

45449 to 45476—Continued.

45470. SOJA MAX (L.) Piper. Fabaceæ. **Soy bean.**
(Glycine hispida Maxim.)
 "Ya tou (soy beans for sprouts)."
45471. SPINACIA OLERACEA L. Chenopodiaceæ. **Spinach.**
 "Po ts'ai."
- 45472 and 45473. TRITICUM AESTIVUM L. Poaceæ. **Wheat.**
(T. vulgare Vill.)
 45472. "Ssü shih t'ou wu mang hsiao mai (four-season head awnless wheat)."
 45473. "Ssü shih t'ou yu mang hsiao mai (four-season head awned wheat)."
- 45474 to 45476. VICIA FABA L. Fabaceæ. **Broad bean.**
 45474. "Ta ch'ing ts'an tou (large green broad bean)."
 45475. "Ch'ing ts'an tou (green broad bean)."
 45476. "Hung ts'an tou (red broad bean)."

45477. BERBERIS WILSONAE × AGGREGATA. Berberidaceæ.

Barberry.

From Bell, Md. Cuttings presented by Dr. W. Van Fleet. Received October 29, 1917.

"Hybrids of *Berberis wilsonae* and *B. aggregata* grown from seeds secured by pollination under glass in May, 1914. Both species are late bloomers when grown outside. *Berberis aggregata*, the pollen parent, is an upright grower with larger foliage than *B. wilsonae* and with very short flower clusters. The hybrids, however, are even more spreading in growth than *B. wilsonae*, with very thick foliage that turns deep purple at the approach of frost and holds on until midwinter. All the hybrids are quite uniform in appearance and are very handsome and hardy. Flowers and fruits have not yet appeared on these seedlings." (*Van Fleet.*)

45478. ARECA CATECHU L. Phœnicaceæ.

Betel-nut palm.

From Porto Rico. Seeds presented by the Agricultural Experiment Station, Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Received November 6, 1917.

This palm is grown very widely in the Tropics. When mature it forms a graceful tree 40 to 100 feet tall. The fibrous spathes and the covering of the fruits are used in packing. The seeds contain a dye and are the source of the betel nuts used so nearly universally in the East for chewing with lime and pepper leaves. In India alone, where 17 varieties are recognized, the trade in the nuts exceeds \$30,000,000 yearly. The cultivation of *Areca* is not difficult, and with a little care it can be grown in a greenhouse. The young plants are very decorative, and when old are probably the most graceful palms in cultivation. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, vol. 1, p. 387.*)

45479. INDIGOFERA sp. Fabaceæ.

From Costa Rica. Seeds presented by Mr. George T. Carter, of Paraiso, Costa Rica, through Mr. Benjamin F. Chase, American consul, San Jose. Received November 6, 1917.

This plant, *Pico de pajaro* (Bird's beak), grows wild in Costa Rica. It is commonly found growing beneath the trees in orange groves, where it forms a