

67881 to 67883—Continued.

67881. *HICKSBBACHIA PINNATIFOLIA* F. Muell. Proteaceae.

This tree, native to New South Wales, grows to a height of 30 to 40 feet, and the fruit is borne in racemes, attached to the bark and branches of the tree. Each raceme consists of 10 or 12 fruits. The flavor is not quite so good as the Queensland nut, *Macadamia ternifolia*, nor does it keep so well, but nevertheless they are sold in some fruit shops in New South Wales.

For previous introduction see No. 39871.

67882. *MACADAMIA PREALTA* (F. Muell.) F. M. Bailey. Proteaceae.

An evergreen tree, sometimes as much as 100 feet tall, with narrow leathery shining-green leaves about 7 inches long and smooth hard nuts about an inch in diameter which are said to be edible. Native to Queensland and New South Wales, Australia.

67883. *MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA* F. Muell. Proteaceae.

Var. *integrifolia*. A form of the so-called Queensland nut which has entire leaves. The typical form is a large evergreen tree with narrowly oblong leaves in whorls of three or four and thick-shelled edible nuts an inch in diameter.

For previous introduction see No. 44769.

67884 to 67889.

From San Juan, Porto Rico. Seeds and bud wood presented by O. W. Barrett, agricultural director, Department of Agriculture and Labor. Received August 3, 1926.

67884 to 67887. *CITRUS* spp. Rutaceae.

Varieties grown in Porto Rico.

67884 and 67885. *CITRUS AURANTIUM* L. Sour orange.

67884. Reg. *Seville*.

67885. *Spineless*.

67886. *CITRUS BERGAMIA* Risso. Bergamot.

*Bergamote cordoba*.

67887. *CITRUS LIMONIA* Osbeck. Lemon.

*Tusk lemon*.

67888. *MEIBOMIA BENSONI* Painter. Fabaceae.

The *barajillo* is a rapid-growing shrub, which, as described in the *Revista de Agricultura Tropical, Salvador* (vol. 1, p. 65), is found in Salvador at altitudes of 2,000 to 4,000 feet. The trifoliate leaves are softly hairy and up to 3½ inches in length, and the small purplish flowers are borne in terminal racemes late in October. The roots of the *barajillo* are very large and penetrate deeply into the soil; the tubercles formed by the nitrogen-gathering bacteria are usually found only on the upper third of the root. Cattle are exceedingly fond of this plant; furthermore, it endures prolonged drought and thrives in very poor soil.

For previous introduction see No. 55446.

67884 to 67889—Continued.

67889. *TERAMNUS LABIALIS* (L.) Spreng. Fabaceae.

A slender leguminous tropical American vine, used as forage in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. (Barrett.)

67890 to 67893.

From Avondale, Auckland, New Zealand. Seeds presented by H. R. Wright. Received July 29, 1926.

67890. *CORYNOCARPUS LAEVIGATA* Forst. Corynocarpaceae. Karaka.

The karaka is a large, handsome New Zealand tree, with a round crown and glossy laurellike leaves 5 to 7 inches long. The small white flowers are in erect panicles about 4 inches long, and the extremely poisonous orange fruits are oblong and about an inch in length. The kernel of the fruits, however, is not poisonous, and was one of the staple articles of diet of the Maoris, the original inhabitants of New Zealand.

For previous introduction see No. 46764.

67891 and 67892. *HOHERIA POPULNEA* A. Cunn. Malvaceae.

67891. A small ornamental tree or large shrub, up to 30 feet high, with leaves varying in shape from broadly oval and deeply toothed to long and narrow, and attractive snow-white flowers borne in great profusion in axillary clusters. Native to New Zealand, where the white tough wood is sometimes used by cabinetmakers.

For previous introduction see No. 45094.

67892. Var. *Osbornei*. Differs from the normal form in having blue instead of white stamens.

67893. *NAGEIA FERRUGINEA* (G. Benn.) Kuntze (*Podocarpus ferruginea* G. Benn.). Taxaceae. Miro.

A large evergreen tree from New Zealand with gray or blackish bark, which peels off in large flakes, and small narrow pointed leaves arranged in two rows on the branches. The bright-red fruits, the size of small plums, have the taste and odor of turpentine, but are eaten eagerly by the native pigeons.

For previous introduction see No. 44851.

67894 to 67896.

From Stockholm, Sweden. Seeds presented by Dr. Eric Hulten, Stockholm, through David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received August 13, 1926.

67894. *BETULA ERMANI* Champ. Betulaceae. Birch.

No. 915. July 22, 1926. Collected during 1925 by Doctor Hulten at the botanic gardens, Leningrad, Russia. According to the collector this birch covers considerable areas in Kamchatka, where it is native. The tree is rather low growing, and owing to its hardness it deserves to be tested in the extreme North. The trunk is white and the branches orange or yellowish. The broadly oval, coarsely toothed leaves are hairy when young.