

52788 to 52795—Continued.**52795. HEMEROCALLIS FULVA L. Liliaceæ.**

The brown day lily, native to Asia, which is quite as pretty as the famous Orange lily and indeed makes a greater show. It makes half a dozen or more offsets every year, so that a large clump is soon formed. (Adapted from *Meehan's Monthly*, vol. 5, p. 193.)

52796. DIOSPYROS LOTUS L. Diospyraceæ.

From Yokohama, Japan. Seeds presented by the Yokohama Nursery Co. Received March 28, 1921.

Introduced for use as stocks.

For previous introduction and description, see S. P. I. No. 44535.

52797. CASSIA NODOSA Buch.-Ham. Cæsalpiniaceæ.

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Seeds presented by Dr. Harold L. Lyon, in charge, Department of Botany and Forestry. Received March 29, 1921.

A moderate-sized tree native to eastern Bengal and Malay Peninsula, very beautiful when bearing its profusion of bright-pink rose-scented flowers during May and June. The cylindrical pods are 12 to 15 inches long. The tree is deciduous in dry weather. (Adapted from *Macmillan, Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting*, p. 294.)

52798. FLINDERSIA MACULOSA (Lindl.) F. Muell. Meliaceæ.**Leopard tree.**

From Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Seeds presented by George Valder, Director of Agriculture. Received March 20, 1921.

In the opinion of many experienced growers the leopard tree stands next in value to the *kurrajong* as a fodder tree. It grows from 30 to 45 feet high or more, and its trunk is curiously spotted, hence its popular name. From the trunk and larger branches exude large quantities of amber-colored gum of a pleasant flavor. The leopard tree is found growing over immense tracts of country in the interior of New South Wales. Its smaller branchlets have a somewhat pendulous habit which gives a well-grown specimen a decidedly ornamental appearance. During very dry periods this tree is cut down for stock feed, sheep being particularly fond of its leaves and thriving on them. The chemical analysis of the partially dried leopard-tree leaves gave the following results (in percentages): Water, 41.70; ash, 3.42; fiber, 11.43; albuminoids, 9.31; carbohydrates, 30.22. Nutrient value, 48.5; albuminoid ratio, 1 to 4.5.

The leopard tree is well worth conserving on those areas where it is already growing and planting in the driest districts for feeding to stock during prolonged droughts. Under ordinary conditions it produces quantities of seed, which when ripe and sown in the ordinary way germinates readily, so that there would be no difficulty in raising any number of plants. This tree also yields a serviceable timber of a bright-yellow color, nicely marked, close grained, and exceedingly tough and elastic. (Adapted from the *Pastoral Finance Association Magazine*, vol. 5, No. 18, p. 33.)