

67171. SOLANUM TUBEROSUM L.
Solanaceae. **Potato.**

From Mowbray, Launceston, Tasmania, Australia. Tubers presented by R. Kidd. Received May 14, 1926.

Gem of the South. Derived from the variety which for many years was the main crop and export potato of Tasmania, variously known as the "Tasmanian red-skinned," "Brown's River," "Derwent," and "Circular Head." It was the king of keepers among potatoes, carried splendidly in bulk, was a fair yielder, and a fine quality table potato. The berry containing the seed which produced the new variety was abnormally large. (*Kidd.*)

67172. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceae. **Red clover.**

From Leningrad, Russia. Seeds purchased from A. Kol, chief of the bureau of introduction, Institute of Applied Botany. Received May 19, 1926.

For previous introduction and description see No. 66793.

67173. CASTANEA HENRYI (Skan) Rehd. and Wils. Fagaceae. **Chestnut.**

From China. Seeds obtained by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, Received January 25, 1926. Numbered June, 1926.

No. 255. November 23, 1925. *Kwai lam yui.* Purchased in Wuchow, Kwong sai, and said to have originally come from Lwallam, Kwong sai, where this variety is extensively cultivated. The nuts, with sweet tender flesh, are said to be inclosed in a 1-seeded spiny bur, like that of the chestnut, but smaller. The nuts do not dry out and lose their viability so quickly as those of the Chinese chestnut, *Castanea mollissima* Blume. The endosperm is densely covered with long, silky hairs. The nuts are widely sold in Kwantung and Kwong sai and are highly esteemed by the Chinese as an article of diet.

67174 to 67190.

From Sumatra. Seeds obtained by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received May 14, 1926.

67174 to 67181. From the Sibolangit Botanic Garden, which is on the east coast near Medan.

67174. ADENIA MACROPHYLLA Hort. Passifloraceae.

No. 501. February 26, 1926. A vine bearing beautiful scarlet fruits which split open into three segments and exhibit seeds covered with a white arillus; not edible but very ornamental.

67175. ALANGIUM CHINENSE (Lour.) Rehder (*Marlea begoniaefolia* Roxb.). Cornaceae.

No. 400. February 24, 1926. Var. *tomentosum*. This Indian tree makes a remarkably rapid growth, reaching its full height of 50 feet in five years after which the trunk merely thickens. It is being planted in Sumatra for its timber.

67176. AMOMUM sp. Zinziberaceae.

No. 505. February 25, 1926. A plant of gorgeous foliage for the irrigated gardens in southern Florida, Panama, and Hawaii.

67177. SAGUERUS LANGKAB Blume (*Arenga obtusifolia* Mart.). Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

No. 448. February 26, 1926. A handsome palm related to the sugar palm (*Arenga saccharifera*) of Malaya, but smaller in size and having larger fruits.

67174 to 67190—Continued.

67178. SAGUERUS PINNATUS Wurm (*Arenga saccharifera* Labill.). Phoenicaceae. **Sugar palm.**

No. 441. February 24, 1926. A handsome though rather untidy palm with immense leaves and tremendous bunches of fruit. A rich-flavored palm sugar is made from the sap which flows from the bruised fruit stalk.

For previous introduction see No. 47527.

67179. DAEMONOROPS DRACO (Willd.) Blume (*Calamus draco* Willd.). Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

No. 439. February 24, 1926. A handsome climbing palm, with recurved spines, producing ornamental fruits the size of marbles. This is the rattan palm whose fruits furnish the substance known as *dragon's blood* and is different from that produced by *Dracaena draco*.

67180. CLERODENDRUM SUMATRANUM Hort. Verbenaceae.

No. 405. February 24, 1926. A showy ornamental with large panicles of flowers and brilliant-blue fruits which are in striking contrast with the bright-red corollas.

67181. GRAMMATOPHYLLUM SPECIOSUM Blume. Orchidaceae. **Orchid.**

No. 447. February 26, 1926. The "queen of the orchids." A giant species having stems 6 to 10 feet long and flower clusters 8 feet long. The flowers are 6 inches in diameter and are yellow, blotched with deep purple.

67182. ERYTHRINA sp. Fabaceae. **Coral tree.**

No. 431. Sabang, Pulu We Island, northern coast of Sumatra. February 17, 1926. The tree is spiny, 40 feet high, and a rapid grower. The large, deep-crimson flowers, produced when the tree is without leaves, make a wonderful showing.

67183. MANGIFERA INDICA L. Anacardiaceae. **Mango.**

No. 535. March 3, 1926. A huge mango tree, producing yellow fruits, which is growing on the shore of Lake Tawar, near Takengon. The tree is 100 feet tall and has a girth of nearly 14 feet.

67184. MUSA sp. Musaceae. **Banana.**

No. 549. On the road between Takengon and Biasun. March 6, 1926. The tree is not over 18 to 20 feet high, and it has a very dark trunk. It is found wild in virgin forest at an altitude of 3,000 feet. The fruits are small and contain many seeds.

67185. HERNANDIA SONORA L. Hernandiaceae.

No. 422. Sabang, Pulu We Island, northern coast of Sumatra. February 17, 1926. A soft-wooded large tree with rather thin broad leaves and masses of very interesting curiously shaped fruits. The black seed hangs in the center of a large white translucent inverted bell-shaped covering. Through a hole in the bottom of this covering is seen the black fruit. This tree grows close to the beach where it is hit by the salt spray.

67186. ACTINORHYZIS CALAPPARIA Wendl. and Drude. Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

No. 446. From the Sibolangit Botanic Garden. February 25, 1926. A tall stout pinnate-leaved palm, about 40 feet high, with a ringed trunk and leaves about 8 feet long. Native to the Malay Archipelago.

67187. PTYCHOSPERMA sp. Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

No. 452. From the experiment station, Medan. February 20, 1926.