

**34180. MALUS sp. Crab apple.**  
(*Pyrus* sp.)

From Jamaica Plain, Mass. Presented by Mr. Charles W. Livermore, Brookline, Mass. Received August 7, 1912.

See No. 32360 for previous introduction and description.

**34181. MICROCOS LATERIFLORA L.**  
(*Grewia asiatica* L., Mantissa, p. 122, 1767.)

From Saff, Egypt. Presented by Mr. Alfred Bircher, The Middle Egypt Botanic Gardens. Received August 6, 1912.

Seeds of this yellow-flowered tiliaceous shrub from India were received under the name *Grewia asiatica*. The generic names *Microcos* and *Grewia*, which are recognized as congeneric, were both published in *Species Plantarum*, 1753, *Microcos* on page 514 and *Grewia* on page 964. *Microcos* having priority of publication, it is necessary to adopt it. The present species was published by Linnæus as *Grewia asiatica* in 1767, but had been previously published (*Species Plantarum*, p. 514, 1753) as *Microcos lateriflora*, which name it is necessary to use here.

**34182. STIZOLOBIUM CINEREUM** Piper and Tracy.

From Baitul, Central Provinces, India. Presented by D. Hooper, esq., Office of Economic Botanist, Botanical Survey of India Department. Received August 6, 1912.

"Locally called 'dadaball.'" (*Hooper*.)

**34183. PISUM ARVENSE L. Pea.**

From Khotan, Chinese Turkestan. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, agricultural explorer for this Department, September 11, 1911. Numbered August 9, 1912.

Brownish black seeds. Picked out of S. P. I. No. 31806. See that number for remarks.

**34184 to 34194. GOSSYPIUM spp. Cotton.**

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. M. M. Saleeby, Bureau of Agriculture. Received July 13, 1912.

"These seeds were collected and briefly described by several of our field men stationed in the above provinces, and the following is a description of each species or type as given by them." (*Saleeby*.)

**34184. GOSSYPIUM ARBOREUM L.**

"*Gapas Kinachila*. Locality, southern part of Cebu, principally in the towns of Oslob, Buljo-on, and Dalaguete. This species is planted usually as a garden or dooryard crop throughout the greater part of the province. It is grown to a greater extent in the towns mentioned above, where the fiber is used for spinning and for the weaving of cloth by primitive wooden looms. It is supposed to have been introduced by the Spaniards, but when and by whom it was introduced could not be determined. Several of the natives claim that it was introduced from China, but no definite proof is given to sustain this claim. It has been grown for at least several generations. The name, translated into English, means 'Spanish cotton.' Full-grown plants average about 2 meters in height, while isolated plants sometimes reach the height of 3½ meters. The flowers are white. On the inside of the corolla, extending from the base half-way up to the tips, the petals are purple. There are no distinct purple spots at the base of the petals, but there is a purple coloration at the base of the outside of the petals, gradually fading into white."