

59301 to 59304.

From Soledad, Cienfuegos, Cuba. Seeds collected by David Fairchild, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 17, 1924.

59301. *ALEURITES MOLUCCANA* (L.) Willd. (*A. triloba* Forst.). Euphorbiaceae. **Lumbang.**

No. 14. This appears to be different from the tree as it is now growing in Florida. Since the lumbang is a very promising tree for nut culture in southern Florida, we ought to get all possible strains for our collection.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 52755.

59302. *CEDRELA ODORATA* L. Meliaceae.

No. 15. This is the tree which produces the cigar-box wood of Cuba. It deserves to be tried in Florida as a possible timber tree.

A tree, sometimes 100 feet tall, with handsome bright-green compound leaves 10 to 20 inches long. Native to the West Indies.

59303. *SERJANIA PANICULATA* H. B. K. Sapindaceae.

No. 16. An ornamental vine with white flowers and handsome clusters of fruits; these have white arils and red bracts. This vine would be useful for pergolas.

59304. *TRICHOSTIGMA OCTANDRA* (L.) H. Walter (*Villamilla octandra* Hook. f.). Phytolaccaceae.

No. 17. *Juaniqui* (Cuban name). The larger twigs of this tree are used like osier willow twigs, for the manufacture of baskets, and an extensive trade is carried on here in Cuba.

59305 to 59317.

From Soledad, Cienfuegos, Cuba. Seeds collected by David Fairchild, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 21, 1924.

59305. *ASSONIA MASTERSII* (Hook.) Kuntze (*Dombeya mastersii* Hook.). Sterculiaceae.

No. 25. An ornamental shrub closely related to *Assonia wallichii*, with rosy white flowers.

A shrub 4 or 5 feet high, native to tropical Africa. The leaves are velvety, heart shaped, and serrate, and the flowers are fragrant.

59306. *CAJAN INDICUM* Spreng. Fabaceae. **Pigeon pea.**

No. 29. A strain, brought by R. M. Grey into Cuba from Haiti, which may be more resistant to weevils than the common form.

59307. *CANAVALI RUSIOSPERMUM* Urban. Fabaceae.

No. 30. An ornamental climber with brilliant red beans; it would be excellent for dooryard gardens in Florida.

59308 to 59310. *CARICA PAPAYA* L. **POSOPOSA.** Papayaceae.

These appear to be hybrids between a very large-fruited papaya and a species with very small round fruits which Mr. Grey thinks may be *Carica posoposa*. There are several types of these hybrids which differ not only in the shape of the fruits but also in seed characters.

59308. A hybrid papaya.

59309. A good melon papaya type.

59310. A top-shaped papaya type; the fruit weighed 12 pounds.

59311. *CARICA POSOPOSA* L. Papayaceae.

No. 21. The small round fruits are produced in crowded racemes at the summit of the stem. This species may be of use for breeding purposes.

59305 to 59317—Continued.

59312. *CASSIA FISTULA* L. Caesalpinaceae.

No. 23. The *golden shower* is a handsome yellow-flowered tree introduced into the West Indies from India. The large pinnate leaves have four to eight pairs of leaflets, and the black, cylindrical pods, 1 or 2 feet long, are the "cassia pods" of commerce.

59313. *EUGENIA UNIFLORA* L. Myrtaceae. **Pitanga.**

No. 32. This is like the ordinary pitanga except that it has smaller seeds than any I have observed in Florida. An improved variety should come from these seeds.

59314. *GARCINIA TINCTORIA* (DC.) W. F. Wight (*G. xanthochymus* Hook. f.). Clusiaceae.

No. 33. These seeds are from a large tree growing at the Cuban Gardens, Cienfuegos, sent by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction to Mr. Grey in 1907. Its deep-green foliage and handsome crown make it a very attractive ornamental. The tree was loaded with its brilliant yellow fruits, which are delicious when eaten with plenty of sugar; the sharp acid flavor is quite different from that of the citrus fruits. The yellow fruits are worthy of a place on the American table, either for direct use with sugar or for sherbet and ice cream. The tree ripens its fruits in southern Florida in April or even earlier and deserves to be popularized as a fruit tree for small places.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 55454.

59315. *LAGERSTROEMIA SPECIOSA* (Muenchh.) Pers. (*L. flos-reginae* Retz.). Lythraceae. **Crape myrtle.**

No. 24. A tree crape myrtle from the Malay Archipelago which deserves to be better known in southern Florida.

A tree 50 to 60 feet tall, with leaves resembling somewhat those of the guava, and pink or purplish flowers about 2 inches wide, produced in immense panicles.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49538.

59316. *LATANIA LODDIGESII* Mart. Phœnicaceae. **Palm.**

No. 30. A magnificent palm from Mauritius, which grows close to the seashore, producing a most tropical effect. It is peculiarly suited to conditions in southern Florida, although rare in that region.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 51721.

59317. *TINNEA AETHIOPICA* Kotschy and Peyr. Menthaceae.

No. 26. An ornamental flowering shrub from tropical Africa.

A much-branched shrub about 4 feet high, with oblong, short-stemmed leaves. The dark, purplish brown flowers are produced in axillary whorls.

59318 to 59323.

From Giza, Egypt. Seeds presented by the director of the horticultural section, Ministry of Agriculture. Received April 16, 1924.

A collection of leguminous plants obtained for the use of specialists experimenting with green-manure and cover-crop plants.

59318 to 59321. *CROTALARIA* spp. Fabaceae.

59318. *CROTALARIA CANDICANS* Wight and Arn.

A stiffly erect, much-branched, shrubby species, with hairy and somewhat leathery, broadly rounded leaves, and panicles of small, silky, yellow flowers. Native to southwestern India.