

OFFICE OF FOREIGN SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

PLANTS NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

**EUTREMA HEDERAEFOLIA.** 21663.

**IPOMOEA FUCHSIOIDES.** 20895. A tuberous morning-glory, indigenous to South Florida. It is of vigorous growth and covered for a large part of the year with brilliant carmine colored blooms.

**DENDROCALAMUS STRICTUS.** 21548. A very useful and strong growing bamboo of India, attaining a height of 100 feet, occasionally forming forests. This species does not die down after flowering as do other bamboos. It endures cold, as well as dry heat, and is useful for the protection of embankments on account of its fibrous roots.

**CLEMATIS RECTA MANDSHURICA.** 22620. An ornamental, herbaceous perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, indigenous to China.

**XANTHOSOMA SP.** 19797. An aroid, the leaves of which make an excellent substitute for spinach. It succeeds best on moist rich soils.

**ASTRAPAEA WALLICHI.** 19897. An ornamental tree introduced from Madeira, having large pendant clusters of pink flowers.

**IPOMOEA BATATAS.** 14480. A sweet potato introduced from France, where it was brought from Dahomey. The leaves of the plant can be used as a substitute for spinach and the tubers, containing a higher percentage of sugar than beets, are fine flavored and make exceptionally good food for live stock.

**PASSIFLORA EDULIS.** 25874. A climber indigenous to Brazil, producing an edible fruit.

**ECHIUM FASTUOSUM.** 26190. A shrub indigenous to the Canary Islands, cultivated in California for its ornamental value.

**HEERIA ELEGANS.** 7688. A trailing plant indigenous to Southern Mexico; suitable for hanging baskets and rockeries.

**JASMINUM NITIDUM.** 7342.

**CYPHOMANDRA BETACEA.** 25515. This species is a herbaceous shrub, indigenous to the mountain regions of Brazil, adjacent to Peru. The fruit is egg-shaped, about 2 inches long, with a tomato-like flavor.