

52606. HOLCUS SORGHUM L. Poaceæ.**Sorghum.***(Sorghum vulgare Pers.)*

From Johannesburg, Transvaal, Union of South Africa. Seeds presented by J. Burt Davy, Agricultural Supply Association. Received March 11, 1921.

White kafir introduced for comparison with American-grown seeds.

52607 to 52617.

From Ambato, Ecuador. Seeds collected by Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture. Received March 11, 1921. Quoted notes by Mr. Popenoe.

52607. DATURA SANGUINEA Ruiz and Pav. Solanaceæ.

"(No. 570b. Ambato, Ecuador. January 14, 1921.) Two seed pods from the common red-flowered arborescent *Datura* cultivated in the vicinity of Ambato, altitude about 8,500 feet."

52608 and 52609. DELOSTOMA ROSEUM (Karst. and Tr.) Schum. Bignoniaceæ.

52608. "(No. 566a. Quinta Normal, Ambato. January 22, 1921.) *Cholán*. A small tree, native to certain regions of Ecuador and occasionally cultivated in parks and gardens. It is rather susceptible to frost, but will probably withstand the winters of southern California and southern Florida. Its lilac-colored flowers resemble those of the catalpa in form and size."

52609. "(No. 567a. Quinta Normal, Ambato. January 22, 1921.) *Cholán*. This plant differs from 566a (S. P. I. No. 52608), principally in the color of the flowers, which are pale lilac. It also seems to be a trifle less frost resistant than the latter. For trial in California and Florida."

52610. DURANTA TRIACANTHA Juss. Verbenaceæ.

"(No. 562a. Ambato, Ecuador. January 22, 1921.) *Chivo*."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 52575.

52611. JUGLANS SP. Juglandaceæ.**Walnut.**

"(No. 571a. Quito, Ecuador. January 29, 1921.) *Tocte*. There are probably two species of *Juglans* in Ecuador which go under this name; one of them is *Juglans peruviana*, the other as yet undescribed. Both are found in the highlands between altitudes of 6,000 and 10,000 feet; one or the other is abundant in nearly every town of the sierra. The tree is sometimes called *nogal*, as well as *tocte*; the fruit is always known by the latter name.

"Luis Cordero (Enumeración Botánica) says of this tree in the Province of Azuay, 'It is most useful, since it furnishes, aside from its grateful fruit and its fine, solid, and beautiful wood, a tonic of probable efficiency obtained from boiling the leaves.' The plant is much used by the Indians of Imbabura Province in the preparation of dyes.

"The *tocte* is abundant at Ambato. It can scarcely be termed a cultivated species in this region, since it is not commonly planted; but trees which spring up around cultivated fields and in dooryards are allowed to grow unmolested, and the fruit is utilized in a small way. The plant strongly resembles *J. nigra*, but the foliage is perhaps larger. The nuts are an inch and a half in diameter, with a very thick bony shell deeply