

INVENTORY¹

56145. RUBUS sp. Rosaceæ.

Raspberry.

From Stavanger, Norway. Plants presented by Thoralf Bryne. Received March 1, 1923.

"Paradise berry. A large red raspberry, almost as large as the largest variety known in cultivation, which is the English variety 'The Royal.'" (Bryne.)

56146 and 56147.

From Brisbane, Queensland. Seeds presented by C. T. White, Government botanist. Received January 4, 1923.

56146. DAVIDSONIA PRURIENS F. Muell. Cunoniaceæ.

A small (30 to 40 feet) tree of graceful erect habit with long drooping pinnate leaves and pendulous clusters of reddish flowers. The oval fruit about the size of a goose egg is covered with short stiff hairs. Rubbing with a rough cloth quickly and easily removes these and exposes the smooth, plumlike, purple skin. The soft fleshy pulp is rich purple and has a sharply acid flavor; it contains a few flat, irregularly shaped seeds which are small for the size of the fruit, a feature not frequently occurring in wild fruits. This "plum," as it is called, is largely used by settlers in Queensland for making jam and jelly. The hard dark-brown, close-grained wood is tough and durable and is used for tool handles and mallets. This tree is a native of tropical Queensland; a smaller form is found in southern Queensland and adjoining parts of New South Wales.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 54785.

56147. EUCALYPTUS STAIGERIANA F. Muell. Myrtaceæ. Lemon-scented ironbark.

"This is a valuable oil-yielding species which so far has not been exploited because the trees grow in rather isolated places in North Queensland." (White.)

A tree of medium size with oval or narrow blue-green leaves covered with numerous oil dots. The foliage of this tree yields a large quantity of oil, equal in fragrance to that of lemons, for which it is an agreeable substitute. The proportion of oil obtained from dry leaves is 2¼ per cent; the specific gravity of the oil is 0.901. (Adapted from Bailey, *Synopsis of the Queensland Flora*, p. 176.)

56148. PAPPEA CAPENSIS Eckl. and Zeyh. Sapindaceæ.

From Pretoria, Transvaal, Union of South Africa. Seeds presented by I. B. Pole Evans, Chief, Division of Botany. Received January 5, 1923.

A shrub or small tree which occurs abundantly in the vicinity of the Fish River, Cape Province,

South Africa. The wood is white, close-grained, and hard and is used for farm implements and furniture. The leathery, hard fruit, about half an inch in diameter, usually contains one reddish brown seed with a brittle shell; within is a soft kernel which is yellow and very oily. The kernel constitutes about 65 per cent of the entire seed. The entire seeds contain 47.8 per cent of oil, which is golden yellow and fairly viscous. The oil is of the "nondrying" type and probably could be used either for soap manufacture or as a lubricant. The residual meal left after extracting the oil has a fairly good nutritive value, but also a small quantity of a saponin, and feeding trials would be necessary to determine whether the meal could be used as cattle feed. (Adapted from *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, London*, vol. 17, p. 488.)

56149. LILIUM sp. Liliaceæ. Lily.

From Burma. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Received January 3, 1923.

"(No. 6732. Kachin Hills. November 13, 1922.) A tall lily 10 feet high, with a stem 2 inches in diameter, collected along a brook in a rhododendron thicket on the Mengka-Sadon Trail, in northern Burma, on the Changtiang Mountains at an altitude of 9,400 feet. The leaves are broadly triangular, and although the plant was seen only in the fruiting stage, it is probable that the flowers are large. In the region where this species grows it is now extremely cold, ice forming on the brooks at about 4 p. m." (Rock.)

56150 to 56152.

From China and India. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Received January 5, 1923. Quoted notes by Mr. Rock.

56150. MALUS sp. Malaceæ. Apple.

"(No. 6725. Hpunkaw, Burma. November 11, 1922.) A tree 60 to 70 feet tall, with a trunk 3½ feet in diameter, found in sandy soil in dense forests on the ridge above the Kachin village of Hpunkaw. The branches are apt to have long spinelike branchlets near the trunk, but these do not occur on the older branches. The fruits, about 2 inches in diameter, are somewhat oval, with firm aromatic flesh."

56151 and 56152. PYRUS spp. Malaceæ. Pear.

56151. PYRUS sp.

"(No. 6730. Mengka, Yunnan. November 12, 1922.) A tree 30 feet high, with long spreading branches, found wild in sandy loam on a small plain at an altitude of 5,400 feet. The large oblong leaves are acute at both ends, and the very numerous, spherical-compressed, russet-brown fruits are an inch in diameter. Where this species grows it is very cold; ice forms now every day in the late afternoon."

¹ It should be understood that the varietal names of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plants used in this inventory are those under which the material was received when introduced by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction and, further, that the printing of such names here does not constitute their official publication and adoption in this country. As the different varieties are studied, their identity fully established, their entrance into the American trade forecast, and the use of varietal names for them in American literature becomes necessary, the foreign varietal designations appearing in this inventory will be subject to change with a view to bringing the forms of the names into harmony with recognized American codes of nomenclature.