

63758 to 63783—Continued.

63760. BARYXYLUM DASYRACHIS (Miquel) Pierre (*Peltophorum dasyrachis* Kurz.). Caesalpinaceae.

No. 237. A tall unarmed East Indian tree, described by Hooker (Flora of British India, vol. 2, p. 257) as having rigid pinnate leaves up to a foot in length and showy yellow flowers produced in terminal and axillary clusters 6 to 9 inches long.

63761. BERRIA AMMONILLA Roxb. Tiliaceae.

No. 47. "Trincomali wood" is the name under which the very hard, durable, dark-red wood of this Indian tree is exported, according to Watt (Dictionary of the Economic Products of India). The wood is used for making agricultural implements and for other purposes where toughness and hardness are desired. The tree is large, with long-stemmed, heart-shaped leaves and dense racemes of small white flowers. Its distribution includes the Malay Archipelago and the Philippines.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 61482.

63762. BERSAMA USAMBARICA Guerke. Bersameaceae.

No. 48. A tropical African tree about 50 feet tall, with pinnate leaves 2 feet or more long and silky white flowers. It should be tried as a shade tree for extreme southern Florida.

63763. BRIDELIA MICRANTHA (Hochst.) Baill. Euphorbiaceae.

No. 52. According to J. H. Holland (Useful Plants of Nigeria, pt. 4), this is a thorny widespreading tree 20 to 40 feet high, which varies considerably in its height and degree of thorniness. The small black berries are edible, and the white timber is exceedingly durable and resistant to termites. Native to tropical Africa.

63764. CANARIUM POLYPHYLLUM Schum. Balsameaceae.

No. 63. The edible fruits of this Malaysian tree, according to Der Tropenpflanzer (vol. 17, p. 147) resemble walnuts and yield an oil which can be used in making margarine and similar products.

63765. CASUARINA DISTYLA Vent. Casuarinaceae.

No. 76. Unlike many of the better known casuarinas, this species is usually a small shrub 2 to 3 feet high. It is common in Tasmania and in parts of southern Australia.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 61484.

63766. COFFEA BUKOBENSIS Zimmerm. Rubiaceae. Coffee.

No. 104. The coffee grown in the vicinity of Bukoba, Tanganyika Territory, was formerly supposed to be a variety of *Coffea arabica*, but Zimmermann (Der Pflanze, vol. 4) maintains that it is a separate species and has named it *C. bukobensis*. The differences are in the venation of the leaves and flower structure. Culturally this species is very similar to *C. arabica*.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 61485.

63758 to 63783—Continued.

63767. COFFEA sp. Rubiaceae. Coffee.

No. 108. Received as *Coffea quilloa*, for which a place of publication has not been found.

Introduced for cultural and comparison tests in tropical America.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 61486.

63768. DEGUELIA DALBERGIOIDES (Baker) Taub. (*Derris dalbergioides* Baker). Fabaceae.

No. 132. A small spreading tree, described by Hooker (Flora of British India, vol. 2, p. 241) as being about 20 feet high, with rigid dark-green compound leaves and copious racemes of pink flowers. Native to eastern India and Java.

63769. DIPTEROCARPUS TRINERVIS Blume. Dipterocarpaceae.

No. 136. An East Indian tree described by Baker (Schoolflora voor Java, p. 108) as being 100 feet or more tall, with elliptical leaves about a foot long and clusters of large red flowers.

63770. FICUS CHLAMYDODORA Warb. Moraceae.

No. 171. A stately tree grown largely as a shade tree in parts of tropical Africa because of the handsome foliage and brick-red branches. According to Holland (Useful Plants of Nigeria), it bears twice a year abundant crops of peach-colored figs, which are fairly sweet and juicy.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 61490.

63771. FLACOURTIA RUKAM Zoll. and Mor. Flacourtiaceae.

No. 176. A handsome unarmed Malayan tree with leathery leaves and edible berries, about the size of cherries, which are said to make excellent preserves.

63772. INTSIA BIJUGA (Colebr.) Kuntze (*Azelia bijuga* Gray). Caesalpinaceae.

No. 15. The ipil, as this is known in the Philippines, is described (W. H. Brown, Minor Products of Philippine Forests, vol. 2) as a tall tree, 100 feet or more in height, with fragrant white and reddish flowers borne in large conspicuous clusters. The wood is valued as building material.

63773. LANDOLPHIA STOLZII Busse. Apocynaceae.

No. 206. A number of Landolphias are being introduced from tropical Africa for testing by department rubber specialists. This one is described by Thiselton-Dyer (Flora of Tropical Africa) as a climbing shrub with small oval leaves, dense clusters of white sweet-scented flowers, and fruits resembling small oranges.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 61493.

63774. LANDOLPHIA sp. Apocynaceae.

No. 207. The Landolphias are tropical African climbers, many of which yield rubber. This unidentified species will be tested in southern Florida for its rubber-yielding value.