

66194 to 66247—Continued.

66200. No. 315. Variety *C*. The yellow fruit of the variety "Rata-puwak" is said to be larger than the others and is esteemed to be the best.

66201. No. 316. Variety *D*.

66202. *ARISTOLOCHIA RIDICULA* N. E. Brown. Aristolochiaceae.

No. 300. January 8, 1926. A Brazilian plant most interesting because of its fascinating fly-trapping character. The flowers hold captive the flies which fall into them for 27 hours or until other flowers are ready to receive them as they come out well dusted with pollen. Adapted for cross-pollination. It will cover a fence, forming a mass of light-green foliage.

66203. *BARYXYLUM INERME* (Roxb.) Pierre (*Peltophorum ferrugineum* Benth.). Caesalpinaceae.

No. 264. January 2, 1926. A beautiful large forest tree used extensively as a street tree in Ceylon because of its yellow flowers which are produced in early spring.

For previous introduction see No. 51810.

66204. *BROWNEA ARIZA* Benth. Caesalpinaceae.

No. 268. January 2, 1926. A small spreading leguminous tree from tropical America, with pinnate leaves which droop in a striking, limp way when young. It bears large dense round clusters of bright-scarlet blossoms.

For previous introduction see No. 42856.

66205. *CAESALPINIA BICOLOR* C. H. Wright. Caesalpinaceae.

No. 292. January 2, 1926. A tropical American flowering shrub with beautiful, orange, pendent blossoms of delicate form.

66206. *CANARIUM BENGALENSE* Roxb. Balsameaceae.

No. 267. January 2, 1926. A tall, handsome shade tree from Sylhet, British India, producing large nuts similar to those of *Canarium commune*.

66207. *CANARIUM INDICUM* Stickm. Balsameaceae.

No. 270. January 2, 1926. A forest tree from the Molukkas which, like *Canarium commune*, produces edible nuts. It is also a fine avenue tree.

66208. *CANARIUM ZEYLANICUM* (Retz.) Blume. Balsameaceae.

No. 241. January 1, 1926. The "malamekuna." A large magnificent avenue tree which is said to exude copiously a fragrant gum resin from the stem.

66209. *CASSIA GRANDIS* L. f. Caesalpinaceae.

No. 291. January 5, 1926. This leguminous tree produces masses of pale-pink flowers during February and March, at which time it is leafless. It should be very attractive for park and garden work in southern Florida where *Cassia fistula* and others of the genus have done well.

For previous introduction see No. 54706.

66210. *CHLOROXYLON SWIETENIA* DC. Meliaceae.

No. 238. January 1, 1926. The "Ceylon satin wood" tree, which was at one time exported in large quantities from Ceylon. A moderate-sized tree, growing in the so-called dry zone of Ceylon, which furnishes a very hard, heavy, fine-grained timber for turners. The "flowered wood" is said to bring a high price in London. It is also worth growing as a shade tree.

66194 to 66247—Continued.

66211. *CUCUMIS SATIVUS* L. Cucurbitaceae.
Cucumber.

No. 360. January 10, 1926. A long, rather large, russet cucumber obtained in a country market west of Kandy. The flesh is white, crisp, and of good quality.

66212. *CUCURBITA MOSCHATA* Duchesne. Cucurbitaceae.
Cushaw.

No. 359. January 10, 1926. A large oblong yellow variety obtained in a country market near Kandy. The flesh is about 1½ inches thick and of a creamy yellow color.

66213. *DILLENIA BURBIDGEI* (Hook. f.) Gilg. Dilleniaceae.

No. 295. January 5, 1926. A small ornamental tree from Borneo, with large leaves and very beautiful bright-yellow flowers 2 inches across.

For previous introduction see No. 60438.

66214. *ELAEOCARPUS SERRATUS* L. Elaeocarpaceae.

No. 277. January 3, 1926. The "wild olive" of Ceylon. A moderate-sized attractive tree which bears an abundance of small olive-shaped fruits. When ripe these fruits are good to eat, having a mild acid flavor and good texture. In Ceylon they are pickled somewhat as olives are, and they are said to be very good.

For previous introduction see No. 32098.

66215. *ELAEOCARPUS* sp. Elaeocarpaceae.

No. 229. January 1, 1926. A forest tree of extremely attractive appearance, used as an avenue tree in the Royal Botanic Gardens. The leaves turn a beautiful scarlet as they fall, and the large, rather attractive green fruits are egg-shaped and a little sour, but not bad for eating.

66216. *ELETTARIA CARDAMOMUM MAJOR* (Smith) Trimen. Zinziberaceae.

No. 309. January 11, 1926. Var. *major*. The wild species of Ceylon which does not furnish the commercial cardamoms, but is being used here as an ornamental in the herbaceous perennial borders with stunning effects. It would be excellent for use around houses to produce tropical effects in southern Florida.

66217. *ERYTHRINA* sp. Fabaceae.

No. 239. Collected on the Gompala Road, Kandy, January 6, 1926. The dadap tree is used as a shade for the tea all over Ceylon. It is a rapid grower and during the spring, when in flower, is attractive with its bright-scarlet flowers.

66218. *EUTERPE EDULIS* Mart. Phoenicaceae.
Palm.

No. 255. January 1, 1926. The Assai palm of tropical America. A very beautiful, slender-stemmed palm whose pinnate leaves, borne at the tips of the graceful stems, are waved by the slightest breeze.

For previous introduction see No. 56463.

66219. *FLACOURTIA INERMIS* Roxb. Flacourtiaceae.

No. 250. January 1, 1926. The lovi-lovi tree of Malaya is cultivated everywhere in the private gardens of Ceylon. The very acid, brilliant-red fruits are produced in immense quantities and are said to make excellent preserves. Judging from the taste of the sour fruits they would resemble cranberry preserves.