

57271 and 57272. COFFEA spp. Rubiaceae. Coffee.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by Adn. Hernandez, director, Bureau of Agriculture. Received June 29, 1923.

Introduced for department specialists engaged in coffee-growing experiments.

57271. COFFEA EXCELSA Cheval.

A coffee which thrives from sea level to 700 meters, succeeds well on rather stiff clayey soils, and is quite drought resistant—it might be grown with an annual rainfall of 48 inches. It is the most resistant to drought and blight of any coffee, is of strong vigorous growth, and produces 1 kilogram of coffee from 7 to 8 kilograms of berries. *Coffea excelsa* makes an excellent stock for other coffees. The first crop is obtained at the age of 4 to 5 years and a full crop at the age of 7 to 8 years. (Adapted from *Philippine Review*, vol. 9, p. 121.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 53458.

57272. COFFEA LAURENTHI Wildem. (C. robusta Hort.)

A white-flowered shrub, native to Belgian Congo, with oval dark-green leaves up to a foot in length and shortly elliptic 2-seeded fruits. The roundish seeds are sometimes nearly half an inch long. (Adapted from *Actes du Premier Congrès International de Botanique, 1900, p. 234.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 51481.

57273. PITOSPORUM FLORIBUNDUM Wight and Arn. Pittosporaceae.

From Darjiling, India. Seeds presented by G. H. Cave, director, Lloyd Botanic Garden. Received January 8, 1923. Numbered June, 1923.

A handsome tree, with a short straight trunk and spreading branches and numerous yellowish flowers in terminal panicles. The tree has light-colored, strong tough wood and yields an aromatic yellow resin or oleoresin having very adhesive properties. It is a native of the outer Himalayas, ascending to 3,500 feet. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 6, pt. 1, pp. 283, 284, and Brandis, Forest Flora of India, p. 13.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47757.

57274 to 57386.

From Echo, Tiehlingho, Manchuria, China. Seeds presented by A. D. Woelkoff, director, experimental farm. Received June 21, 1923. Quoted notes by Mr. Woelkoff unless otherwise stated.

57274. ACANTHOPANAX SENTICOSUM (Rupr.) Harms. (Eleutherococcus senticosus Maxim.) Araliaceae.

"A very spiny shrub bearing palmate divided leaves and having at the end of its long shoots small umbels of black berries. Grows generally in dense shade. May be of use as a park or garden shrub or as an undergrowth beneath tall trees." (*F. N. Meyer.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 20309.

57275. ACANTHOPANAX SFSSILIFLORUM (Rupr. and Maxim.) Seem. Araliaceae.

An ornamental, hardy shrub found in eastern Siberia. The leaves are palmate, the brownish flowers occur in dense umbels on the spiny branches, and the fruits are blackish berries. (Adapted from *note of F. N. Meyer, November 24, 1906.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 43675.

57274 to 57386—Continued.**57276. ARUNDINELLA ANOMALA Steud. Poaceae. Grass.**

"Seeds of a tall grass, 3 to 5 feet, found growing here and there in large masses; of a spread-out growth, coarse. May be of use as a fodder grass." (*F. N. Meyer.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 21896.

57277. AVENA SATIVA L. Poaceae. Oats.

Introduced for department cerealists.

57278. BETULA DAURICA Pall. Betulaceae. Birch.

A tree 60 feet or more tall, with the trunk clothed with curling flakes of papery bark, giving it a curious ragged appearance. The broadly wedge-shaped, coarsely toothed leaves are dark green and smooth above and downy beneath along the midrib. This birch is native to Manchuria, Chosen, and northern China. (Adapted from *Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 256.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 33151.

57279. CALAMAGROSTIS EPIGEJOS (L.) Roth. Poaceae. Grass.

A perennial, robust Manchurian grass, introduced for department agrostologists.

57280. ERIOCHLOA VILLOSA (Thunb.) Kunth. Poaceae. Grass.

A wild grass, native to Manchuria, introduced for department agrostologists.

57281. EUONYMUS HAMILTONIANUS Wall. Celastraceae.

A large Himalayan shrub which under favorable circumstances becomes a moderate-sized tree 30 to 35 feet high, with a short straight trunk 4 to 5 feet in girth. The clusters of 15 to 30 greenish white flowers are followed by yellow capsules the seeds of which are entirely surrounded by a scarlet aril. The fruit ripens from August onward. The leaves are brilliantly colored in fall. The wood is beautifully white, compact and close, not very hard, and is used for making spoons. The young shoots and leaves are lopped for fodder. (Adapted from *Brandis, Forest Flora of India, p. 78, and Arnold Arboretum Bulletin of Popular Information, No. 13, 1911.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 53699.

57282. FAGOPYRUM VULGARE Hill. (F. esculentum Moench.) Polygonaceae. Buckwheat.

"No. 175. *Ch'iao mai*. From Tulin."

57283. FRAXINUS MANDSHURICA Rupr. Oleaceae. Ash.

A handsome tree often 100 feet in height, native to Japan and the adjacent parts of the Asiatic mainland. The leaves are up to 15 inches in length, with dull-green, bristly leaflets. It is said to be susceptible to late spring frosts. (Adapted from *Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 569.*)

57284 to 57295. HOLCUS SORGHUM L. (Sorghum vulgare Pers.) Poaceae. Sorghum.

Introduced for department cerealists.

57284. "No. 36. *Niang kaoliang*, a glutinous form from Mulin."

57285. "No. 37. *Niang kaoliang*, a glutinous form from Mulin."