

64651 and 64652—Continued.

64651. Plants. 64652. Cuttings.

The bougainvilleas are showy climbing shrubs, native to South America, which are adapted for growing under glass in the North and out of doors in the Gulf States and California.

64653 and 64654. GLADIOLUS spp. Iridaceae.

From Kirstenbosch, Cape Province, Union of South Africa. Seeds presented by R. H. Compton, director, National Botanic Gardens, through H. L. Shantz, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received August 20, 1925. Notes by Professor Compton.

64653. GLADIOLUS CALLISTUS Bolus f.

No. 498. A relatively new species which I have not had an opportunity to look up, but which belongs to the *Gladiolus blaudus* group. It is an extremely beautiful, tall, upright-growing species of a fine form and color.

64654. GLADIOLUS RECURVUS L.

No. 499. One of the most promising of our gladioli from the hybridizer's point of view. The flowers are blue and quite fragrant. This variety is highly regarded as an ornamental, and, because of its color and perfume, should also prove valuable for hybridization.

64655. CRYPTOSTEGIA MADAGASCARIENSIS Bojer. Asclepiadaceae.

From Tananarive, Madagascar. Seeds presented by the Chief, Agricultural Service. Received July 1, 1925.

A climbing shrubby vine, native to Madagascar, which is grown as an ornamental in South Africa and elsewhere. The leaves are short and leathery, and the whitish or pink flowers are 2 to 3 inches wide. Of possible value as a source of rubber.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 60442.

64656 to 64660. DIOSCOREA spp. Dioscoreaceae. Yam.

From Rabaul, New Guinea. Tubers presented by G. Bryce, director of agriculture. Received July 6, 1925.

A collection of native yam varieties.

64656. *Allah*. 64659. *Marut*.64657. *Lama*. 64660. *Taniel*.64658. *Maine*.

64661 and 64662. SOLANUM spp. Solanaceae.

From Lima, Peru. Tubers presented by Julio Gaudron, Esenela Agricultura. Received July 8, 1925. Notes by Wilson Popenoe, Bureau of Plant Industry.

64661. SOLANUM sp.

Though this plant is grown at the Botanic Garden in Lima under the name of *Solanum maglia*, W. E. Safford believes it is not this species. Its tubers, which are more or less round in form and 1 or 2 inches in diameter, are of no value as food. The plant, however, is of interest to breeders for hybridizing with the true potato.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 62697.

64661 and 64662—Continued.

64662. SOLANUM TUBEROSUM L. Potato.

The yellow-fleshed potato is one of the most interesting varieties found in the Andean region, home of many remarkable potatoes. The tubers are rather small and have deep eyes, so that they are not as easily prepared for the table as those of some other varieties; but in point of quality they yield to none that I have tasted. The flesh is the color of American butter and has a rich, nutty flavor suggesting that of the chestnut. It seems to me the variety might be improved, so as to do away with the objectionable eyes, and that it would then be worth extensive cultivation.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 56803.

64663. ACACIA SCORPIOIDES (L.) W. F. Wight (*A. arabica* Willd.). Mimosaaceae.

From Alexandria, Egypt. Plants presented by W. A. Lancaster, at the request of S. H. Shearer, Indianapolis, Ind. Received July 10, 1925.

According to J. H. Holland (Useful Plants of Nigeria, pt. 2, p. 288), a large proportion of the gum arabic of commerce is furnished by this tree, which is native to northern Africa and southwestern Asia. True gum arabic, however, is said to come only from another species, *Acacia senegal*. The pods and bark of *A. scorpioides* are used for tanning, and the leaves and young pods are sometimes fed to cattle. The wood is hard and durable and is used in India for making tools.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 58379.

64664. COIX LACRYMA-JOBI MA-YUEN (Rom.) Stapf. Poaceae. Adlay.

From Peradeniya, Ceylon. Seeds presented by F. A. Stockdale, Director of Agriculture, Peradeniya, at the request of P. J. Wester. Received July 11, 1925.

Batangas. The ma-yuen, or adlay, has attracted considerable attention as a cereal for tropical regions. According to Mr. Wester it is better than upland rice for tropical agricultural regions in being more drought resistant, a heavier yielder, and much less expensive to cultivate. The seeds can be used largely in the same manner as corn.

64665. PRUNUS TOMENTOSA Thunb. Amygdalaceae. Bush cherry.

From Rochester, N. Y. Bud sticks collected by C. C. Thomas, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received July 25, 1925.

Durant Park. The largest fruited and most prolific of any of the varieties in fruit in the park. (Thomas.)

64666. EUCALYPTUS DELEGATENSIS R. T. Baker. Myrtaceae.

From Hobart, Tasmania. Seeds presented by L. A. Evans, Secretary of Agriculture, Agricultural and Stock Department. Received September 9, 1925.

A variety, commonly called "Gum-topped stringy bark," obtained at an altitude of about 3,000 feet by J. B. Milson, near the Great Lake. (Evans.)

This tree, originally described by Hooker under the name *Eucalyptus gigantea*, is re-