60307 and 60308. MANGIFERA spp. Anacardiaceæ.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Plants presented by Don D. Strong, acting director, Bureau of Agriculture. Received June 12, 1924.

These two Philippine relatives of the mango bear edible fruits, which are sold in the markets of their native country. Although tropical in their requirements, it is possible that they will do as well in southern Florida as some of the varieties of the mango, and it is for the purpose of testing them in that section of the United States that plants have been obtained. The fruits of both are similar to those of the mango.

60307. MANGIFERA ODORATA Griffith.

According to P. J. Wester, in "Food Plants of the Philippines," the *Huani* is a handsome tree very similar to the mango in habit, foliage, and flowers. The fruits, about the size of a carabao mango, but more rounded, are green, thick skinned, sweet, and juicy, very aromatic, with yellow flesh containing numerous coarse fibers. Its occurrence as a wild plant is confined to low altitudes in the Philippines where the rainfall is equally distributed throughout the year. It is recommended for trial in regions where the mango does not thrive because of excessive moisture.

60308. MANGIFERA VERTICILLATA C. B. Robinson. Anacardiaceæ. **Bauno.**

Like the preceding [S. P. I. No. 60307] the bauno resembles the mango, although it is more upright in habit, with sparser foliage. The smooth, leathery, narrow leaves are 5 to 7 inches long, and the small, blue flowers are produced in terminal panicles like those of the mango. According to P. J. Wester (Food Plants of the Philippines), there is considerable variation in the size and quality of the Philippine fruit on different trees; the best being somewhat larger than the Carabao mango, about 5 inches long and 3 inches in diameter, yellowish green, with very thin skin, and very juicy white flesh, which is subacid, aromatic, and of excellent flavor, resembling that of the apricot and soursop combined. The best strains of the bauno are found in Zamboanga.

60309 to 60313.

From Edinburgh, Scotland. Seeds presented by W. Wright Smith, regius keeper, Royal Botanic Gardens. Received May 22, 1924.

60309. ECHEVERIA NODULOSA Otto (*Cotyledon nodulosa* Baker). Crassulaceæ.

According to Saunders (Refugium Botanicum, vol. 1) this Mexican plant, about 8 inches high, is excellent for greenhouse culture. It produces an abundance of small, straw-colored flowers tinged with red. The fleshy, oval, sharp-pointed leaves, dull green tinged with red, are in a rosette at the apex of the stem.

60310. LOPEZIA RACEMOSA Cav. Onagraceæ.

A graceful annual, native to Mexico, described by Cavanilles (Icones Plantarum, vol. 1) as a plant 3 to 4 feet high, with narrowly oval, toothed leaves and terminal racemes of crimson flowers.

60311 and 60312. PASSIFLORA SUBEROSA L. Passifloraceæ.

Several of the small-fruited passifloras are valued as ornamental plants, and this woody climber from the West Indies is one of the little-known species which properly comes under that class. The flowers are greenish yellow, and the fruit is a small, ovoid berry. Coming from the Tropics, this vine will probably endure little or no frost.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 46629.

60309 to 60313—Continued.

60313. SCHIZOCENTRON ELEGANS (Schlecht.) Meisner. Melastomaceæ.

A very charming little creeper native to eastern Mexico, which roots at the joints and forms a dense carpet. The leaves are small, opposite, and short stemmed, and the comparatively large, purplish flowers appear at the ends of short branches. The plant deserves to be more widely cultivated and would probably grow in the open in the southern part of the United States. (*J. N. Rose, United States National Museum.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 58366.

60314 and 60315. HIBISCUS spp. Malvaceæ.

From Dacca, Eastern Bengal, India. Seeds presented by R. S. Finlow, Department of Agriculture. Received June 23, 1924.

Introduced for testing as a possible source of fiber.

60314. HIBISCUS CANNABINUS L. **Ambari hemp.**

Ambari is an annual plant with slender herbaceous stems, 1 to 3 meters tall, usually dark purple, the earlier lower leaves nearly round, and the later upper ones deeply lobed. The flowers are large, 4 to 7 cm. across, creamy white, with purple at the base of the petals.

It is cultivated for fiber in southern India, and its fiber, shipped from the port of Bimlipitam, is known in the London markets as "Bimlipitam jute" and is quoted at prices 20 to 30 per cent less than quotations for Indian jute. In Senegal and other parts of French West Africa the plant and its fiber are called "da." In Angola it is called "gambo" or "gombo" and in Brazil it was given the fanciful name "Canhamo Brazilicnsis Perini."

The fiber is cleaned by hand after retting the stalks in water. It belongs to the jute group and is suitable for making bags, burlaps, and twines.

Ambari will grow in this country from the Potomac and Ohio valleys southward, but the fiber could not be produced profitably without efficient fiber-cleaning machines. It is a hardy plant, resistant to drought and attractive in appearance, and is worthy of cultivation as an ornamental. (*L. H. Dewey, Bureau of Plant Industry.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 55481.

60315. HIBISCUS SABDARIFFA L. **Roselle.**

Variety *alba*. A form with calyces which are smaller than those of the typical roselle and whitish or pale yellow in color. The plant is of upright habit and not as vigorous as the typical form.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 51268.

60316 and 60317. SOJA MAX (L.) Piper (*Glycine hispida* Maxim.). Fabaceæ. Soy bean.

From Hakozaki, Fukuoka, Japan. Seeds presented by Dr. Tyozaburo Tanaka, Kyushu Imperial University. Received June 24, 1924. Notes by Doctor Tanaka.

Introduced for specialists interested in soy beans.

60316. A, *Meguro Daizu* (black-eye soy bean; black-eye may be a local name). From Tara village, Fujitsu County.

60317. B, From Nanaura village, Fujitsu County.

60318. TRITICUM TURGIDUM L. Poaceæ. Poulard wheat.

From South America. Seeds collected by Fred D. Richey, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and Prof. R. A. Emerson, of Cornell University. Received May 20, 1924.

No. 49. Calca, Peru. *Yana barba* (black bearded). Obtained from T. E. Payne; grown locally for a long time. (*Richey and Emerson.*)