

42058 to 42065—Continued.

42064. PHASEOLUS AUREUS Roxb. Fabaceæ. Mung bean
 “*Nok too*. Ground and made into *mook*, a blancmange; also cooked as a vegetable.”

42065. TRITICUM AESTIVUM L. Poaceæ. Whea
 (*Triticum vulgare* Vill.)

“*Meal* is the Korean name. Made into flour used for *dok*, a substance like fallen dumpling; also for *cooksoo*, i. e., vermicelli.”

42066. BAMBOS GUADUA Humb. and Bonpl. Poaceæ. Guadua
 (*Guadua angustifolia* Kunth.)

From Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay. Presented by Dr. Moises S. Bertoni
 Received February 2, 1916.

“In connection with *guaduas* I must notice the *guadua* itself, the most indispensable plant of all New Granada after the plantain, the cane, and maize. It might be called the lumber tree, for it supplies all our fencing (except wall of brick, rammed earth, and rarely of stone), also the woodwork of most houses, and whatever is made of boards at the North. It is an enormous grass like the bamboo of the eastern Tropics, growing, however, to a less height only 30 to 40 feet. The slender foliage is of inconceivable beauty, comparing with that of other trees as ostrich feathers do with goose quills. The stem is about 6 inches in diameter, with joints about 20 inches apart. The thickness of the wood is nearly an inch. When poles or slats are wanted, the stem is split into four, six, or eight parts. For boards for the top of a coarse table, bench, or bedstead, it is opened and flattened out, splitting almost at every inch of width, but not coming entirely apart. For a dish, candle case, grease pot, or extemporaneous vessel for carrying drink to a company of hunters or laborers, it is cut off just below the partition. Such a receptacle is called a ‘*tarro*’. *Tarros* of double capacity are made for bringing the domestic supply of water for a family by taking a piece two joints long, with a septum at each end and one in the middle. A hole is made in the upper and middle septa, and if they be used for carrying molasses a bung can be put in or an orange used for a stopper. Bottles of a single joint are used for holding castor oil, etc. In short the uses of the *guadua* are innumerable. The *guadua* starts from the ground with the full diameter, or nearly so, but the joints are at first very short. Some trees send out branches, and they are long, straggling, and terribly thorny. Others grow with a diameter of only 2 inches and make good poles for bringing down oranges, every one of which has to be torn from the tree, or it decays without falling. The cavities of the *guadua* often contain water. It is erroneously believed that the quantity increases and diminishes with the phases of the moon. I must state one other thing about the *guadua* which is unusual in the vegetable kingdom here, but very common at the North. It is apt to take entire possession of the ground on which it grows. Now a square mile covered with the same species, say a pine, an oak, or the beech, an acre covered with the same species of grass, or whortleberry, or other plant is no uncommon thing at the North, but in the Tropics it is quite different. Plants are not gregarious here, still less exclusive. I have seen the guava grow in natural orchards where most of the trees in a considerable space were *Psidium*, but even this is rare, and in general you can not expect, where you have found a plant you want, to find others of the same species near it. If you wish to find a second lime tree, for instance, it is of no more use to look in the neighborhood where I found the first than in any other. But a ‘*guadual*’ is