

- BLIGHIA SAPIDA.** 24592. A tree, indigenous to tropical Africa; about equals the mango in hardiness. It is a very ornamental shade tree. The fruit is eaten prepared in various ways; stewed in milk and afterwards browned in a frying pan with butter; or eaten boiled, mixed with salt fish, onions and tomatoes.
- CAPSICUM FRUTESCENS.** 21474. A shrub, indigenous to tropical America. The berries are used as a substitute for cayenne pepper.
- CANARIUM COMMUNE.** 20808. One of the most ornamental avenue trees for the tropics. It is very tender and will not stand frost. In the Dutch East Indies the nuts have been used as a substitute for mother's milk.
- CAREX TRIANGULARIS.** 20990. A sedge, occurring throughout Texas and Oklahoma; of value in the manufacture of matting.
- SOLANUM MURICATUM.** 21546. An erect, half-shubby herb, indigenous to tropical America, producing an aromatic fruit which in flavor suggests an acid eggplant. It may be grown in Southern California, but has not been a success in Southern Florida.
- RUSCUS ACULEATUS.** 22429. An erect liliaceous shrub, suitable for garden hedges; native of the Mediterranean countries, Central Europe and Southwestern Asia. The young shoots are edible.
- CHIONANTHUS RETUSA.** 21617. Indigenous to China. A deciduous tree with Rhamnus-like leaves. In spring it bears white fringed, fragrant flowers, followed in the fall by masses of blue berries.
- GLEDITSIA SINENSIS.** 22376. A medium sized, leguminous tree, indigenous to China, bearing heavy fleshy pods which are utilized by the Chinese as a substitute for soap.