51895. PHLEUM PRATENSE L. Poaceæ. **Timothy.**

From Christiania, Norway. Seeds presented by Dr. N. Wille, director, Botanic Garden. Received December 14, 1920.

"*Norsk Timoteifrö.*" (*Wille.*)

A local Norse variety of timothy introduced for forage-crop investigations.

51896. COLOCASIA ESCULENTA (L.) Schott. Araceæ. **Dasheen.**

From Brooksville, Fla. Grown at the Plant Introduction Garden. Received at Washington, D. C., July 3, 1919; numbered in December, 1920.

"As grown at Brooksville in 1920, these plants of unknown origin were somewhat smaller than the Trinidad dasheen, were later in maturing than that variety, and were all in flower early in November. Leaf petioles nearly plain green, with upper part more or less shaded with maroon. Blade with very irregular petiolar spot, extending along midrib and basal veins. Inflorescence small, one to each plant. Tube of spathe 1½ inches long; limb, about 8 inches; pistillate portion of spadix, 1 inch. A 3½-inch corm tested in cooking was dry and mealy and of good flavor. This dasheen, or taro, appears to be distinct from any previously received." (*R. A. Young.*)

51897. STILLINGIA SEBIFERA (L.) Michx. Euphorbiaceæ.
(*Sapium sebiferum* Roxb.)

From San Antonio, Tex. Seeds presented by the superintendent, San Antonio Experiment Farm. Received November 10, 1920.

This tree, which occurs in all the warmer parts of China, is long lived, growing to 40 or 50 feet in height, with a diameter of 5 or 6 feet at maturity. The foliage takes on beautiful tints in autumn. The fruits are three celled, flattened-ovoid, and about three-fifths of an inch in diameter. When ripe they are blackish brown and woody in appearance and are either gathered by hand or knocked down by poles. After being collected, the fruits are spread in the sun, where they open and each liberates three elliptical seeds which are covered with a white substance. This covering is a fat or tallow and is removed by steaming and rubbing through a bamboo sieve. The fat is collected and melted, molded into cakes, and sold as the "pi-yu" of commerce. The seeds from which the fat has been removed are crushed, and the oil expressed from them is the "ting-yu" of commerce. In China the oil and tallow are used in the manufacture of candles. Both these products are also exported in quantity to Europe, where they are used in the manufacture of soap. (Adapted from *Wilson, A Naturalist in Western China, vol. 2, p. 67.*)

These seeds were collected from a tree sent to the experiment farm in 1910 under S. P. I. No. 23218.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47363.

51898 to 52267.

From East Africa. Seeds collected by Dr. H. L. Shantz, Agricultural Explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture. Received October 20, 1920. Quoted notes by Doctor Shantz.

51898. ABUTILON sp. Malvaceæ.

"(No. 1294. Butiaba, Northern Province, Uganda. July 19, 1920.) A small yellow hibiscuslike flower with green foliage."

51899. ABUTILON sp. Malvaceæ.

"(No. 1325. Lur, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. July 27, 1920.) A small wait-a-bit with a smilaxlike leaf and a yellow flower."

51900. ACACIA SCORPIOIDES (L.) W. F. Wight. Mimosaceæ.
(*A. arabica* Willd.)

"(Nos. 1528 and 1528a. Jebelein, Sennar Province, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. August 14, 1920.) *Garat* or *garad;* acacialike plant used for tanning."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 50110.