

**26771 to 26782. DIOSPYROS KAKI L. f. Persimmon.**

From Yokohama, Japan. Purchased from the Yokohama Nursery Co. Received February 10, 1910.

Cuttings of the following:

26771. <i>Daidaimaru.</i>	26777. <i>Kurokuma.</i>
26772. <i>Emon.</i>	26778. <i>Minozuru.</i>
26773. <i>Fuyugaki.</i>	26779. <i>O-gosho.</i>
26774. <i>Gosho-gaki.</i>	26780. <i>Tanenashi</i> (seedless).
26775. <i>Hachiya.</i>	26781. <i>Tauba-gaki.</i>
26776. <i>Hiayakume.</i>	26782. <i>Tsuru-no-ko.</i>

**26783. BRASSICA PEKINENSIS (Lour.) Skeels. Pe tsai cabbage.**

Presented by Mr. Maurice de Vilmorin, Paris, France, through Mr. Walter T. Swingle. Received January 25, 1910.

"Seeds of Chinese Pe tsai which I got from Abbé Martin, Gan pin Koëy, who says: 'I tried your improved Pe tsai but prefer the strain of this Province. Instead of extending many leaves this one makes a very white and tender head. It may be sown at the same time, but plant it much closer, as they do for salads. It is peculiarly good after the first hoarfrost.' " (*Vilmorin.*)

**26784. CHLOROPHORA TINCTORIA (L.) Gaud.**

From Paraguay. Procured by Mr. Cornelius Ferris, jr., American consul, Asuncion, Paraguay, from Mr. Conrado Kraus, horticulturist. Received February 17, 1910.

*Tata-yuba.* A tree with gray bark, and sometimes armed with thorns. The wood is yellow and furnishes a dye.

*Distribution.*—From the State of Vera Cruz, in southern Mexico, south through Central and South America to Paraguay; also in the West Indies.

**26785. RHUS CORIARIA L. Sicilian sumac.**

From Portici, Italy. Presented by Prof. L. Savastano, R. Scuola di Agricoltura. Received February 11, 1910.

"Seed of the well-known Sicilian sumac, a native of central Europe, occurring in Sicily, Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Cyprus. It has also been introduced into Algeria and some parts of Australia. The cultivation of this shrub and the marketing of the dried leaves, which are used for mordanting fabrics and tanning certain types of leather, forms an important industry in Sicily and Tuscany. In its native habitat this species succeeds well on dry and rather barren soil. It may be propagated either from seeds or cuttings, and its cultivation presents no special difficulties. Introduced for testing its possibilities as a cultivated crop." (*W. W. Stockberger.*)

**26786. ALYSICARPUS VAGINALIS (L.) DC.**

From the Island of Guam. Presented by Mr. J. B. Thompson, special agent in charge, Agricultural Experiment Station. Received February 8, 1910.

"This is an annual, upright legume, isolated plants growing to a height of 6 feet; when growing thickly, however, it attains a height of only 3 or 4 feet. Its economic possibilities were first recognized by Mr. J. B. Thompson, who found it growing extensively in certain parts of the Philippines. The plant is an annual, but under favorable circumstances grows again from the base, so that two or even three cuttings can be made. It should be extensively experimented with, especially in the Southern States where alfalfa can not be grown." (*C. V. Piper.*)

*Distribution.*—Throughout the tropics of the Old World, and naturalized in Jamaica, Antigua, and Trinidad.