

The *kawai* can be grown in districts too wet for the finer varieties of the yam, and it is not attacked by the leaf fungus *Glocosporium postis* which attacks yams, particularly the better varieties, and is very severe in wet years. Good land is necessary for a good crop, and it must be well drained.

No insect pests or fungous diseases were found to damage the plant during 1916 to 1919.

The *kawai* can be either boiled or roasted, and, as with the potato, it is best not to remove the skin before cooking. A thorough cleaning is the only preparation necessary. (Adapted from *Agricultural Circular, Fiji, vol. 1, p. 86.*)

54310. COIX LACRYMA-JOBI MA-YUEN (Rom.) Stapf. Poaceæ. Ma-yuen.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by Sr. Adn. Hernandez, director, Bureau of Agriculture. Received September 23, 1921.

"A newly domesticated variety grown in Occidental Negros Province, Philippine Islands, where no disease is reported." (*Arsenio Goco, plant inspector.*)

"Our experiments have shown this to be a promising cereal for the Tropics." (*Hernandez.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49798.

54311. DENDROCALAMUS LONGISPATHUS Kurz. Poaceæ. Bamboo.

From Dehra Dun, United Provinces, India. Seeds presented by R. S. Hole, forest botanist. Received September 7, 1921.

A large handsome species with tufted glaucous-green culms up to 60 feet high, the upper branches bearing smooth lanceolate yellow-ribbed leaves the under surface of which is rough and glaucous or sometimes almost white. The internodes are up to 2 feet long with walls 5 inches thick. The species comes nearest *Dendrocalamus hamiltonii* but is easily recognized by its long fragile papery culm sheaths densely hairy on the back, and by the large panicles of small flower heads and blunt spikelets. One of its local Burmese names is "wa-ya" (stinging bamboo), for the hairs on the sheath are especially irritating. Although native to eastern Bengal and Burma, chiefly along streams, it has been cultivated in Calcutta, Malabar, etc., but the culms are not very strong, and as a building material it is generally inferior to many other kinds. (Adapted from *Annals of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, vol. 7, p. 89.*)

54312 to 54318.

From Jujuy, Argentina. Collected by D. S. Bullock, agricultural trade adviser, Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. Received September 24, 1921.

54312 to 54315. SOLANUM TUBEROSUM L. Solanaceæ. Potato.

"Tubers bought at Market Place, Jujuy, Argentina, August 1, 1921." (*D. S. Bullock.*)

54312. No. 1. 54314. No. 3.

54313. No. 2. 54315. No. 4.

54316. OXALIS TUBEROSA Molina. Oxalidaceæ. Oca.

"Seeds of *papa oca* bought at Market Place, Jujuy, Argentina. Said to grow at an altitude of 9,000 feet." (*D. S. Bullock.*)

54317 and 54318. ZEA MAYS L. Poaceæ. Corn.

Seeds introduced for experimental purposes.

54317. No. 1. 54318. No. 2.

54319. HYDNOCARPUS WIGHTIANA Blume. Flacourtiaceæ.

From Sibpur, near Calcutta, India. Seeds presented by Lieut. Col. A. T. Gage, director, Royal Botanic Garden. Received September 30, 1921.