

36662 to 36675—Continued.

36672. *HOLCUS SORGHUM* L. **Sorghum.**
(*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.)

“(No. 1900a. Tan hwa, Chihli Province, China. September 1, 1913.) A dwarf variety of sorghum with large, dense heads and white grains. Fit for regions having short growing seasons.”

36673. *CHAETOCHELOA ITALICA* (L.) Scribner. **Millet.**
(*Setaria italica* Beauv.)

“(No. 1901a. Tan hwa, Chihli Province, China. September 1, 1913.) A short-season variety of bird’s millet having dense ears. Chinese name *Hsiao mi tze*. Fit for regions having short growing seasons.”

36674. *PANICUM MILIACEUM* L. **Proso.**

“(No. 1902a. Tan hwa, Chihli Province, China. September 1, 1913.) A variety of proso of low growth, early ripening habits, and big yield. Fit for regions having short growing seasons. Chinese name *Huang mi*.”

36675. *AVENA NUDA* Hojjer. **Oat.**

“(No. 1903a. Ta shiang yang, Chihli Province, China. August 1, 1913.) A good variety of hull-less oats, much cultivated in the higher mountain regions of northern China. A coarse flour is made from it, which is eaten in the form of noodles, dumplings, and cakes. Chinese name *Yu mei*. Especially worth trying in the intermountain sections of the United States. May be of great value to oatmeal manufacturers.”

36676. *PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA* L. **Date.**

From Egypt. Brought over by Prof. S. C. Mason, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who received it as a present from Sheik Abbes Mohammed Ahmed, Elsheikh Issa, Kenh, Egypt, November 1, 1913.

Mosque. “As the Arabic name, rendered ‘The Date by the Land,’ referring to its being a seedling tree growing by the border of a cultivated field, is an awkward one, I prefer to name this the *Mosque* date, as half of the fruit and offshoots of the original tree had been vowed to his mosque by the owner. The fruit is slightly softer than semidry and inclined to be a bit sticky. It is of medium size, yellow, ripening to amber brown, thin skinned, the flesh very rich and sugary, the seed small. I consider that it has no superior as a packing date among all Egyptian varieties.” (*Mason.*)

Offshoot.

36677 and 36678.

From Peking, China. Collected by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer for the Department of Agriculture. Received November 28, 1913.

36677. *COLOCASIA* sp.

“(No. 1036. Peking, China. November 3, 1913.) A dry-land taro, or dash-eeen, cultivated in North China. The Chinese call the large main corms ‘males,’ and these are considered much coarser than the cormlets, which are called ‘females.’ The latter are especially appreciated when served boiled and steamed hot with molten sugar over them. Chinese name *Uto* or *Yu tao*.” (*Meyer.*)

“This variety is similar to those previously received from Japan and North China and is of a quality greatly inferior to some of those from warmer regions.” (*R. A. Young.*)

36678. *LILIUM* sp. **Lily.**

“(No. 1040. November 3, 1913.) A Chinese lily, said to come from southern China. The scales are eaten boiled in soup, sweetened with honey or sugar, and this is considered a very fine dish. Chinese name *Pai gho*.” (*Meyer.*)