

66623 to 66646—Continued.

66644. *TRIGONELLA CAERULEA* (L.) Seringe. Fabaceae.

An upright annual, 2 feet or less high, with bright-blue flowers. Native to southeastern Europe.

For previous introduction see No. 33297.

66645. *TRIGONELLA STRIATA* L. f. Fabaceae.

An annual yellow-flowered leguminous plant, native to southeastern Europe and western Asia.

66646. *VICIA SATIVA* L. Fabaceae. Common vetch.

66647. *LECTYTHIS PISONIS* Cambess. Lecythidaceae.

From Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Seeds presented by Amazonas Torres, botanic garden. Received March 27, 1926.

A large Brazilian tree which, as described by St. Hilaire (*Flora Brasiliae Meridionalis*, vol. 2, p. 377), has broadly ovate glossy green leaves 3 inches long and ellipsoidal woody fruits about the size of a child's head. These fruits open by a circular lid, and the edible seeds, the size of a cherry, have white flesh of good flavor.

66648 to 66660.

From Ceylon. Seeds and cuttings obtained by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received March 26, 1926.

66648. *ALBIZZIA ODORATISSIMA* (L. f.) Benth. Mimosaceae.

No. 348. From the American Mission compound, Tellippalai, near Jaffna, February 6, 1926. A large shade tree, spreading in habit, with pure white sweet-scented flowers, which is called *suriya mara* by the Singhalese.

66649. *BORASSUS FLABELLIFER* L. Phoenicaceae. Palmyra palm.

No. 350. Jaffna. February 6, 1926. The famous Palmyra palm of India and Ceylon which in the northern part of this island takes the place of the coconut palm. Though a slow grower, it is a very handsome palm when old. Inasmuch as it grows in the dry coastal regions of Ceylon, it is apparently able to withstand any amount of lime, and as it is said to have been used successfully as a binder for sand dunes, it should prove of real value in the calcareous soils of southern Florida. In the number of uses to which it is put here it rivals the coconut. A delicate sugar is made from the sap which flows in abundance from its inflorescence when cut. The seeds are germinated and the young subtterranean hypocotyl is used as a vegetable. The leaves are used in many different ways. The fruit, half the size of a coconut, is very attractive in appearance and when ripe exhales a delicate fragrance. The hull is eaten by the Tamils of Ceylon.

66650. *CAESALPINIA CORIARIA* (Jacq.) Willd. Caesalpinaceae. Divi-divi.

No. 407. February 7, 1926. Seeds from a very beautiful tree growing in deep sandy soil in Regency Park, Jaffna. This tree, bearing sweet-scented flowers, may prove a success as a tannin-producing plant.

For previous introduction see No. 42271.

66651. *CARICA CANDAMARCENSIS* Hook. f. Papayaceae.

No. 401. From the Hakgala Botanic Gardens at an altitude of 6,000 feet. February 8, 1926. The mountain papaya of Ceylon. The fruits of this Ecuadorian species are entirely different from those of *Carica papaya*, being small and acid flavored and useful only for jam and preserves.

For previous introduction see No. 51389.

66648 to 66660—Continued.

66652. *CASTUARINA MONTANA* Leschen. Casuarinaceae.

No. 408. From the Hakgala Botanic Gardens, Jaffna 28, 1926. A beautiful species with drooping branches growing in the cool rainy region of Hakgala.

66653. *CISSUS QUADRANGULA* L. (*Vitis quadrangularis* Wall.). Vitaceae.

No. 406. Cuttings collected on the north coast of Ceylon near Jaffna, February 6, 1926. A succulent plant with square fleshy stems of most interesting structure.

66654. *CYAMOPSIS TETRAGONOLOBA* (L.) Taub. (*C. psoraloides* DC.). Fabaceae. Guar.

No. 412. Jaffna Mission School, Batticotta, February 6, 1926. The guar or "cluster bean," whose young pods are eaten in curries, is commonly cultivated in India and occasionally in Ceylon. The plant may be useful as green manure.

For previous introduction see No. 57833.

66655. *EHRETIA MICROPHYLLA* Lam. Boraginaceae.

No. 344. From roadside thickets at Point Pedro, Jaffna. February 6, 1926. A dark-green glossy-leaved plant which makes an attractive shrub when grown on salty land near the seashore; suitable for hedges. The yellow fruits, about the size of a pea, are said to be edible.

For previous introduction see No. 43760.

66656. *HYPHAENE THEBAICA* (L.) Mart. Phoenicaceae. Doum palm.

No. 349. From Residency Park, Jaffna. February 6, 1926. A palm 25 feet high, distributed from Upper Egypt to central Africa. The stems of old trees are sometimes forked three or four times. The beautiful yellowish brown fruits are borne in long clusters of 100 to 200. In Upper Egypt the poorer classes eat the fibrous mealy fruit husk, which tastes much like gingerbread but is rather hard and husky. The hard tough wood is used for domestic utensils.

For previous introduction see No. 53848.

66657. *INDIGOFERA ENDECAPHYLLA* Jacq. Fabaceae.

No. 391. From the agricultural experiment station in the district of Kandy, January 23, 1926.

For previous introduction and description see No. 66253.

66658. *PTYCHOSPERMA* sp. Phoenicaceae. Palm.

No. 421. February 12, 1926. A pinnate-leaved palm with a smooth trunk.

66659. *SCHLEICHERA TRIJUGA* Willd. Sapindaceae.

No. 343. A very handsome sapindaceous tree, splendid for shade, growing in front of the Residency House at Jaffna. February 5, 1926. It resembles a European evergreen oak, but the small fruits are edible and slightly acid.

For previous introduction see No. 25848.

66660. *THUNBERGIA COCCINEA* Wall. Acanthaceae.

No. 387. From the Hakgala Botanic Garden. January 28, 1926. A beautiful red-flowered climber which is a very fine ornamental.

66661. *ANNONA* sp. Annonaceae.

From Homestead, Fla. Seeds presented by H. W. Johnston, through R. A. Young, Bureau of Plant Industry, Gainesville, Fla. Received March 30, 1926.