

80530. PROSTANTHERA LASIANTHOS Labillard. Menthaceae.

From Tasmania. Seeds presented by L. A. Evans, Headquarters and Technical Service of the Department of Agriculture, Hobart. Received May 31, 1929.

Seeds of the so-called Christmas or native lilac of Tasmania, collected by James Bacon, Verona, near the Huon River Estuary. It is a tall erect shrub up to 12 feet high, having lanceolate-serrate leaves 3 inches long and terminal compound racemes of white flowers marked with purple.

For previous introduction see No. 76721.

80531. EUGENIA AQUEA Burm. f. Myrtaceae.

From Medan, Sumatra. Plants presented by J. A. Lörzling. Received July 7, 1928. Numbered in June, 1929.

A medium-sized tree, 20 to 30 feet high, native to the Molukka Islands, with smooth ovate-oblong evergreen leaves about 2 inches long, large white or red flowers in terminal or axillary cymes, and crimson to white ovoid edible fruits 1 to 2 inches long.

For previous introduction see No. 68026.

80532. PERSEA AMERICANA Mill. (*P. gratissima* Gaertn. f.). Lauraceae. Avocado.

From Waldo, Fla. Bud sticks presented by C. C. Shooter. Received May 31, 1929.

A tree about 50 feet high with an immense trunk. It survived the freeze in January, 1928, at which time the thermometer went to 15° F. at Gainesville, and the cold lasted several days. The tree, then in full bloom, lost its leaves for the first time, and the branches were cut back about one-third. The smaller seedling trees did not even lose their leaves when orange and grapefruit trees were frozen to the ground. It starts blooming in January and continues through until March, even if frost catches it, and has had as many as 1,000 fruits.

80533 to 80539.

From Tokyo, Japan. Seeds collected by P. H. Dorsett and W. J. Morse, Agricultural Explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received May 31, 1929.

80533. ASTRAGALUS SINICUS L. Fabaceae.

No. 229. From the Tokyo Seed, Plant & Implement Co., Konon, May 6, 1929. A red-flowered variety quite common in the farming area about Tokyo, where it is said to be used for forage and green manure. It is a winter crop, being planted early in the fall, and was in full bloom about the first of May.

For previous introduction see No. 70969.

80534. MEDICAGO HISPIDA DENTICULATA (Willd.) Urban. Fabaceae. Bur clover.

No. 215. *Mokushika*. From the Yamato Seed Co., Takadocho, May 6, 1929. A clover said to be chiefly used for green manure and to some extent as a forage. It is also said to be different from the *Medicago denticulata* grown in the United States.

For previous introduction see No. 60562.

80533 to 80539—Continued.**80535. PISUM SATIVUM** L. Fabaceae. Pea.

No. 228. *Endo*. From the Tokyo Seed, Plant & Implement Co., Konon, May 6, 1929. A winter variety sown during the early fall in the Tokyo district. The pods are used as a green vegetable when the peas are just commencing to form, and later the peas are used.

80536 and 80537. SOJA MAX (L.) Piper (*Glycine hispida* Maxim.). Fabaceae. Soybean.

80536. No. 134. From the Soy Sauce Laboratory, Imperial Experiment Station, Nishigahara, May 3, 1929. The seeds were originally grown in Manchuria. This sample is apparently mixed and may consist of several strains. It came from a lot used in the manufacture of soy sauce.

80537. No. 212. *Ryokuihi Daizu*. From the Yamato Seed Co., Takadocho, May 6, 1929. A small black-seeded variety said to be used especially as a green-manure crop.

80538 and 80539. VICIA FABA L. Fabaceae. Broadbean.

80538. No. 211. *Sora Mame*. From the Yamato Seed Co., Takadocho, May 6, 1929. A variety grown in the Tokyo district and southward. When full grown the beans are used after the manner of the green Lima bean. The dried beans are used in making candied beans by boiling in sirup and they are also roasted.

80539. No. 216. *Issum Sora Mame* (1-inch broad bean). From the Yamato Seed Co., Takadocho, May 6, 1929. A variety grown extensively for food in the Tokyo district and southward. It is planted during the fall. The beans are used especially in making candied beans by boiling in sirup.

80540. PERSEA SCHIEDEANA Nees. Lauraceae. Coyo.

From Tela, Honduras. Plants presented by Alfred F. Butler, Horticulturist, Research Department of the United Fruit Co. Received June 3, 1929.

This plant, known as *Yas* in Costa Rica and *Coyo* in Guatemala, occurs from southern Mexico to Panama. In Costa Rica it is found abundantly on the slopes of Irazu at altitudes between 4,000 and 6,000 feet. The fruits greatly resemble avocados. Up to the present the coyo has not shown much promise in Florida or California. It is somewhat slow of growth and probably will not bear until the trees are at least 8 or 10 years old. Efforts are being made to introduce the best seedling varieties from Guatemala and to propagate them by grafting. In this way it may be possible to encourage early fruiting and to have fruit of better quality than would be obtained from most seedlings.

For previous introduction see No. 52787.

80541. SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM L. Poaceae. Sugarcane.

From Pasoroean, Java. Cuttings presented by Dr. V. J. Koningsberger, Proefstation voor der Java Suikerindustrie. Received June 6, 1929.

P. O. J. 1337.