

**31276 to 31307—Continued.****31307. PHASEOLUS VULGARIS L.****Bean.**

From Suiting, Ili Valley, Chinese Turkestan. Altitude 2,400 feet. "(No. 1616a, April 9, 1911.) An uncommon variety of garden bean, probably has been brought in from Kansu. To be tested in cool, elevated regions as a garden vegetable." (*Meyer.*)

**31308. CICER ARIETINUM L.****Chick-pea.**

From Guadalajara, Mexico. Presented by Mr. Samuel E. Magill, American consul. Received June 13, 1911.

"*Garbanza Espanola.* This crop is grown without irrigation; about 100 kilos (220.46 lbs.) of seed is used for every 6½ acres and is planted in rows; crop is not cultivated, nor is machinery of any kind used at any time. There is no preparation of the pea for human consumption other than to screen out the largest. As the pea is very hard it must be ground or boiled for a long time for soup before it can be eaten. The small peas not marketable for export are fed to hogs, and the pods and leaves are fed to milch cows. Practically all of the large peas are exported to Spain and Cuba. Recently, however, there has been a demand for them in the United States. The wet season is between June and October, and the dry season from October to June. There is no known insect that interferes with the growth of the plant or the maturing of the pea." (*Magill.*)

**31309. ELEPHANTORRHIZA ELEPHANTINA (Burch.) Skeels.**

From Springbok Flats, Waterberg District, Transvaal, South Africa. Presented by Prof. J. Burt Davy, Government agrostologist and botanist, Department of Agriculture, Pretoria, South Africa. Received June 14, 1911.

See No. 25941 for description.

**31310. ANNONA CHERIMOLA Miller.****Cherimoya.**

From Peru. Presented by Mr. Geo. W. Baird, Washington, D. C. Received June 16, 1911.

Mr. Baird says these seeds are from the best variety he ever ate.

**31311. MAURITIA FLEXUOSA L. f.****Mirity.**

From Brazil. Presented by Mr. Walter Fischer, acting director, Campo de Cultura Experimental Paraense, Para, Brazil. Received June 17, 1911.

"What Wallace says of the fruits (see Bailey's *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*, p. 994) is certainly true; I estimated the number of fruits on the compound spadices as high as 500, and I was told that I never saw the largest. These palms are a very conspicuous feature along the Maju River, whence I brought the seeds. I understand that the seeds were once, i.e., before the days of rubber, quite largely exported for making buttons. This is one of the so-called ivory nuts." (*Fischer.*)

"This is a magnificent palm, its cylindrical stems rising like Grecian columns to a height of 100 to 150 feet, terminated by a crown of large fan-shaped leaves, from the base of which is produced a big bunch of pendulous fruits, some measuring 8 to 10 feet in length, weighing 200 to 300 pounds and containing several bushels of fruit. Each fruit is about the size of a small apple, having a reticulated, polished, smooth shell." (*Smith, Dictionary of Popular Names of Plants.*)

*Distribution.*—In low woods in the northeastern part of South America, extending from Dutch Guiana southeastward to the lower valley of the Amazon.