

**36137 to 36159—Continued.**

- 36150 and 36151.** UGNI MOLINAE (Barn.) Turcz. **Murta.**  
(*Myrtus molinae* Barn.)
- 36150.** “(No. 194. Valdivia, Chile.) A shrub 4 to 8 feet high, with rather ornamental foliage, but esteemed in Chile for its berries, which are from one-fourth to one-half inch in diameter and very palatable. They are often gathered and sold in the markets in various towns, and a dulce is made from them that is considered excellent.”  
For further notes, see No. 42 [S. P. I. No. 36132].
- 36151** “(No. 190. March 27, 1913.)”  
For further notes, see Nos. 42 [S. P. I. No. 36132] and 194 [S. P. I. No. 36150].
- 36152.** (Undetermined.)  
“ (No. 234. Quilan, Chile.) A shrub with white berries. For description, see No. 118 [S. P. I. No. 36138].”
- 36153.** SOPHORA TETRAPTERA J. Miller. **Pelu.**  
“ (No. 228.) See No. 105 [S. P. I. No. 36135] for description.”
- 36154.** SPONDIAS LUTEA L. **Hog Plum.**  
“ (No. 583.) This is a yellowish fruit, oblong, an inch or more in length. It is, at least at this season of the year (April–May), rather rare.”
- 36155.** LUCUMA sp. **White sapote.**  
“ (No. 320.) These fruits were about the size of a navel orange and excellent in quality.”
- 36156.** DAUCUS CAROTA L. **Carrot.**  
“ (No. 296.) Seeds of the carrot as grown by the Indians.”
- 36157.** PSIDIUM sp. **Guava.**  
“ (No. 103. Lancotrara, Chile. February 19, 1913.) For description, see No. 181 [S. P. I. No. 35973].”
- 36158.** ZEPHYRANTHES sp.  
“ (No. 53a.)”
- 36159.** TIGRIDIA sp.  
“ (No. 55a.)”

**36160 to 36162. VIGNA SINENSIS (Torner) Savi. Cowpea.**

From Zaria, Northern Nigeria. Presented by Mr. P. H. Lamb, Director of Agriculture. Received September 3, 1913.

**36160.** “*Farrin wake.*”

**36162.** “*Kananco.*”

**36161.** “*Zako.*”

**36163. LARIX SIBIRICA Ledeb. Siberian larch.**

From southern Ural Mountains, Russia. Received from Mr. S. T. Dana, Forest Service, Washington, D. C., who secured them through Count von Sivers, Roemershof, via Riga, Russia. Received September 16, 1913.

“Collected in the fall of 1912.” (*Dana.*)

“Although closely allied to the common larch, this may be distinguished by the earlier growth in spring, the longer, more slender leaves, and in the more concave scales of the cone. It appears to have no value in this country [England]. Its early growth renders it very subject to injury by late spring frosts. I have only seen