

have been cultivated for many years, but a recent canvass of the State failed to bring to light a single plant of Gros Michel. In view of the prominence which this variety attained in the banana trade years ago, it seems nothing short of astonishing that it should not have become established in Florida.

Florida growers, therefore, requested the department to introduce this variety for trial in their State. Because of the danger of bringing with it the Panama disease, strict precautions must be taken. The plants which Mr. Cutter has presented, in response to our request, were sent from Santa Marta, Colombia, a region where the disease has never been found. Before they are planted in Florida they will be held in quarantine at Washington until all danger of their carrying the disease with them is past. (*Wilson Popenoe.*)

### 59378 to 59382.

From Echo, Kirin Province, Manchuria. Seeds presented by A. D. Woeikoff, director, Experimental Farm. Received April 28, 1924.

59378 and 59379. Two bush clovers secured for forage-crop specialists.

59378. *LESPEDEZA JUNCEA SERICEA* (Miquel) Forbes and Hems. Fabaceæ.

A Japanese bush clover which develops into a shrubby plant about 3 feet in height, with dense foliage and white flowers.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 56526.

59379. *LESPEDEZA STIPULACEA* Maxim. Fabaceæ.

This Korean bush clover appears to be especially promising in that portion of the eastern United States included between latitudes corresponding to those of northern Ohio and southern Virginia.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49027.

59380 and 59381. *LILIUM CONCOLOR* Salisb. Liliaceæ. Lily.

A very attractive little Japanese lily, 1 to 3 feet in height, which produces three to six bright-scarlet flowers; these are erect, star shaped, and spotted with black. This species succeeds best in a half-shady place.

59380. Collected in 1922.

59381. Collected in 1923.

59382. *VICIA JAPONICA* A. Gray. Fabaceæ. Vetch.

This has proved to be one of the most promising of the perennial vetches introduced into the United States. Obtained for cultural comparison tests.

### 59383. *AVENA STERILIS* L. Poaceæ. Oats.

From South America. Seeds collected by Fred D' Richey, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and Prof. R. A. Emerson, of Cornell University. Received May 20, 1924.

Collected for cereal-breeding experiments.

### 59384 and 59385. *PHASEOLUS* spp. Fabaceæ.

From Italian Somaliland. Seeds presented by Dr. G. Scassellati Sforzolini, Director of Agriculture and Zootechnics. Received May 6, 1924. Notes by Doctor Sforzolini.

Introduced for horticulturists experimenting with varieties of beans.

59384. *PHASEOLUS AUREUS* Roxb. Mung bean.

Grows spontaneously in the village of Duca Abruzzi.

### 59384 and 59385—Continued.

59385. *PHASEOLUS RADIATUS* L.

A black-seeded variety from the central Seebeli region.

### 59386 to 59397.

From Cambridge, England. Seeds presented by the director, Botanical Garden, University of Cambridge. Received May 3, 1924.

59386 to 59389. *ALLIUM* spp. Liliaceæ.

Introduced for horticulturists studying the food possibilities of the genus *Allium*.

59386. *ALLIUM ODORUM* L.

In Japan this onion is cultivated for its leaves, which are eaten as greens; in the spring the leaves are borne luxuriantly by the old bulbs, becoming about a foot in length. (Adapted from *Useful Plants of Japan, Agricultural Society of Tokyo, p. 17.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 55442.

59387. *ALLIUM SCORODOPRASUM* L.

The sand-leek, or rocambole of Europe and Asia Minor, resembles garlic, but has smaller bulbs of milder flavor which are produced at the tip of the stem as well as at its base.

59388. *ALLIUM SCORODOPRASUM BABINGTONII* (Borrer) Richter.

This is a much larger plant than the typical species, the scape being 4 to 6 feet high, and the more numerous leaves are broader, sometimes 2 inches wide at the base. The flowers are pale reddish purple. The bulbous base of the plant is globose, with solid white bulbs attached to the hard white crown of the root. Native to England and probably to Ireland.

59389. *ALLIUM STELLERIANUM* Willd.

A perennial Siberian species which does not form a true bulb. It is characterized by semi-cylindrical leaves and dense flower heads.

59390. *BENINCASA HISPIDA* (Thunb.) Cogn. Cucurbitaceæ. Wax gourd.

Obtained for horticulturists experimenting with cucurbitaceous vegetables.

59391. *ILEX LATIFOLIA* Thunb. Aquifoliaceæ.

A Japanese holly, one of the most attractive of the genus, which sometimes develops into a tree 60 feet tall. The glossy green leaves, 3 to 7 inches long, are oval or narrowly oblong, and the red berries, about one-third of an inch in diameter, are produced in dense clusters.

59392. *LYCOPERSICON ESCULENTUM* Mill. Solanaceæ.

Var. *racemigerum*. A South American form with currantlike fruits; secured for horticulturists engaged in tomato-breeding experiments.

59393. *PICEA* sp. Pinaceæ. Spruce.

Received as *P. purgans*, for which a place of publication has not been found.

59394 to 59396. *PISUM* spp. Fabaceæ.

Obtained for testing by horticulturists experimenting with pea varieties.

59394. *PISUM SATIVUM* L. Pea.

59395. *PISUM SATIVUM* L. Pea.

59396. *PISUM SATIVUM UMBELLATUM* L. Pea.

A variety of garden pea with umbellate flowers.

59397. *THLADIANTHA DUBIA* Bunge. Cucurbitaceæ.

A tall climbing herbaceous vine with light-green oval leaves and yellow, bell-shaped flowers. The oblong, succulent fruit, about 3 inches long, is eaten by the natives of northeastern India.