

## 54692 to 54698—Continued.

54694. *PISTACIA LENTISCUS* L. Anacardiaceæ.

"This shrub is common in southern Europe, forming most of the Mediterranean 'maquis.' It produces a gum used by the Arabs as a perfume. It is always a shrub in the wild state, but I have seen a garden specimen which formed a very beautiful tree 7 to 8 meters (23 to 26 feet) in height, with a large, dense, rounded crown of beautiful evergreen foliage. The plant will grow in the worst soil and stands any amount of drought." (*Proschowsky*.)

An edible oil, known as shinia oil (used as a substitute for olive oil), is obtained from the berries. As prepared by the usual primitive methods the oil does not retain its sweetness for longer than three months after its extraction. The yield is said to be very satisfactory, being about 18 per cent. (Adapted from *Cyprus Agricultural Journal*, vol. 13, pt. 1, p. 28.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 51698.

54695. *SOLANUM PIERREANUM* Pail. and Bois. Solanaceæ.

"A species with beautiful, large, fire-red, long-lasting fruits." (*Proschowsky*.)

*Olombé*. The Pahouins, of Gabon Colony, French Equatorial Africa, eat the brilliant-red fruits which are the size of a small walnut and are borne singly or in pairs. The plant is a good ornamental for southern climates. (Adapted from *Bulletin de la Société d'Acclimatation de France*, vol. 37, p. 483, and from *Revue Horticole*, vol. 62, p. 343.)

54696. *SOLLYA HETEROPHYLLA* Lindl. Pittosporaceæ.

"A beautiful blue-flowered climber." (*Proschowsky*.)

This handsome Australian climbing shrub somewhat resembles bitter-sweet (*Solanum dulcamara*) in habit, but much surpasses that plant in its larger and more beautiful lilac or purple bell-shaped blossoms in few-flowered clusters, which cover the plant with a profusion of bloom in June and July. The red calyxes and pedicels and the persistent dark-green lanceolate leaves form a charming contrast with the flowers. Propagation is by cuttings, layering, and seeds, the last being very numerous in the long spindle-shaped pods. (Adapted from *Revue d'Horticulture Belge et Étrangère*, vol. 21, p. 253.)

54697. *THRYALLIS BRASILIENSIS* L. Malpighiaceæ.

(*Galphimia brasiliensis* Juss.)

An ornamental Brazilian shrub, 12 to 18 inches in height, with opposite leaves and terminal racemes of small yellow flowers. The plant bears a superficial resemblance to some of the small Hypericums. The species of *Thryallis* are cultivated to some extent in Europe, but are little known in America.

54698. *ZANTHOXYLUM ALATUM FLANISPINUM* (Sieb. and Zucc.) Rehd. and Wils. Rutaceæ.

A Japanese shrub 7 to 13 feet high, much branched at the base, sometimes with a short trunk. The dark-brown spreading branches, drooping a little at the tips, bear stout, straight spines in pairs and evergreen pinnate leaves dark green above and paler beneath. The small red fleshy fruits are persistent and emit a very agreeable aromatic odor when bruised. The shrub should be more extensively planted as an ornamental; in addition it makes a very formidable hedge. Propagation is by seeds or cuttings. (Adapted from *Revue Horticole*, vol. 85, p. 17.)

54699. *CITRUS SINENSIS* (L.) Osbeck. Rutaceæ. **Orange.**

From Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana. Budwood presented by W. L. Kamm, Pittsburgh, Pa. Received February 7, 1922.

"Budwood of a very good orange from the Fernandez estate, La Liberté. According to Mr. Kamm, one tree bore 700 fruits. The trees are now 7 or 8 years old and have borne for four or five years. The fruit ripens in July and August." (*David Fairchild*.)