

**49890. ACACIA BUXIFOLIA A. Cunn. Mimosaceæ.**

From Tangier, Morocco. Seeds presented by M. Jules Goffart. Received April 14, 1920.

An Australian shrub, 4 feet in height, with angular branchlets and small, rather thick phyllodia. The short racemes, scarcely longer than the phyllodia, bear globular heads of flowers. (Adapted from *Bentham, Flora Australiensis, vol. 2, p. 372.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47366.

**49891 to 49894.**

From Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Seeds presented by the Forestry Commission, New South Wales, through George Valder, Director of Agriculture. Received April 15, 1920. Quoted notes by Mr. Valder.

**49891. ATALAYA HEMIGLAUCA F. Muell. Sapindaceæ.**

"*Whitwood.*"

One of the inland fodder trees which favorably attracted the attention of stock owners in the early days of the pastoral occupation of New South Wales. The tree attains a height of 30 feet and has large compound whitish leaves with leaflets sometimes 8 inches long but usually smaller. The numerous terminal clusters of flowers are succeeded by winged fruits. From the trunk exudes a gum which sometimes accumulates in masses weighing more than half a pound. When grass and other herbage fails the leaves are taken from the tree and fed to cattle, for which it makes a good feed. (Adapted from *The Pastoral Finance Association Magazine, vol. 5, No. 18, p. 33.*)

**49892. GEIJERA PARVIFLORA Lindl. Rutaceæ.**

"*Wilga.* From Nyngan, New South Wales."

A tall shrub or tree, native to the interior of New South Wales, where it reaches a height of about 30 feet. It has slender, pendulous branches and narrow leaves 3 to 6 inches long, and a well-developed specimen has a highly ornamental appearance, having something of the aspect of a weeping willow. It has remarkable drought-enduring qualities, and the leaves are often fed to sheep, which are very fond of them. (Adapted from *The Pastoral Finance Association Magazine, vol. 5, No. 18, p. 132.*)

**49893. MIDA ACUMINATA (R. Br.) Kuntze. Santalaceæ.**

**Quandong.**

(*Fusanus acuminatus* R. Br.)

The quandong, sometimes called "native peach," is a tree 20 to 30 feet high and is found in the hotter and drier parts of New South Wales. Its drought-enduring qualities are wonderful, for its growth seems to be affected neither by drought nor by the hot winds which periodically blow over the interior. The leaves are much relished by sheep and cattle, and the red fruits, up to 3 inches in circumference, are much valued for the edible succulent outer parts which are used for preserves, resembling the guava in flavor. The kernels are also edible and contain a large percentage of oil which when burned gives a good light. (Adapted from *The Pastoral Finance Association Magazine, vol. 5, No. 18, p. 33.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 43423.

**49894. OWENIA ACIDULA F. Muell. Meliaceæ.**

The *gruie*, or *sour plum*, is a highly ornamental, umbrageous tree, native to New South Wales, where it grows to be about 25 feet in height. It is regarded as a good fodder tree, as stock are very fond of its leaves. The ripe fruit is 3 to 4 inches in circumference, rich crimson, and the succulent outer portion is rather acidulous in flavor. The stone is exceedingly hard, and the tree is very hard to propagate by ordinary methods. (Adapted from *The Pastoral Finance Association Magazine, vol. 5, No. 18, p. 33.*)