

75576 to 75655—Continued.

75647. EUCALYPTUS PROPINQUA Deane and Maiden.

A large tree 120 feet high and 5 feet in diameter, native to New South Wales. The lanceolate leaves are 5 inches long, and the timber is durable either in or out of the ground.

75648. EUCALYPTUS REDUNCA Schauer.

A shrub or tree which reaches a height of 120 feet in Western Australia where it is native. It furnishes a pale hard particularly tough and durable timber, much prized for building purposes, various implements, etc. The seasoned wood weighs about 70 pounds per cubic foot.

For previous introduction see No. 48998.

75649. EUCALYPTUS REGNANS F. Muell.
Giant gum.

An Australian tree up to 325 feet high. The trunk is very straight and whitish, and the narrow leaves, shining on both sides, are of rather thin texture. The wood is well adapted for shingles, planking, and general construction.

For previous introduction see No. 56567.

75650. EUCALYPTUS SALIGNA J. E. Smith.

A tall tree with silvery gray bark, native to New South Wales. The narrowly lanceolate leaves are 4 to 6 inches long, and the clusters of four to eight flowers are on short peduncles.

75651. EUCALYPTUS SANTALIFOLIA F. Muell.

A large shrub or small tree, native to South Australia. The thick rigid nearly straight leaves are less than 3 inches long, and the large flowers are in axillary clusters. The fruit is nearly globular, about half an inch broad, and has a prominent convex rim.

75652. EUCALYPTUS SCOPARIA Maiden.

A slender tree up to 40 feet high, native to New South Wales. The bark is smooth and white, and the lanceolate leaves are 6 inches long and half an inch wide.

75653. EUCALYPTUS SMITHII R. T. Baker.

A tall tree up to 150 feet high and 2 to 5 feet in diameter, native to New South Wales. The bark on old trees is deeply furrowed and is dark gray to blackish up to the branches.

75654. EUCALYPTUS TRACHYPHLOIA F. Muell.

A medium-sized tree, native to Queensland, with dark-gray rugged bark, falcate-lanceolate leaves 4 to 6 inches long, and terminal panicles of small flowers.

75655. EUCALYPTUS VIRGATA Sieber.

A large Australian tree which is straight stemmed, 150 feet in height, and has a diameter of 5 feet. It has done well in the cool climate of southern New Zealand. The wood is of excellent quality, strong and elastic, and is used for shipbuilding, fencing, and general building purposes. It burns well even when freshly cut.

For previous introduction see No. 56574.

75656. TRIFOLIUM REPENS RUBESCENS Seringe. Fabaceae.

From Scotland. Plants obtained from T. A. Anderson, Director of the Midlothian Seed-Testing and Plant-Registration Station, Scotland Board of Agriculture, at East Craigs, Corstorphine, through A. J. Pieters, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received October 28, 1927.

A form of white clover which has rosy flowers.

75657. GLADIOLUS sp. Iridaceae.

From Viosa, Minas Geraes, Brazil. Bulbs presented by Prof. P. H. Rolfs, Director of the Escola Superior de Agricultura e Veterinaria. Received January 17, 1927. Numbered in December, 1927.

From near the Pico das Bandeiras, one of the peaks of the Serra de Caparaó, at an altitude of about 2,000 meters. The flower is deep rose, with a darker throat, and though not so large as most ordinarily cultivated varieties, the fact of there being 10 flowers open at the same time on the one stalk seems rather unusual. In cultivation every spike had three spikelets, with a varying number of blooms on a main spike and on the spikelets, a feature which should seem to make it good for breeding purposes. The first flowers on the side spikes were opening when the earliest ones on the main spike were past.

For previous introduction see No. 69898.

75658 to 75662.

From Richmond, Victoria, Australia. Seeds presented by F. H. Baker, through Harlan P. Kelsey, Salem, Mass. Received November 25, 1927.

75658. ACACIA CARDIOPHYLLA A. Cunn. Mimosaceae.

A small weeping Australian tree, said to be one of the most beautiful of the acacias.

For previous introduction see No. 56868.

75659. ACACIA DIFFUSA Lindl. Mimosaceae.

A yellow-flowered shrub native to Australia, with loosely scattered, sessile, linear phyllodia (leaflike stems) about an inch long.

For previous introduction see No. 46355.

75660. ACACIA VERNICIFLUA A. Cunn. Mimosaceae.

A slender, much-branched shrub, native to New South Wales, with leathery, very narrow phyllodia (leaflike stems) about 2 inches long, and deep-yellow flowers in small heads which are generally in pairs.

For previous introduction see No. 64806.

75661. CANDOLLEA GRAMINIFOLIA (Swartz) F. Muell. (*Stylidium graminifolium* Swartz). Candolleaceae.

A herbaceous perennial Australian plant with stiff grasslike leaves sometimes 6 inches long, growing in a tuft from the end of a very short stem, and scapes 6 to 18 inches long bearing simple racemes of pink flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 64807.

75662. STERCULIA DIVERSIFOLIA Don. Sterculiaceae.
Black kurrajong.

A tall evergreen Australian tree with shining green leaves 2 to 6 inches long, which are variable in shape, being both deeply lobed and entire. The nearly ovoid fruits are up to 3 inches long, each containing about 20 seeds which, when ground, make an excellent substitute for coffee. The taproots of the young trees and the young roots of the old ones are used as food, and when boiled they have a flavor similar to that of turnips, but sweeter. Cattle and sheep are fond of the leaves and branches and have existed during long dry periods on scarcely anything else. A strong fiber, obtained from the bark, is used for making fishing nets.

For previous introduction see No. 70747.

75663 to 75695.

From Japan. Seeds collected by R. K. Beattie, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received November, 1927.

Nos. 75663 to 75671 were presented by the botanic garden, Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo, Hokkaido.