

"A tree common on the western Peninsula from the Konkan along the coast ranges of India. 40 to 50 feet high, with smooth ovate to lanceolate leaves, and globose fruits the size of a small apple. The numerous yellowish seeds have oily albumen. (Adapted from *Cooke, Flora of Bombay, vol. 1, p. 57.*)

"At present the oil from the seeds is used in Calcutta (School of Tropical Medicine) in the treatment of leprosy." (*J. F. Rock.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 52859.

54320. *RUBUS* sp. Rosaceæ.

From San Salvador, Salvador. Seeds collected by P. H. Dorsett, plant introducer, Department of Agriculture. Received September 30, 1921.

"Seeds secured in the market, San Salvador, September 6, 1921. Cylindric fruits $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 1 inch in diameter, deep maroon in color, with plenty of wine-red juice. Flavor acid but quite pleasant." (*Dorsett.*)

54321. *COLEUS ROTUNDIFOLIUS* (Poir.) Cheval. and Perr. Men- (*C. tuberosus* A. Rich.) [thaceæ.

From Mount Silinda, Southern Rhodesia. Tubers presented by W. L. Thompson. Received September 13, 1921.

"Tubers which serve as food for the natives of this district, and of which we often partake. The native name is *zuidata*. The tubers may be described as a substitute for Irish potatoes. We find that they are fine prepared in the same way as creamed potatoes. They are not very mealy but could scarcely be called watery. If they could be induced to grow to a larger size, with increase rather than decrease of other good qualities, I think they might be quite a useful plant. I think they are quite prolific yielders. They require quite a long season to mature, and I presume that, if these reach you in condition to grow, it would be necessary to start them in a greenhouse. The tubers send out sprouts much as do sweet potatoes." (*Thompson.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 51768.

54322 to 54325.

From Alipur, Bengal, India. Seeds presented by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, through E. N. Reasoner, Oneco, Fla. Received September 28, 1921.

54322. *CASSIA ALATA* L. Cæsalpiniaceæ.

A coarse erect branched shrub 5 to 10 feet high, with stout green branches and pinnate leaves up to 2 feet long. The yellow flowers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, are in racemes 4 to 20 inches long. The valves of the straight spreading pods have a papery wing running from end to end. The active principle of the seeds is chrysophanic acid. Every portion of the plant is used medicinally. The plant is native to tropical America but is now cultivated all over the Tropics. (Adapted from *Rock, Leguminous Plants of Hawaii, p. 83.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49989.

54323. *DIOCLEA LASIOCARPA* Mart. Fabaceæ.

A shrubby plant twining over tall trees, with sparsely pubescent trifoliolate leaves, the somewhat-pointed leaflets 2 to 5 inches long. The purple-violet flowers, with fringed keel and papery deciduous bractlets, are on peduncles 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. Native to tropical American forests. (Adapted from *Martius, Flora Brasiliensis, vol. 15, pt. 1, p. 166.*)

54324. *OCHNA SQUARROSA* L. Ochnaceæ.

A shrub or small tree with smooth shining leaves 2 to 5 inches long and fragrant yellow flowers an inch long, clustered on the old wood or on short leafless branchlets. The compound drupaceous fruits are black. Native to the East Indies and Burma. (Adapted from *Cooke, Flora of Bombay, vol. 1, p. 196.*)