

## 60190 to 60200—Continued.

60196. No. 7. 60197. No. 8.

60198 and 60199. From Gogu, Circars, Coimbatore Experimental Farm, India.

60198. No. 1. 60199. No. 2.

60200. From Brazil.

## 60201. ESENBECIA LEIOCARPA Engl. Rutaceæ.

From Brazil. Seeds presented by F. L. Rhodes, American Telephone &amp; Telegraph Co., New York City. Received May 7, 1924.

An erect, medium-sized tree from the forests of southeastern Brazil. The straight trunk is often branchless for a considerable height from the ground, a characteristic which suggests its use as pole timber. In Brazil the clear yellow wood is used for railway ties and for general construction. Coming from the cooler parts of Brazil, this tree might succeed in the southern portion of the United States.

## 60202 and 60203. SOJA MAX (L.) Piper (Glycine hispida Maxim.). Fabaceæ. Soy bean.

From Fukuoka, Japan. Seeds presented by Dr. Mitsunaga Fujioka, Kyushu Imperial University. Received May 15, 1924.

Locally developed varieties introduced for soy-bean specialists.

60202. *Hakkoku*. 60203. *Toppa*.

## 60204 to 60207.

From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. Received May 15, 1924. Notes by Mr. Rock.

60204 and 60205. HORDEUM spp. Poaceæ. Six-rowed barley.

Garthok, eastern Tibet, February, 1924. The two best grades of barley from the high plateau of eastern Tibet, where they grow at an altitude of 10,000 feet or more.

60204. HORDEUM VULGARE COELESTE L.

Grade 1. This barley sheds its hull with the awn; the latter does not break off, leaving the hull attached, as is the case with American barley. The grain is large and pure white. This grade is probably adapted to the uplands of the central western part of the United States.

60205. HORDEUM VULGARE COELESTE L.

Grade 2. A black barley from the same region as grade 1 [S. P. I. No. 60204].

60206. RHODODENDRON sp. Ericaceæ.

No. 11324. November, 1923. A shrub 6 feet high found on the slopes of Mount Peima, Mekong-Yangtze Divide, at 14,000 feet altitude. The elliptical-oblong leaves are covered with soft pale-brown tomentum; the flowers were not seen.

60207. RHODODENDRON ARALIAEFORME Balf. f. and Forrest. Ericaceæ.

Nos. 11326 (fruit), 9269 (flowers). November, 1923. A shrub 8 feet high found on the alpine slopes of Mount Peima at 13,000 feet altitude. The oval leaves are rounded at both ends, golden yellow beneath, and glabrous; the flowers are rich purplish pink.

## 60208 to 60217. SOJA MAX (L.) Piper (Glycine hispida Maxim.). Fabaceæ. Soy bean.

From Tottori, Japan. Seeds presented by Prof. Akio Kikuchi, College of Agriculture. Received May 16, 1924.

Introduced for soy-bean specialists.

60208. No. 1. *Shakkinnashi*.60209. No. 2. *Ichireu*.60210. No. 3. *Mejiro*.60211. No. 4. *Tamazukuri*.60212. No. 5. *Omokage*.60213. No. 6. *Tamanishiki*.60214. No. 7. *Kuromame*.60215. No. 8. *Uzura-daizu*.60216. No. 9. *Natsu-daizu*.60217. No. 10. *Natsu-cha-daizu*.

## 60218 to 60224.

From Minchow, Kansu, China. Seeds presented by W. N. Ruhl. Received May 17, 1924. Notes by Mr. Ruhl.

60218. BRASSICA sp. Brassicaceæ.

No. 2. Oil from seeds used for cooking and illuminating.

60219. BRASSICA sp. Brassicaceæ.

No. 3. Grown extensively in southwestern Kansu. Oil is extracted from the seeds.

60220. GLEDITSIA SINENSIS Lam. Cæsalpinia-cæ.

No. 8. The pods are used as a soap substitute.

60221. LACTUCA SATIVA L. Cichoriaceæ. Lettuce.

No. 1. This variety grows to a height of 12 to 20 inches. The stalks and not the leaves are eaten. When creamed they are very palatable.

60222. PEUCEDANUM DECURSIVUM (Miquel) Maxim. Apiaceæ.

No. 6. *Tan Kwei* (Dan Gwey). An aromatic plant extensively cultivated in this section. The roots, the part used, are dug in late October.

60223. RHEUM OFFICINALE Baill. Polygonaceæ.

No. 7. This is the medicinal rhubarb, found all over Kansu. The roots are used medicinally, and sometimes the stalks are eaten.

60224. RHUS VERNICIFLUA Stokes (*R. vernicifera* DC.). Anacardiaceæ.

No. 4. The sap of this tree, when properly prepared, makes a very good varnish with a hard, lacquerlike finish.

## 60225. AGAVE sp. Amaryllidaceæ.

From Algiers, Algeria. Seeds presented by Dr. A. Trabut, Algiers, through L. H. Dewey, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received May 17, 1924.

These are seeds of an agave hybrid sent to me by Doctor Trabut. I believe that Doctor Trabut made this cross about 1908. The staminate parent was the sisal, *Agave sisalina*, and the pistillate plant was an undetermined species which he had received from San Luis Potosi, Mexico. His object in making the cross was to obtain a plant more resistant to cold than the sisal and yet having the thin straight leaves producing fiber similar to that of sisal. He has developed some varieties by selection from the numerous variations resulting from the cross, but thus far none are cultivated commercially for fiber production in Algeria. (*Dewey*.)