

61356 to 61365—Continued.

61364. No. 9. Karachi from Mandalay.

61365. No. 10. Burmese from Mandalay.

61366 and 61367.

From Tripoli, Libia, North Africa. Seeds presented by Dr. E. O. Fenzl. Received August 20, 1924.

61366. *EUPHORBIA ABYSSINICA* Gmel.
Euphorbiaceae.

This may prove of special interest, since it grows in the poorest and driest soil, attaining a height of 30 to 40 feet, and yields a large quantity of latex containing 5 per cent of first-class rubber. (Fenzl.)

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 61329.

61367. *SALVADORA PERSICA* L. Salvadoraceae.

A shrub or small tree which grows commonly in dense clumps on the shores of Lake Chad, Africa. The seeds contain about 45 per cent of fat, according to Holland (Useful Plants of Nigeria); this is suitable for making candles. The pungent shoots and leaves are eaten as salad and also given to stock as fodder.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 53845.

61368 to 61372. *PHASEOLUS CALCARATUS* Roxb. Fabaceae. Rice bean.

From Mandalay, Burma. Seeds presented by M. McGibbon, Economic Botanist, Mandalay, through C. V. Piper, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received August 20, 1924.

Five varieties of rice beans obtained for testing by forage-crop specialists.

61368. *Be* or *Pe yin*.

61369. *Bete* or *Chinpè*.

61370. *Betè Be* or *Chinpè* (large).

61371. *Betè Be* or *Chinnè* (small).

61372. *Kachin-pè*.

61373. *BAMBOS POLYMORPHA* Munro. Poaceae. Bamboo.

From Dehra Dun, United Provinces, India. Seeds presented by P. C. Kanjilal, Forest Botanist, Forest Research Institute and College. Received August 13, 1924.

A tropical species found in Bengal and Burma. The plants grow in tufts or clumps, often reaching a height of 60 to 80 feet. The leaves are small, 3 to 7 inches long, and from one-fourth to one-half an inch wide. Suitable only for extreme southern Florida and our tropical insular regions; should thrive in the Canal Zone. The plant is not abundant in the Indian forests but is often met with in tropical botanical gardens such as the one at Calcutta, India.

61374 to 61377. *COLOCASIA* spp. Araceae. Taro.

From Papeete, Tahiti. Tubers presented by C. C. Campbell. Received August 25, 1924. Notes by Mr. Campbell.

61374. *COLOCASIA* sp.

Black variety; a dry-land taro from my plantation on the island of Moorea, at an altitude of about 300 feet.

61374 to 61377—Continued.

61375. *COLOCASIA* sp.

This is called "Chinese taro" here; I bought it in the market at Papeete.

61376. *COLOCASIA* sp.

Red variety, from the same locality as the black variety [S. P. I. No. 61374].

61377. *COLOCASIA* sp.

This is called "tarua" here; it is a very good dry-land plant and was grown on my plantation on Tahiti, at an altitude of 50 feet.

61378 to 61384. *TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE* L. Fabaceae. Red clover.

From Czechoslovakia. Seeds presented by Dr. Rudolf Kuraz, Czechoslovakian Legation, Washington, D. C. Received August 25, 1924.

Local strains of red clover introduced from Czechoslovakia for breeding tests.

61378. No. 1—B. 61382. No. 5—B.

61379. No. 2—B. 61383. No. 6—B.

61380. No. 3—B. 61384. [No notes.]

61381. No. 4—B.

61385. *ACROCOMIA SCLEROCARPA* Mart. Phœnicaceae. Macauba palm.

From Vera Cruz, Mexico. Seeds presented by Dr. C. A. Purpus, Zacuapam. Received August 26, 1924.

A graceful, spiny, tropical American palm, 30 to 45 feet high, with a terminal cluster of narrow, pinnate leaves. When matured, the inside of the trunk furnishes excellent starch equal in quality to that of the cassava plant. The leaves yield strong fiber, utilized by the natives of Paraguay for making hammocks. From the yellowish fruits, about an inch in diameter, an excellent edible oil is expressed.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 53487.

61386 and 61387.

From La Providencia, Chiapas, Mexico. Presented by Dr. C. A. Purpus. Received August 20, 1924.

61386. *CHAMAEDOREA TEPEJILOTE* Liebm. Phœnicaceae. Palm.

Seeds of a relative of the pacayito (*Chamaedorea elegans*): this is a slightly larger palm, becoming about 10 feet high, with leaves 4 feet long. Doctor Purpus says that the undeveloped flowers make an excellent vegetable and are eaten throughout the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico. It grows best in shady places.

61387. *XANTHOSOMA VIOLACEUM* Schott. Araceae. Yautia.

Corms of a very handsome Mexican plant, related to the elephant-ear. The leaves are dark bluish green with very dark stems.

61388 to 61392.

From Omsk, Russia. Seeds presented by Prof. K. Murashinsky, Siberian Agricultural Academy. Received June 24, 1924.

61388. *AELUROPIUS LITTORALIS* (Gouan) Parl. Poaceae. Grass.

A hardy grass which thrives in sandy places and is said to yield hay of high quality.