strong, durable, and close grained. It is much used for telegraph poles and for building purposes. (Adapted from *Maiden, Useful Native Plants of Australia, p. 543.*)

47551. BAUHINIA sp. Cæsalpiniaceæ.

From Cristobal, Canal Zone. Presented by Mr. S. P. Verner. Received June 2, 1919.

"I have a suspicion that this is the *cacique carey*." (Verner.)

"This name probably refers to a beautifully mottled wood which is used for making walking sticks." (W. E. Safford.)

47552 to 47555. DAHLIA spp. Asteraceæ. **Dahlia.**

From Leyden, the Netherlands. Seeds presented by the director of the botanical laboratory, Rijks Universiteit. Received June 2, 1919.

Introduced for experiments being conducted by specialists of the Department of Agriculture in tracing the ancestry of our cultivated dahlias.

47552. DAHLIA MERCKII Lehm.**47553 to 47555.** DAHLIA VARIABILIS Desf.**47553.** Hybrids.**47555.** Apparently mixed varieties.**47554.** Variety *paeoniaeflora*.**47556 to 47558.** SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM L. Poaceæ.**Sugar cane.**

From Porto Rico. Cuttings from Dr. E. W. Brandes, Office of Sugar-Plant Investigations. Received April 25, 1919.

47556. *Rayada*.**47558.** *D17*.**47557.** *D117*.**47559.** HYMENAEA COURBARIL L. Cæsalpiniaceæ. **Courbaril.**

From Puerto Cabello, Carabobo, Venezuela. Fruits presented by Mr. J. G. Meyer, American vice consul. Received June 5, 1919.

This important tree flourishes throughout the tropical parts of the Western Hemisphere. The pods contain an edible substance surrounding the seeds, and the wood is fine grained, hard, and heavy. The principal use of the tree is in furnishing South American copal, a gum which exudes from wounds in the bark [and is also said to exude naturally from the roots and lower part of the trunk]. Some of the trees in the Brazilian forest are 6 feet in diameter above the buttresses and are estimated to be more than 1,000 years old. These trees produce large quantities of gum during their lifetime, and the spot in which