

66325 to 66335—Continued.

66325. *Ar. 1. Badal.*
 66326. *Ar. 23. Birbak.*
 66327. *S. 14. Hati.*
 66328. *S. 15. Tulshijoha.*
 66329. *S. 22. Lati.*
 66330. *S. 149. Indra.*
 66331. *S. 155. Badshabhog.*
 66332. *S. 156. Nagra.*
 66333. *S. 161. Dhepi.*
 66334. *S. 233. Basantabahar.*
 66335. Mixed seeds of *S. 154 George* and *S. 156 Nagra.*

66336 and 66337. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceae. Red clover.

From Copenhagen, Denmark. Seeds presented by L. P. M. Larsen, Danish Royal Agricultural Society. Received March 18, 1926.

66336. *Tystofte No. 40.* An early red clover.
 66337. *Hersnap.* A late red clover; a good yielder.

66338. BELOU MARMELOS (L.) LYONS (*Aegle marmelos* Correa). Rutaceae. Bel.

From Kandy, Ceylon. Scions collected by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received March 12, 1926.

No. 336. From a tree near the home of Ratwatte Disawa, grandson of the former King of Kandy. A variety with abortive seeds and of excellent quality though rather small. The disawa told us that he eats one of these fruits for breakfast every morning, and that his father practically lived on them during the latter years of his life.

For previous introduction see Nos. 65793 and 65794.

66339. CANNA EDULIS Ker. Cannaceae. Edible canna.

From San Juan, Porto Rico. Rhizomes presented by O. W. Barrett, agricultural director, Department of Agriculture and Labor. Received March 23, 1926.

A close relative of the ornamental cannas, cultivated for its edible tubers, which contain a large percentage of starch. The plant is very vigorous and often becomes 9 feet high, with handsome bronze-green leaves and scarlet flowers. When properly cooked the tubers are very palatable; according to F. G. Krauss, of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, they should be boiled for 30 minutes and then mashed like boiled potatoes. Prepared thus they are comparable to potatoes in taste and in Hawaii the yield is more than twice as great. As much as 60 pounds of tubers have been obtained from a single hill. The tops can be used as forage for cattle and swine.

It is as a commercial source of starch, however, that the edible canna is most promising. In Australia it is grown for this purpose in preference to the Bermuda arrowroot (*Maranta arundinacea*), because of its much higher yield. A deep rich well-drained soil and moderate rainfall are necessary for the successful cultivation of this plant. In the United States it will probably have to be grown as an annual, except in the warmest parts of Florida.

For previous introduction see No. 46313.

66340. ATALANTIA MISSIONIS (Wight) Oliver. Rutaceae.

From Jaffna, Ceylon. Scions collected by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received March 26, 1926.

Mr. Fairchild's No. 345. The pamburu of the Singhalese and kuruntu of the Tamils. A native Ceylon tree with white flowers and very sweet fruits which are like small, dark oranges. Native to the dry district of Ceylon.

66341 to 66419.

From Tiehlingho, Kirin Province, Manchuria. Seeds presented by A. D. Woelkoff, director, Experimental Farm, Echo. Received March, 1926.

66341. AGROPYRON STRIGOSUM (Bieb.) Boiss. Poaceae. Grass.

No. 2. A perennial caespitose grass, native to Turkestan, with long narrow panicles and short narrow rigidly acuminate leaves.

66342. AGROPYRON sp. Poaceae. Grass. No. 5a.

66343. AMPELOPSIS BREVIPELUNCULATA (Maxim.) Koehne. Vitaceae.

No. 74. A handsome strong-growing vine, native to eastern Asia, which is particularly attractive in autumn with its clusters of deep-blue berries; it is well adapted for covering trellises and low walls.

For previous introduction see No. 63332.

66344. ASPARAGUS SCHOBERIODES Kunth. Convolvulariaceae.

No. 57. An erect hardy herbaceous perennial asparagus, 3 feet or less in height, with red berries. Native to eastern Asia.

For previous introduction see No. 33309.

66345. CALAMAGROSTIS EPIGEIOS (L.) Roth. Poaceae. Grass.

No. 1. A stout perennial grass native to Manchuria.

For previous introduction see No. 57279.

66346. CALAMAGROSTIS sp. Poaceae. Grass.

No. 3a. A stout perennial Manchurian grass.

66347 to 66365. CHAETOCLOA ITALICA (L.) Scribn. (*Setaria italica* Beauv.). Poaceae. Millet.

66347. No. 185. *Nien ku tsa* (yellow glutinous). Originally from Ninguta district, Kirin Province.

66348. No. 187. *P'ai fang ku* (white). Originally from Ninguta district, Kirin Province.

66349. No. 188. *Fang ku tsa*. Originally from Ninguta district, Kirin Province.

66350. No. 190. *Fang ku tsa* (light yellow). Originally from Ninguta district, Kirin Province.

66351. No. 193. *Fang ku tsa* (light yellow). From Ninguta district, Kirin Province.

66352. No. 194. *Fang ku tsa*. From Tung-pinghsien district, Kirin Province.

66353. No. 197. *Fang ku tsa* (light yellow). From Tung-pinghsien district, Kirin Province.

66354. No. 199. *Fang ku tsa*. From Ninguta district, Kirin Province.