

68837 to 68866—Continued.

68850. CROTALARIA USARAMOENSIS Baker f.

This East African crotalaria has been tested in Java as a green manure, according to Dr. P. J. S. Cramer, Director of the Department of Agriculture, Buitenzorg. Doctor Cramer states that it has proved very successful as a green manure when grown in alternation with corn, producing large quantities of vegetation rich in nitrogen. In the cinchona plantations it is very satisfactory, as it endures partial shade and forms a dense, low growth, which keeps the edges of the terraces together.

For previous introduction see No. 64064.

68851. CROTALARIA VALETONII Backer.

An East Indian plant described by C. A. Backer (Bulletin du Jardin Botanique, Buitenzorg, vol. 2, p. 324) as an erect, densely branched herb, 1 to 4 feet high, with simple, hairy leaves and yellow flowers in terminal, 5-flowered to 12-flowered racemes.

For previous introduction see No. 65299.

68852. CROTALARIA VERRUCOSA L.

A much-branched leguminous herb, about 2 feet high, found throughout the Tropics of both hemispheres. The white and blue flowers are in many-flowered, compact racemes.

For previous introduction see No. 65300.

68853. DETARIUM SENEGALENSE Gmel. Caesalpiniaceae.

A large spreading evergreen South African tree, up to 80 feet high, which bears large numbers of yellow oval smooth-skinned fruits about 3 inches long. The jellylike pulp is sweet and of pleasant flavor. The tree grows in regions practically free from frost.

68854. DONAX CANNAEFORMIS (Forst.) Rolfe. Marantaceae.

A shrubby moisture-loving perennial, up to 3 meters high, native to tropical America. The large leaves resemble those of a canna, and the white flowers are in lax spikes.

68855. ERYTHRINA VARIEGATA ORIENTALIS (L.) Merr. Fabaceae.

A moderate-sized spineless leguminous East Indian tree of very rapid growth, with trifoliate leaves and red flowers. In Ceylon, where it is called the "dadap," the tree is used to shade crop plants and also the foliage is lopped for use as green manure. It is being tested as a cover plant at the experiment station, Peradeniya.

For previous introduction see No. 67967.

68856 to 68859. FICUS spp. Moraceae.**68856. FICUS AMPELOS** Burm. f.

A tropical Indian tree with rough ovate-oblong leaves and small grape-like fruits.

68857. FICUS KORTHALSI Miquel.

A wild fig from southern Borneo which resembles *Ficus elastica* in foliage and habit. The leaves are rigid

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and leathery and up to 8 inches long, and the ellipsoid fruits are nearly an inch in length.

68858. FICUS HIRTA Vahl.

A shrub or small tree with leaves up to a foot long, from the tropical Himalayas.

68859. FICUS RETUSA L.

A large tropical tree with aerial roots, leathery leaves 4 inches long, and red or yellow fruits a third of an inch in diameter. Native to the East Indies.

68860. MEIBOMIA GYROIDES (DC.) Kuntze (*Desmodium gyroides* DC.). Fabaceae.

A shrubby leguminous plant, 8 to 10 feet high, from the warmer parts of the central and eastern Himalayas. It has hairy leaves and terminal clusters of red flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 64177.

68861. MEIBOMIA TRIQUETRA (L.) Kuntze (*Desmodium triquetrum* DC.). Fabaceae.

A handsome shrub with triangular branches, stiff leathery leaflets, and long axillary and terminal racemes of red flowers. It is found in most places in eastern and southern India and also in China and the Philippines.

For previous introduction see No. 47727.

68862. PITHECOLOBIUM JUNGHUENIANUM Benth. Mimosaceae.

A tropical leguminous tree, native to the mountainous regions of Java, with rather small bipinnate leaves and numerous globular umbels of small flowers.

68863. TALINUM PATENS (L.) Willd. Portulacaceae.

An erect perennial, 1 to 2 feet high, native to tropical America, with fleshy leaves and carmine flowers. The leaves are boiled and eaten like spinach.

68864. TALINUM TRIANGULARE (Jacq.) Willd. Portulacaceae.

An erect branching herbaceous plant, about 3 feet high, native to the West Indies and recently introduced from Java into the Philippine Islands. The flowers are pink and produced in great profusion. In the Philippines the fleshy tender leaves are boiled like spinach and served with meat, for which purpose they are excellent.

For previous introduction see No. 59292.

68865. TERMINALIA ARBOREA (Teysm.) Koord. and Val. Combretaceae.

An East Indian tree about 100 feet high, with alternate entire leaves. The astringent fruits are used medicinally.

For previous introduction see No. 49564.

68866. TERMINALIA BELLERICA (Gaertn.) Roxb. Combretaceae.

The small round fruits of this handsome tropical Indian tree have been exported from India for tanning purposes under the name of myrobalans. The yellowish gray wood is used for general construction. The tree also has merit as a