

4293. ATRIPLEX HALIMOIDES.**Saltbush.**

From South Australia. Received through Mr. Max Koch, Mount Lyndhurst, January 18, 1900.

Annual saltbush. "A widely distributed procumbent or diffuse underbush, attaining a height of 1 foot or more. The leaves are variable in form, mostly ovate-lanceolate or rhomboidal, from 1 to 1½ inches in length. This plant is peculiar to the arid saline country; it is a good fodder plant and has the reputation, like all the species of *Atriplex*, of preventing fluke in sheep. In fact, these plants have been known to entirely cure sheep badly afflicted with this or other distoma diseases, when kept grazing for a few months on these salinous plants." (*Turner.*)

4294. ATRIPLEX KOCHIANUM.**Saltbush.**

From South Australia. Received through Mr. Max Koch, Mount Lyndhurst, January 18, 1900.

"This perennial (or annual, with a woody base), is a comparatively new plant, first brought under notice by the writer and described by Mr. J. H. Maiden, director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, New South Wales. It is thinly distributed in the vicinity of Mount Distance and is a good fodder plant. It is nearest allied to *A. vesicarium*, which it much resembles in habit and foliage, and from which it is chiefly distinguished by the short and broad segments of the fruiting calyx, which are scarcely half as long as the dorsal appendages." (*Koch.*) Distributed.

4295. HETERODENDRUM OLEAEFOLIUM.**Mondera.**

From South Australia. Received through Mr. Max Koch, Mount Lyndhurst, January 18, 1900.

"A tall shrub, sometimes a tree. Leaves lanceolate or narrow, oblong, from 2 to 4 inches in length, leathery and often rigid. The hot winds and long spells of dry weather have little effect in checking its growth, and during the time when other fodders are scarce it is a valuable standby for the flock owners, who cut down large quantities for forage, which cattle and sheep greedily feed upon. The seeds should be sown during the early autumn months after rain. The aborigines of the Dieyerie tribe call this shrub *Mondera*. They eat the seed." (*Koch.*)

4296. BAUHINIA CARRONII.**Bean tree.**

From South Australia. Received through Mr. Max Koch, Mount Lyndhurst, January 18, 1900.

"Every traveler speaks highly of this tree on account of its attractive appearance and the dense shade its foliage affords. (?) I have one of them growing in my garden. Not having seen the plant in flower I am not quite certain whether the seed I send you is of *Bauhinia carronii* or *B. leichhardtii*. The tree thrives in a moist position, in alluvial flats liable to be inundated after rains. The seed should be softened by pouring boiling water over it and soaking it for twenty-four hours or more before sowing, in February or March. The aborigines of the Dieyerie tribe called the tree *Moodloo*, and the seeds are eaten by them." (*Koch.*) Distributed.

4297. PITTOSPORUM PHILLYRAEOIDES.**Pittospore.**

From South Australia. Received through Mr. Max Koch, Mount Lyndhurst, January 18, 1900.

Willow leaved. "A small tree, attaining a height of from 15 to 20 feet, with its smaller branches pendulous, giving the tree a graceful appearance. When the fruits are developed the tree is an object of beauty and may be classed with the ornamental plants. The leaves are linear-lanceolate, from 2 to 5 inches in length, of a thick texture. The foliage, which is cut down in times of scarcity, yields fodder for cattle and sheep. The seeds, though very bitter, but not poisonous, used to be pounded up into flour by the blacks, made into cakes, roasted in the ashes, and eaten. The name of the tree in the Dieyerie dialect of central Australia is *Madroo*. Sow the seed in February or March, after rain. It does not succeed in moist situations." (*Koch.*)