

62897 to 62920—Continued.

62912. *MILETTIA MANNII* Baker. Fabaceae.

A tropical African relative of the wisteria, which is described by Baker (Flora of Tropical Africa, vol. 1) as a shrub or small tree with compound leaves about 9 inches long with 15 or more pale-green leaflets. The reddish flowers appear in long-stalked, slightly compound panicles about as long as the leaves.

62913. *OUROUPARIA GAMEIR* (Hunter) Baill. (*Uncaria gambir* Roxb.). Rubiaceae.

A climbing shrub or bush which is found wild or cultivated throughout the Malay Archipelago and the East Indies. From the leaves is obtained the extract known as gambir, which is highly valued for tanning purposes; it is said to impart a softness to leather not obtainable from other tanning agents.

62914. *PASPALUM SCROBICULATUM COMMERSONII* (Lam.) Stapf. Poaceae.
Grass.

This is regarded as a fodder grass of some value in parts of tropical Africa, according to Stapf (Flora of Tropical Africa, vol. 9, pt. 3). It is perennial, 1 to 2 feet or more in height, and usually scantily tufted from a short rhizome. The simple or sparingly branched culms are erect or ascending.

62915. *PENNISETUM BENTHAMII* Steud. Poaceae. Grass.

A tropical African perennial grass, used as fodder in Rhodesia and Uganda, according to Holland (Useful Plants of Nigeria, p. 842).

62916. *PENTACLETHRA MACROPHYLLA* Benth. Mimosaceae.

A large, handsome tree, belonging to the Mimosa family, which appears of promise as a shade tree for the more tropical portions of the United States. According to Holland (Useful Plants of Nigeria, pt. 2), in tropical Africa, where the tree is native, the oily seeds are used as food by the natives, and the hard, durable wood is excellent for cabinet-work.

62917. *PITADENIA AFRICANA* Hook. f. Mimosaceae.

A wide-spreading tree, 15 to 20 feet high, with finely pinnate leaves 6 inches or more long, small spikes of whitish flowers which appear before the leaves, and straight, flat pods about a foot in length. Native to tropical Africa.

62918. *TETRAPLEURA TETRAPTERA* (Schum.) Taub. (*T. thonningii* Benth.). Mimosaceae.

A tall, unarmed tree, described by Oliver (Flora of Tropical Africa) as having alternate compound leaves with leathery leaflets and small leaves with spikelike clusters. According to Holland (Useful Plants of Nigeria, pt. 2), the pods are roasted and ground to make a "black soup," a common native dish in parts of tropical Africa. The soft pulp of these pods contains sugar, tannin, and a small quantity of saponin. The presence of saponin enables the natives to use the pods for washing purposes also.

62897 to 62920—Continued.

62919. *TRICMEFETA SEMITRILoba* Jacq. Tiliaceae.

Variety *tomentosa*. A bushy, herbaceous, hairy plant widely distributed in the Tropics, with bright-yellow flowers produced in long leafy racemes.

62920. *URENA LOBATA* L. Malvaceae.

Variety *reticulata*. An erect, shrubby, hairy, herbaceous plant, widely distributed throughout the Tropics, which is valued in India and also in parts of tropical Africa for the fiber obtained from the bark. This fiber is suitable for the manufacture of bags and twine and is regarded as a good substitute for jute, according to Holland (Useful Plants of Nigeria, pt. 1).

62921 and 62922.

From Paris, France. Seeds purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., through David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 19, 1925. Notes by Doctor Fairchild.

62921. *AMPELOPSIS WATSONIANA* Wilson. Vitaceae.

A Chinese species, introduced in 1908, with large, 3-parted leaves, of an attractive green, and bunches of red fruits which become black. The flowers appear during July. This should be an attractive vine for walls.

62922. *DECAISNEA FARGESII* Franch. Lardizabalaceae.

One of the Vilmorin introductions from China, 1895, which is not very hardy here. This handsome shrub is distinguished by beautiful foliage in the summer and curious blue fruits, the size of one's finger, in the autumn.

62923 to 62934. *ORYZA SATIVA* L. Poaceae. Rice.

From Tottori, Japan. Seeds presented by Prof. Akio Kikuchi, Tottori Agricultural College. Received March 18, 1925.

Locally developed varieties.

62923. No. 1. *Wase Shinriki* No. 7.

62924. No. 2. *Wase Shinriki*.

62925. No. 3. *Oshiu*.

62926. No. 4. *Wase Kitabu*.

62927. No. 5. *Goriki* No. 7.

62928. No. 6. *Fukuyama* No. 7.

62929. No. 7. *Imogama* No. 2.

62930. No. 8. *Marygama* No. 1.

62931. No. 9. *Hayaoseki* No. 1.

62932. No. 10. *Hayaoseki* No. 3.

62933. No. 11. *Akagemochi*.

62934. No. 12. *Shimofruimochi*.

62935. *HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS* L. Asteraceae. Jerusalem artichoke.

From London, England. Tubers purchased from James Carter & Co. Received March 27, 1925.

Red-skinned artichoke. An English variety.