

66780. GOSSYPIUM NANKING Meyen.
Malvaceae. **Cotton.**

From Nanking, China. Seeds obtained from R. H. Porter, acting head of cotton department, Nanking University, through C. B. Doyle, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 15, 1926.

Million Dollar.

66781 to 66789.

From Canton, China. Rhizomes collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 7, 1926.

66781. ARUNDINARIA sp. Poaceae. Bamboo.

No. 334. January 7, 1926. *Tip mo chuk*. A wild bamboo found in a dense brake on the sandy flood plain of a little stream, Tsehaang, Lungtau Mountains. The rough culms, 1 to 4 meters high and three-fourths to 15 centimeters in diameter, have very long internodes and very small interior cavities; the branches are tufted, very upright, and stiff; the leaves are large and used to line bamboo hats.

66782 to 66788. PHYLLOSTACHYS spp. Poaceae. Bamboo.**66782. PHYLLOSTACHYS sp.**

No. 335. January 7, 1926. *Kam chuk*. A wild bamboo growing on the sandy flood plain of a little stream, Tsehaang, Lungtau Mountains. The young shoots are edible. The culms, up to 8 meters high and 2 or 2.5 centimeters in diameter, are pale green and rather thin-walled, and the branches are usually in pairs.

66783. PHYLLOSTACHYS sp.

No. 344. January 9, 1926. *Fu chuk*. From Lukchukhaang, at the foot of the Lungtau Mountains. A wild variety with culms up to 11 centimeters in diameter and 10 meters long, deep green, gradually turning yellow in old age and which are rather thin-walled. The leaves are very narrow, the branchlets slender, somewhat drooping, and the young shoots are edible but must be parboiled to remove a bitter principle which gives to the bamboo its name "bitter bamboo."

66784. PHYLLOSTACHYS sp.

No. 346. January 10, 1926. *Oo chuk*. From the wild in a ravine on Peng Mountain, Lungtau Mountains. The culms, which in this region have a height of about 5 meters and a diameter of 2 centimeters, are more or less completely covered with purplish dots, giving them a dark or black appearance from a distance, hence the name "black bamboo." These culms are of no special use excepting for pipes as curiosities. The young shoots, though edible, are not of special merit. The surface of the rhizomes is quite black.

66785. PHYLLOSTACHYS sp.

No. 348. Obtained from the wild near Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountains, January 10, 1926. A small bamboo with culms up to 4 meters high and 1.5 centimeters in diameter, which turn yellow early. The culm sheaths are said to be spotted with brown, hence the name *Fa hok chuk*. The young shoots are edible.

66786. PHYLLOSTACHYS sp.

No. 349. *Nai chuk*. From the wild, near Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountains, January 11, 1926. The culms are up to 4 meters high and 1.25 centimeters in diameter, with most of the upper portion solid, which makes them somewhat top-heavy and likely to be bent over by any unusual weight, such as the growth of vines. The young shoots are eaten.

66781 to 66789—Continued.**66787. PHYLLOSTACHYS sp.**

No. 387. *Kam chuk*. From the wild near Shekwohtsz, Chauen Mountains, January 17, 1926. This bamboo is scarcely distinguishable, upon first sight, from *Phyllostachys pubescens*, but upon careful examination, however, it is seen to differ in having, on the average, slightly larger leaves, slightly longer internodes, and a double ridge at the nodes instead of a single ridge; the culms have thinner walls and the rhizomes are rounder in cross section and smaller. The young shoots are highly esteemed by the Chinese. In these mountains, where it covers large areas, the shoots are dried in great quantities for the market.

66788. PHYLLOSTACHYS sp.

No. 388. *Woh tsz*. Obtained from the vicinity of Shekwohtsz, Chauen Mountains, January 18, 1926. Hills and valleys of these mountains are clad with this soft-green feathery bamboo which in former peaceful times supplied two great industries, paper making and the drying of young shoots. This is the most highly esteemed and in general the bamboo most widely adapted to the everyday needs of the people. Practically all of the paper manufactured in this Province is made of it. It is unusual in that it produces shoots during the winter months which serve as a table delicacy. The pale-green culms, especially adapted to the making of carrying poles, furniture, and household implements, are covered with a dense short stiff pubescence when young.

66789. (Undetermined.)

No. 399. *Ngau tsin chuk*. Obtained from the wild at Waichungpeng Pass, Chauen Mountains. It is a small bamboo with rather thin-walled culms up to 5 meters in height and 2 centimeters in diameter. The young shoots, though edible, are of no special merit.

66790 and 66791. CHAYOTA EDULIS Jacq. (Sechium edule Swartz). Cucurbitaceae. Chayote.

From Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba. Fruits presented by Dr. Gonzalo M. Fortun, Director, Estación Experimental Agronómica. Received April 15, 1926.

Cuban chayotes.

66790. A white variety.

66791. A green variety.

66792. COIX LACRYMA-JOBI MA-YUEN (Rom.) Stapf. Poaceae. Adlay.

From Impolutao, Bukidnon, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by Ole Waloe, through F. J. Wester, Ballston, Va. Received April 3, 1926.

Adlay seeds introduced for testing in tropical America.

66793. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceae. Red clover.

From Leningrad, Russia. Seeds purchased from A. Kol, chief of the bureau of introduction, Institute of Applied Botany. Received April 20, 1926.

A central Russian variety from the Shatlov Experiment Station, Government of Orel.

66794. SPIRAEA sp. Rosaceae. Spirea.

From Lexington, Ky. Plant presented by Mrs. Harriet Williams Carter. Received April 21, 1926.

Variety *Enchantment*. Said to be superior to any of the spiraeas now in the American trade. (*Mrs. Carter*.)