

## 49506 to 49521—Continued.

49519. *ISCHAEMUM SULCATUM* Hack. Poaceæ. Grass.

A grass, native to India, with slender stems, 8 to 18 inches long, and with leaves 2 to 10 inches long. It is very nutritious and is largely used as fodder wherever it occurs in abundance. It grows along the edges of cultivated land in the black soil of central India, where it is known as *Pownia* or *Pona*. (Adapted from Watt, *Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*, vol. 7, p. 137.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 41912.

49520. *ISEILEMA ANTHEPHOBIDES* Hack. Poaceæ. Grass.

A stout, tufted grass, less than 3 feet high, with erect or ascending stems, linear leaves, and crowded leafy panicles. Native to the southern Dekkan Peninsula. (Adapted from Hooker, *Flora of British India*, vol. 7, p. 219.)

An annual grass, one of the most valuable forest fodder grasses in the Indian peninsula. (Adapted from the *Agricultural Journal of India*, vol. 12, *Special Indian Scientific Number*, p. 135.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 41913.

49521. *PENNISETUM CILIARE* (L.) Link. Poaceæ. Grass.  
(*P. cenchroides* Rich.)

*Dhaman*. A perennial, spreading, fodder grass, adapted to desert regions, and native to tropical Africa and subtropical southwestern Asia. It is well adapted for silage, green fodder, and hay, and is so nutritious as to have led to the native saying: "What ghi (or ghee, i. e., clarified butter) is to man, that the *dhaman* is to a horse." (Adapted from Mueller, *Select Extra-Tropical Plants*, p. 364.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 41915.

49522 to 49524. *DIGITARIA EXILIS* (Kippist) Stapf. Poaceæ.

Fundi.

From Mano, Sierra Leone, West Africa. Seed presented by D. W. Scotland, Director of Agriculture, Njala, Mano, Sierra Leone, through Prof. C. V. Piper. Numbered March 26, 1920.

A cereal native to tropical Africa and cultivated in West Africa, where it was first observed in 1798. It closely resembles *Digitaria longiflora*, which is probably the wild ancestral form. The grain has a very good flavor, and it is believed that if it were exported to Europe it might prove a valuable addition to the light farinaceous articles of food used by the delicate or convalescent. The plant is said not to require manuring and to thrive well in light soils and even in rocky situations. It is grown in Nigeria at an elevation of 4,000 feet. (Adapted from *Kew Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information*, No. 8, p. 383, 1915.)

49522. Light type.

49524. Medium type.

49523. Heavy type.

## 49525 and 49526.

From Buitenzorg, Java. Tubers presented by the director of the Botanic Gardens. Received February 7, 1920.

49525. *COLOCASIA ESCULENTA* (L.) Schott. Araceæ. Taro.

"*Tallus belang*, or *tallus soerat*. This is a yellow-fleshed taro. The meaning of the vernacular names is said by Dr. P. J. S. Cramer to be 'striped taro.'" (R. A. Young.)