

**38860. FERONIELLA LUCIDA** (Scheff.) Swingle. Rutaceæ.  
(*Feronia lucida* Scheff.)

From Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by the director, Department of Agriculture. Received July 24, 1914.

For description, see W. T. Swingle. In Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture.

**38861. MANIHOT ESCULENTA** Crantz. Euphorbiaceæ. **Cassava.**  
(*Manihot utilissima* Pohl.)

From Asuncion, Paraguay. Presented by Mr. C. F. Mead. Received July 23, 1914.

"*Concepcion* (long thick canes)."

For description, see S. P. I. No. 38857.

**38862. HYMENAEA COURBARIL** L. Cæsalpiniaceæ. **Guapinol.**

From San Jose, Costa Rica. Presented by the Department of Agriculture. Received July 16, 1914.

See S. P. I. No. 38565 for previous introduction.

"One of the most beautiful trees of the *tierra caliente* of the Pacific coast, with low trunk and flattened forking, and with leaves composed of two leaflets and imitating a deer's skull. Its fruits are short, thick pods, chocolate color, enclosing variegated seeds surrounded by a dry white powder, used as food by the Indians. The wood is hard and used in the construction of various articles as, for example, mills for grinding cane." (*Pittier, Plantas Usuales de Costa Rica.*)

**38863. STIZOLOBIUM** sp. Fabaceæ.

From Schoeneberg, Berlin, Germany. Presented by Prof. Dr. G. Schweinfurth. Received July 16, 1914.

"Probably from Tabora, German East Africa, but there is no definite information on this point. This *Stizolobium* has short, gray, appressed pubescence on the pods, and the seeds are pale gray, thickly spotted, and clouded with brown. Both the pods and the seeds resemble very closely some of the hybrids obtained between the Lyon bean and the Florida velvet bean. This suggests that the present *Stizolobium* may likewise be a hybrid." (*C. V. Piper.*)

**38864 and 38865. MEDICAGO SATIVA** L. Fabaceæ. **Alfalfa.**

From General Roco, Rio Negro, Argentina. Presented by Mr. Walter Fischer, director, Experiment Station, General Roco. Received July 24 1914.

"It is customary in this valley, where everything is grown under irrigation and where four cuttings of alfalfa are made per season, to save the second cutting for the seed crop when seed is desired. The object of this is to get a crop more free of weeds than the first cutting would be, and in which there is very often quite a large amount of *trebol de olor* (*Melilotus parviflora*, I believe). As a rule, however, there are very few weeds in any of the alfalfa fields here. These seeds are as they came from the machine, with only the coarse chaff removed." (*Fischer.*)

**38864.** No. 1. From the first cutting.

**38865.** No. 2. From the second cutting.