

58866 to 58898—Continued.

58897. SOJA MAX (L.) Piper (*Glycine hispida* Maxim.). Fabaceæ. Soybean.

An unknown variety from which desirable strains may be obtained.

58898. STIPA sp. Poaceæ. Grass.

Received as *Stipa papposa*, but does not agree with material in the National Herbarium.

58899. LANDOLPHIA KIRKII DELAGOENSIS Dewevre. Apocynaceæ.

From Pretoria, Union of South Africa. Seeds presented by I. B. Pole Evans, chief, division of botany. Received March 12, 1924.

This vine appears to be confined more or less to the Delagoa Bay region, and probably resembles very closely the species *Landolphia kirkii*, whose distribution extends as far north as Abyssinia and as far south as Zululand. *Landolphia kirkii*, which is regarded as the most important rubber vine in East Africa, being the source of "Zanzibar rubber," assumes a low-growing habit in dry regions, whereas under a heavy rainfall this same species may attain a height of 100 feet or more, with a stem measuring up to 10 or 12 inches in diameter.

If the quantity and quality of the rubber in the variety delagoensis is equal to that of the species, a valuable addition will have been made to the collection of rubber plants now being brought together for investigational purposes in southern Florida. (*Alfred Keys, Bureau of Plant Industry.*)

58900. EUPHORBIA FULVA Stapf. Euphorbiaceæ.

Growing at the Chapman Field Garden, Coconut Grove, Fla., under P. I. G. No. 555. Numbered March, 1924.

Introduced for trial as a source of rubber.

The "Palo amarillo," as this tree is called in southwestern Mexico, produces latex which consists of a mixture of rubber and resin, and its value as a source of rubber appears to depend on the working out of a practical method for separating the resin from the rubber. This has already been done experimentally, both the rubber and resin proving to be of good quality.

The tree is about 30 feet high, with smooth, yellow bark, and grows in rocky soil in southern and western Mexico at altitudes of 5,000 to 6,000 feet. This information is based on an article appearing in the Kew Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information for 1907, page 294.

58901 to 58930.

From Darjiling, India. Seeds presented by G. H. Cave, curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden. Received March 21, 1924.

58901 to 58903. ACER spp. Aceraceæ. Maple.

58901. ACER CAMPBELLII Hook. f. and Thoms.

The pleasing contrast of the bright-green leaves and red stalks of this Himalayan maple make it worthy of a trial as an ornamental shade tree for the warmer parts of the United States. In its native country the grayish white, moderately hard timber is used for cabinetwork and for planking.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 55669.

58902. ACER HOOKERI Miquel.

A handsome tree 40 to 50 feet high, with deeply fissured brown bark, native to the Sikkim Himalayas at altitudes of 8,000 to 10,000 feet. The oval leaves, though usually

58901 to 58930—Continued.

green, are sometimes copper colored. The wood is gray with small pores and very numerous, fine, red, medullary rays.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 56454.

58903. ACER LAEVIGATUM Wall.

A Himalayan maple whose broad, low crown suggests it for planting as a park tree in mild-wintered regions of the United States. The bark is yellowish or dark ash colored, and the leaves are a pleasing green. The hard, close-grained wood is shining white and is popular in Nepal for building purposes.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 50360.

58904. BUDDLEIA COLVILEI Hook. f. Loganiaceæ.

With large, loose, terminal clusters of crimson flowers and dark-green leaves, this Himalayan relative of the well-known butterflybush has been called by some authorities the handsomest of the genus. It is a shrub or small tree, 30 to 40 feet high, and has proved hardy in some parts of England and Scotland.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 55675.

58905. CALLICARPA RUBELLA Lindl. Verbenaceæ.

The chief attraction of this small Chinese shrub is its appearance in the fruiting stage, with its dense cymes of small, purple berries. The flat, yellowish green leaves, 4 to 5 inches long, contrast pleasingly with the small, pink flowers.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47651.

58906. ENKIANTHUS DEFLEXUS (Griffith) C. Schneid. (*E. himalaicus* Hook. f. and Thoms.). Ericaceæ.

The whorled branches of this Himalayan shrub are characteristic of the entire genus and give the plant a peculiar appearance. The margins and petioles of the young leaves are red. The flowers, produced in dense, drooping racemes, have yellow corollas, striped dark red with darker lobes.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49634.

58907. ERYTHRINA ARBORESCENS Roxb. Fabaceæ.

When covered with its bright-scarlet flowers this small tree is very attractive and is often planted as an ornamental in the streets of Darjiling. There are but few prickles on its branches, and the thin, greenish leaves are often a foot in width. The strongly curved pods are about an inch wide and 6 to 9 inches long. The tree is found native in the central and eastern Himalayas at altitudes ranging up to 7,000 feet.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 55680.

58908 to 58910. MICHELIA spp. Magnoliaceæ.

58908. MICHELIA CATHCARTH Hook. f. and Thoms.

A lofty tree with magnoliolike foliage and terminal white flowers about an inch in diameter. It is native in the temperate forests of the Sikkim Himalayas, where the moderately hard, dark-brown heartwood is used for planking and for making tea boxes.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 55689.