and are possessed of distinct transverse veins. The joints of the rachis are short and glabrous. The plant has stems often 50 to 70 feet in height, stouter and taller than in *B. tulda*. *B. balcooa* is the best Bengal species for building, scaffolding, and other works which require both size and strength. Long immersion in water tends to make the timber firmer and proof against the attacks of the Bostrychus borer. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 1, p. 39.*)

51362. HYDNOCARPUS WIGHTIANA Blume. Flacourtiaceæ.

From Calcutta, India. Seeds presented by Harold R. Foss, American consul in charge. Received October 4, 1920.

A common tree of the western peninsula from the Konkan along the coast ranges of India. The seeds yield by expression, or by boiling in water, about 44 per cent of a tasteless, odorless, sherry-yellow oil which is chiefly used as a lamp oil in Goa. The seed has long been employed by the natives of the western coast ranges as a domestic remedy in cases of skin disease and as a dressing for wounds and ulcers. The oil is now used as an ingredient in a mixture for similar uses. Used internally in doses of 15 minims to 2 drachms, the oil has given satisfactory results as a substitute for the more expensive chaulmoogra oil in the treatment of leprosy. It is also used in the same way to treat secondary syphilis and chronic rheumatism. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 4, p. 308.*)

51363. ALLIUM SATIVUM L. Liliaceæ. **Garlic.**

From Shanghai, China. Sets presented by D. MacGregor, Superintendent of Parks, through Edwin S. Cunningham, American consul general. Received October 5, 1920.

"Sets of the best commercial varieties of garlic." (*Cunningham.*)

51364 and 51365.

From Kisantu, Belgian Kongo. Presented by Father Hyacinthe Vanderyst. Received October 7, 1920.

51364. CACARA EROSA (L.) Kuntze. Fabaceæ. Yam bean.
(*Pachyrhizus angulatus* Rich.)

"A twining, wiry stemmed plant with large tuberous roots, occasionally grown in the West Indies. It has also been tested in Florida and has proved to be quite successful at Miami. Its roots, which are sometimes very large, contain much starch." (*Wilson Popenoe.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47146.

51365. SPHENOSTYLIS STENOCARPA (Hochst.) Harms. Fabaceæ.

"This legume forms edible tubers and is cultivated by the natives in German East Africa. The flavor of these tubers is similar to that of potatoes." (*Dr. A. Zimmermann.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 31194.

51366. ARALIA CACHEMIRICA Decaisne. Araliaceæ.

From Rochester, N. Y. Plants presented by John Dunbar, assistant superintendent, Department of Parks. Received October 8, 1920.

This close relative of the udo (*Aralia cordata*) is found in temperate regions of the Himalayas in Sikkim and Kashmir, India, where it forms a lax shrub 5 to 10 feet in height. The leaflets of this species are said to have hairy upper surfaces, while those of the udo are glabrous. Also, the leaves of this species are quinately compound, while those of the udo are ternately or quinately decompound. The umbels of flowers are borne in panicles up to a foot in length. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 2, p. 722,* and *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, vol. 1, p. 344.*)

51367. CARICA PAPAYA L. Papayaceæ. **Papaya.**

From Swatow, Kwangtung, China. Seeds presented by Arthur H. Page. Received October 8, 1920.

"I am sending you a few seeds of my commonest papayas." (*Page.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47586.