

86719 to 86741—Continued.

86733. No. 4210. *Kurosengoku* No. 3. (Black 500 bushel No. 3.) A medium small much-flattened oval black bean.
86734. No. 4211. *Kurosengoku*. (Black 500 bushel.) A medium-small much-flattened oval black bean with yellow germ; originally from the Miyazaki Prefecture.
86735. No. 4212. *Aohi mame*. (Green skin bean.) A medium-small greenish yellow bean, heavily mottled with brown; hilum brown; originally from Taiwan (Formosa).
86736. No. 4213. *Izari mame Kinai* No. 1. (Lame bean, Kinai No. 1.) A medium-small oval much-flattened, yellow bean, heavily mottled with brown.
- 86737 to 86739. From the Ibaragi Ken Agricultural Experiment Station, Mito, Japan, February 26, 1930.
86737. No. 4222. *Gosha*. A medium sized, slightly flattened, oval yellow bean with light-brown to dark-brown hilum.
86738. No. 4223. *Kimusume Maide* No. 1. A medium-small yellow oval bean with brown hilum.
86739. No. 4224. *Gekka Ibaragi* No. 1. A medium-small oval yellow bean, with hilum varying from light brown to slate black.
86740. No. 4228. *Chuzu*. (Mouse bean.) Heijo, Chosen, February 27, 1930. A mixture of small yellow and greenish yellow varieties, more or less mottled.
86741. No. 4229. *Manshu daizu*. From the T. Asada Miso Factory, Tokyo, Japan, February 28, 1930. A mixture of medium-sized yellow-seeded varieties, grown in southern Manchuria; used in the manufacture of soybean miso.
86742. *ALBIZZIA BROWNEI* Walp. Mimosaceae.
- From Freetown, Sierra Leone, Africa. Seeds presented by the Director of Agriculture. Received March 27, 1930.
- A tropical tree up to 30 feet high with bipinnate leaves having shining reticulate ovate to obovate leaflets 1 to 3 inches long. The small flowers, with exserted stamens, are in small heads which are grouped together in broad corymbose racemes 3 to 4 inches long. It is native to tropical Africa.
- 86743 to 86747. *ORYZA SATIVA* L. Poaceae. Rice.
- From Mandalay, Burma, India. Seeds purchased from D. Rhind, Economic Botanist. Received March 28, 1930.
86743. *Emata* A 16-34.
86744. *Letywezin* B 15-1.
86745. *Theikpan Ngayunwa* (15).
86746. *Theikpan Shweat*.
86747. *Theikpan Taungdeikpan*.
86748. *LINUM USITATISSIMUM* L. Linaceae. Flax.
- From Sorau N/L, Germany. Seeds presented by the Forschungs Institut. Received March 28, 1930.
- Soraner Feinflarks*.

86749 and 86750. *RHODODENDRON* spp. Ericaceae.

From Miyazaki-shi, Japan. Seeds presented by Mr. B. Miyazawa, Phytotechnical Institute, Miyazaki College of Agriculture. Received March 28, 1930.

86749. *RHODODENDRON ALBRECHTII* Maxim.

A shrub 3 to 5 feet high with obovate to oblanceolate membranous leaves which turn yellow in autumn. The rotate-campanulate, red-purple flowers, 2 inches across, in clusters of three to five, appear with the leaves. It is somewhat like *R. schlippenbachii* and is native to Japan.

For previous introduction see No. 30850.

86750. *RHODODENDRON BRACHYCARPUM* D. Don. *Fujiyama rhododendron*.

A shrub 10 to 15 feet high with elliptic to oblanceolate leaves 3 to 9 inches long, cuneate to auriculate at the base, dark green and reticulated above, and gray tomentose beneath. The broadly funnelform flowers, about 2 inches across, are white or yellow, striped and flushed pink, and spotted greenish brown. It is native to Japan and Chosen.

For previous introduction see No. 53727.

86751. *SOJA MAX* (L.) Piper (*Glycine hispida* Maxim.). Fabaceae. Soybean.

From Tokyo, Japan. Seeds collected by P. H. Dorsett and W. F. Morse, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 31, 1930.

No. 3862. *Kuro mame*. A very small, round, black bean with green germ; used for confectionery purposes.

86752 to 86754. *OLEA EUROPAEA* L. Oleaceae. Common olive.

From Marrakech, Morocco. Cuttings collected by Dr. F. T. Bioletti, University of California. Received March 31, 1930.

86752. *Menara*.

86753. *Mestale*. Said to be a fine large pickling olive.

86754. *Zitoum*.

86755. *TRIPSACUM LAXUM* Nash. Poaceae. Guatemala grass.

From Oaxaca, Mexico. Seeds presented by Emil Makrinus. Received March 31, 1930.

A plant found between 900 and 1,200 feet altitude in warm dry situations where it has plenty of light. It grows in clumps which are often 10 to 15 feet high and its stalks are as thick as ordinary corn. The pollenized flowers develop into kernels, arranged in the form of a small ear, which has given the plant the common name of wild corn. The grains, however, do not set in floral bracts, but hang loosely, so that they are easily shaken off. The stalks and leaves of the plant, because of their sweet juice, are much liked by cattle and horses and form a valuable forage when all other grasses are dried up.