

31111. CARISSA OVATA R. BROWN.

From New South Wales. Presented by Mr. Walter Froggatt, who procured them from Mr. R. T. Baker, curator, Technological Museum. Received May 27, 1911.

This native Australian species, the fruit of which is edible and largely used for jam, is introduced for use as a stock for the tenderer species of the genus in the hope of spreading the culture of this important home-garden fruit.

Distribution.—In the provinces of Queensland and New South Wales in Australia.

31112. HORDEUM VULGARE var. Hull-less barley.

From Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Presented by Mr. Geo. Valder, chief inspector, through Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, undersecretary, Department of Agriculture. Received June 1, 1911.

31114. GOSSYPIUM sp. Kidney cotton.

From San Pedro Macati, near Manila, Philippine Islands. Presented by Dr. E. D. Merrill, Bureau of Science. Received May 26, 1911.

"This is a shrub 2 to 2½ meters (6½ to 8 ft.) high, commonly cultivated in the Philippines, but scarcely commercially; usually known as *bulac castila*, meaning Spanish cotton." (*Merrill.*)

31115. PHYTELEPHAS SEEMANNI O. F. Cook n. sp.**Panama ivory palm.**

"As already recognized by Spruce as far back as 1869, the name *Phytelephas macrocarpa* does not belong to the vegetable-ivory palm described by Seemann from Panama (Botany of the *Herald*, 1852-1857, pls. 45-47, p. 205). Two species, *macrocarpa* and *microcarpa*, both from the eastern slopes of the Andes of Peru, were named by Ruiz and Pavon in connection with the original description of the genus *Phytelephas*, but without distinctive characters other than the size of the fruits. Seemann did not know the Peruvian species, but was aware that the Panama palm was different from another *Phytelephas* found by Purdie in the upper valley of the Magdalena River in Colombia, supposed by Karsten to represent *Phytelephas microcarpa*. Spruce's account of the true *macrocarpa* of Peru leaves no doubt that the Panama species is entirely distinct. It has the trunk decumbent and creeping instead of upright, the leaves with fewer, larger pinnae, the spathes two instead of three or four, the male flowers with 36 stamens instead of 150 to 280. The fruits also are larger and contain more numerous nuts, but with fewer fruits in a head." (*O. F. Cook.*)

From Panama Canal Zone. Presented by Mr. Pablo Pinel, Panama. Received June 1, 1911.

31116 to 31192. ORYZA SATIVA L. Rice.

From Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. Sam H. Sherard, agricultural inspector, Bureau of Agriculture, Manila. Received April 18, 1911.

Seeds of the following; quoted notes and names by Mr. Sherard:

"A complete list of all rice (palay) collected in January, Iloilo. This rice is classified in the following manner: *Bohol*, white and colored; hard when cooked. *Bisia*, white; soft when cooked. *Pilit*, colored; sticky when cooked. These kinds are further classified as *Munahan*, harvested in July and August; *Dagunan*, harvested in September, October, and November; *Ma-ean*, harvested in December and January."